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VENEZUELA AND COMMONS

Debate on Call for Arbitration Hushed at Balfour's Request.

ATTACK ON SALISBURY'S DISPATCH

Harcourt Defends the American Manner of Pressing for a Settlement of the Question—English Friendship.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—L. Atherley-Jones, (Radical,) member for Northwest Durham, moved an amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's speech, deploring the absence from the speech from the throne of an assurance that the whole boundary dispute with Venezuela will be referred to arbitration in accordance with the suggestion of the United States.

Mr. Atherley-Jones declared that Great Britain had seven times changed the boundary line between British Guiana and Venezuela, and asked how it could be claimed that the territory in dispute could be outside the pale of arbitration. He reviewed the question in all its aspects since 1814.

Before the motion could be seconded, the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury and Government leader in the House, interposed, and appealed to the House, on his responsibility as a Minister of the Crown, not to continue the debate.

He declared that the continuation of the debate would not serve the purpose Mr. Atherley-Jones had in view as it would not make an honorable solution of the difficulty easier. He therefore hoped that the House, realizing how grave the issues were, would not further discuss on this occasion the policy that had been or would be pursued.

William Allan, (Advanced Radical,) member for Gateshead, then seconded the amendment. The whole matter, he declared, was a tempest in a teacup. Gold, as usual, was at the bottom of the trouble.

The whole country in dispute was a nest of yellow fever and was not worth fighting for.

Henry Labouchere, the Radical leader, said that after the statement made by Mr. Balfour, it was impossible to continue the debate. [Cries of "Hear, hear!"] He hoped he might take it that the dispute would be speedily settled to the satisfaction of both countries.

John Dillon, (Anti-Parnellite,) member for East Mayo, followed Mr. Labouchere. He said he trusted that no appeal from the Government would induce the mover of the amendment to withdraw his motion. The American people, he added, ought to have some indication of the intensity of the feeling existing in the House of Commons against the mere suggestion of a war with the United States.

The action of the American Government had been most patient and forbearing, and it ought to be made known to the Americans that Lord Salisbury's dispatch to Secretary Olney did not represent the feeling of the people of this country. He was glad to note the recent improved tone of public opinion. Even Lord Salisbury had turned his attention to insulting a somewhat smaller nation than the United States.

In the view of nine-tenths of the people of Ireland the whole question ought to be submitted to unlimited arbitration. If the Ministry tried to plunge the country into a war for an unjust cause by refusing to grant arbitration, he had the right to claim that there would arise from millions of Englishmen and Irishmen a voice of the strongest possible condemnation. [Cries of "Hear, hear!"]

Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, the Liberal leader in the House, said he was glad that the amendment had been moved in the interests of arbitration, but he did not think he could insist that the amendment was the best way to attain the end in view.

Of course, such an amendment could not be accepted by the Government, and must, if pressed to a division, be lost by a large majority. If that happened, it would go forth to America that the House had pronounced against arbitration, although he was convinced that that was the end that all wished to be attained. [Cries of "Hear, hear!"]

What the House had to do was to show that there was no difference of opinion on the subject. He was perfectly certain that both inside and outside of the House the consensus of opinion was in favor of peaceful arbitration. Their main object ought to be to express such opinion.

It could not be done by joining issue on the amendment. He took the opportunity to deprecate the language sometimes used alleging that President Cleveland had acted from election motives. There seemed to be a tendency in certain quarters to think that the United States had acted in a sudden, offensive manner.

As a matter of fact they had been pressing for a settlement of the question for the last ten years, always in a most friendly spirit. [Cries of "Hear," "Hear."] Every effort ought to be made to remove all causes of irritation.

He trusted that no further delay would occur, and that everything would be done to bring about a speedy settlement. Sir William further said that the points of difference between Great Britain and the United States were insignificant and could easily be settled by the Cabinets of both countries, but if the populace on both sides were allowed to raise excitement through ignorance of the real matters at issue there would be great danger of strife.

He appealed to Mr. Atherley-Jones to withdraw his amendment, which was done, the Speaker checking an attempt on the part of the Irish members to continue the discussion.

AUTHORS' ADDRESS REPUDIATED.

On This Assurance by Haggard, Resolution of Wilkins Withdrawn.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The annual meeting of the Society of Authors was held this evening. H. Rider Haggard, who presided, declared that the society was much indebted to Mr. Hall Caine for his labors in Canada in connection with the copyright question.

Mr. Wilkins withdrew his resolution condemning the address recently prepared in the name of the authors of Great Britain, asking the literary men of the United States to use their best endeavors to prevent a war between the two countries.

The resolution was withdrawn on Mr. Haggard's assurance that the Committee of the Society repudiated it. Sir Martin Conway accepted the responsibility of the address.

Delicate Negotiations in Progress.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—In its issue of to-morrow The Daily News will remark the gravity of Mr. Balfour's statements in the House of Commons this evening about Mr. Atherley-Jones's amendment, and will add that as a matter of fact delicate negotiations are now in progress between Great Britain and the United States.

Bayard Interviews Salisbury.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—Thomas F. Bayard, the American Ambassador, had a half-hour interview at the Foreign Office this afternoon with Lord Salisbury. He declines to say anything relative to the subject of the interview.

FLAMES IN A SPICE MILL.

Crampton Brothers' Factory on the East Side Damaged—Nearby Tenants Move Out Their Furniture.

The seven-story factory of Crampton Brothers, drug and spice manufacturers, which for the past thirty years has stood where Rutgers Garden used to be in the days when the lower east side was an aristocratic residential district, was badly damaged early last night by fire.

William Trautweddle, the night watchman, discovered the fire on the top floor of the mill while making a tour of the building a few minutes after 8 o'clock, and notified a policeman of the Madison Street Station. An alarm was turned in, and a few minutes later the firemen arrived to find the flames burning fiercely among the drug grinding mills on the seventh floor. In spite of their efforts, the fire quickly ate its way through the roof and spread downward to the floor below. Second and third alarms were sounded in rapid succession.

The mill is numbered 2, 4, and 6 on Rutgers Street. To the north, and partly on Rutgers Street, is a long line of shabby tenement houses, known in the neighborhood as "Penitentiary Row." The mill overtops these by three stories, and the tenants of the row, fearing an explosion among the drugs which rumor had it were stored in the mill, excitedly hustled their furniture to the sidewalk and made preparations for a hasty flitting. An hour's work on the part of the firemen, however, got the flames under control, and settled all chance of an explosion in favor of the neighbors.

Chief Bonner estimated the damage done by fire and water at $25,000, and his estimate was confirmed later by Eugene Crampton, one of the members of the firm, who was communicated with at his residence, 1,307 Pacific Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Crampton said that the firm's loss was covered by insurance. The cause of the fire could not be learned.

Set a Water Tank Afire.

A man passing the nine-story office building at 3 and 5 Waverley Place, at 8 o'clock last night, noticed smoke and flames coming from the top floor and turned in a fire alarm. The firemen discovered that the water tank on the roof of the building had been accidentally set on fire by plumbers, who had been attempting to thaw out the frozen pipes. They carried up a single line of hose, and extinguished the flames, with a loss of $100 to the owner, J. D. Williams, a real estate broker.

THE SCOTIA REACHES HALIFAX

She Had a Terribly Rough Passage and Was Daily Covered with Ice on the American Coast.

HALIFAX, Feb. 17.—The Anchor Line steamer Scotia, Capt. Hamilton, which arrived here to-day short of coal, left Venice Dec. 12 and Gibraltar Jan. 26, being twenty-two days from the latter port for New-York.

Capt. Hamilton reports a series of westerly gales the entire passage, with tremendous seas. On this coast, with the temperature almost at zero, the Scotia became daily iced up, which was in very great contrast to sunny Italy, from which they had come. Capt. Hamilton reports that on Feb. 4, latitude 43 degrees 15 minutes, longitude 40 degrees 30 minutes, they spoke the schooner A. L. S., from Bristol, bound west, all well. They wished to be reported.

The Scotia, which has over 100 passengers on board, sailed for New-York to-night.

The Oceanic Towed to Boston.

BOSTON, Feb. 17.—The fishing schooner Maggie Sullivan, Capt. Sullivan, arrived this evening from a fishing trip, and her skipper reports having sighted at 8 o'clock this morning, thirty miles east by south from Boston Light, the Wilson Line steamship Galileo, Capt. Page, from Hull, England, for Boston, towing the disabled British steamer Oceanic, Capt. Gibson, from Sunderland, England, Jan. 20, for Hampton Roads and Baltimore, whose shaft has been broken, as has been previously reported by the steamers New-York and Germanic, which arrived recently at New-York. The steamers arrived at an anchorage below Boston Light to-night, and will remain until high water to-morrow morning, when they will come up to the city.

TO OPEN A NEW MINING EXCHANGE

The Formal Ceremonies and Dinner Will Be Held To-morrow.

The hospitalities that have been tendered to the Colorado mining men who left Denver last Thursday to attend the opening of the Mining Exchange at 35 Broadway have put them two days behind their schedule time. They stopped at New-Orleans a day longer than they expected to, and did not leave there until Sunday night. Atlanta, Richmond, Washington, and Philadelphia were also on their visiting list.

Local members of the Exchange met informally at the boardroom yesterday. Later in the day the Directors announced that the visitors would reach here to-morrow, when the formal opening would occur, with speeches by President Isham B. Porter, A. W. Rucker of Denver, J. W. Deane of Aspen, and Prof. Henry A. Mott of this city.

The announcement promised that the first call would be made Thursday morning. That evening a dinner will be given to the visitors at the Gerlach, Twenty-seventh Street, near Broadway.

ICE CUTTERS AT WORK UP THE HUDSON

Prospect for an Abundant Crop and of Good Quality.

RONDOUT, N. Y., Feb. 17.—Several inches of ice were added to that on the river by the cold wave. Icemen feel confident of harvesting a large crop before the season is over.

Sixty men were ordered to Stockport to work in harvesting, and they left for that place on the early ferryboat this morning. The ferryboat Transport was stuck fast in the ice three times in making the trip across the river, and the north-bound Hudson River train waited several minutes for the men.

At Stockport the ice is of good quality and is about twelve inches thick. Down the river work was also commenced this morning. The Knickerbocker Ice Company had large forces of men at work at its houses at Esopus and Staatsburg.

Foot Crushed by a Trolley Car.

Maggie Kane, four years old, of 144 Columbia Street, Brooklyn, while crossing the street in front of her home yesterday afternoon was knocked down by trolley car 3,332 of the Crosstown line of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company.

The child was dragged under the car and her right foot was caught under the wheels and crushed. She was taken to the Long Island College Hospital, where the foot was amputated last evening. It is thought the child will recover.

Russian Interference in Asia Minor.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—George N. Curzon, Parliamentary Secretary for Foreign Affairs, stated in the House of Commons to-day that the Government had no knowledge that Russia had been invited to occupy and police the Turkish territory of Asia Minor. Such an act on the part of Russia without the assent of the powers, he said, would be a violation of the existing treaties.

RESERVE OVER $100,000,000

Assistant Treasurer Jordan's Announcement After Actual Count.

NO SURPRISE TO THE BANKERS

William Graves's Profitless Bit of Speculation — His Tender of Gold Declined—Price of the Bonds Advances.

Clerks at the Sub-Treasury were able to make good progress with the new bond accounts yesterday, for deposits did not exceed $750,000 and withdrawals were $1,300,000. This decrease in the volume of transactions enabled the clerks to dispose of a large amount of gold left over from last week, and Assistant Treasurer Jordan made formal announcement as the result of actual count that the gold reserve now exceeded $100,000,000. This was hardly news, but bankers were glad to hear it officially declared.

William Graves, who bid 115.31 for $4,500,000 of bonds, and made no deposit on his award, called on Mr. Jordan yesterday and asked if gold would then be accepted on the first installment of 20 per cent. The reply was that orders from Washington forbade the acceptance of money yesterday on last week's account. Mr. Graves says the Government has been against him in this deal from the beginning. Instead of sending his award to his address, the Treasury officials, he says, mailed it to him at the Post Office, where he had to ask for it at the general delivery window. Consequently, he received it on Wednesday of last week instead of Monday, when other awards came. Had he received it on Monday, he might have disposed of it easily, but by Wednesday publicity was given to the case and the market price of the bonds was depressed, to block his undertaking. He wrote, telephoned, and telegraphed to Washington, only to learn that he would get receipts, instead of bonds, for gold deposits, and that his application for an extension of time in which to deposit gold was denied.

Mr. Graves felt specially aggrieved yesterday, because when the forfeiture of his award became officially known the market price of the bonds, which had been 115⅞ while he had a chance to save his award, advanced at a bound to 116¾. Sales at the Stock Exchange amounted to $1,828,000 at from 116⅜ to 116¾, closing at 116⅝.

A report circulated down town appeared in print that J. P. Morgan & Co. had sent a demand to the Treasury Department for all bonds at 110.68, on which bidders had failed to make deposits. Mr. Morgan denied it.

"Why should we make a demand," he asked, "for bonds that belong to us? Who raises any question about our right to them? Of course, they cannot go to anybody else. There is no question about it. We have made no demand because there has been no occasion for us to do so. Secretary Carlisle is only waiting for reports from the Sub-Treasuries giving the amounts in default. When he knows the total left on his hands, we shall have the award."

Mr. Morgan's positive utterance was not convincing in the banking district, although it was the impression here that his combination would receive the bonds. It will pay fresh gold for whatever it may get. That consideration, it was believed, would govern Secretary Carlisle if he should find objection to such an award. The amount in default is estimated at not more than $1,000,000 in addition to the Graves bid of $4,500,000.

AFFIDAVITS ARE NOT SATISFACTORY

So Mayor Strong Says He Will Not Pay $500 for Them.

Mayor Strong does not propose to pay any five-hundred-dollar rewards on the affidavits presented to him by Sol Berliner and company, tending to show that some of the officials appointed by the Mayor had endeavored to use patronage as a means to procure delegates for the anti-Platt faction in the local Republican fight.

It will be remembered that the Mayor offered this reward in response to a charge made in Mr. Platt's last interview.

Mayor Strong said yesterday that he had learned that the evidence furnished in the affidavits sent in by Mr. Berliner and his friends would not hold water in any court.

"My original offer holds good," said the Mayor. "But they must submit new evidence. I will take no notice of the affidavits submitted against Mr. Brookfield and Mr. Hedges. I regard them as unworthy of notice. If proper evidence is submitted, I am still ready to pay the reward I offered."

Thomas C. Platt smiled grimly when he heard of the Mayor's action last night. He refused to talk, but a man very close to him said:

"If the Mayor is not satisfied with the affidavits already submitted perhaps we better send him another batch of them. We have more than a score of them."

The general belief is that both factions of the party are ready to drop the affidavit business.

KNAPP'S CASE IN ABEYANCE

Terrell, American Minister, Will Examine the Charges Against Him.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 17.—The Porte has agreed to comply with the request made by United States Minister Terrell to suspend action in the case of Mr. Knapp, the American missionary whose arrest was attempted recently at Bitlis upon charges of sedition, until Mr. Knapp arrives in Constantinople. Mr. Knapp will leave Bitlis for this city as soon as the snows permit.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Alexander W. Terrell, United States Minister at Constantinople, to-day telegraphed to Secretary Olney that he had secured a suspension of the proceedings against the Rev. Mr. Knapp, the American missionary at Bitlis, who is charged by the Turkish Government with being concerned in the alleged Armenian insurrectionary movement.

Mr. Terrell also says that he has secured safe conduct for Mr. Knapp, when the mountains can be crossed, to Constantinople, and an agreement that Mr. Terrell shall examine the case of the missionary. Mr. Knapp will bring with him to Constantinople three women and five children.

Mansfield's Scenery Attached.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 17.—Richard Mansfield's private car and scenery were attached for $250 by the Big Four Railroad Company last night. Mansfield, it is alleged, had a contract with the Big Four to travel to Kansas City over that route, but broke his contract to go over the Baltimore and Southwestern. He refused to accept service of the attachment, and told Constable Robinson to throw the papers on the floor. Robinson, it is said, slapped them in the actor's face. Mansfield afterward apologized, accepted service, and gave $500 bond with the Baltimore and Ohio Company as security.

We Ask No Quarter from Foreigners! Our Great Western Champagne at $12.50 a case is driving out the imported, which costs twice as much. H. B. KIRK & CO., sole agents.—Adv.

MRS. HAZEN'S SCHOOL ROBBED

Thieves Entered the Pupils' Rooms While They Were Dancing at a Reception Last Saturday Night.

PELHAM MANOR, N. Y., Feb. 17.—The cottage used as a dormitory of Mrs. John Cunningham Hazen's school for young women and girls, was entered by burglars Saturday evening while the pupils were enjoying the annual reception that was given to them and their friends by Mrs. Hazen. About $70 in cash and $430 worth of jewelry and trinkets were stolen. Mr. Hazen kept the case secret until to-day, when he reported it to the local and New-York police.

The burglars gained an entrance to the second floor of the cottage some time between 7 o'clock and 8 o'clock P. M., and entered every room on that floor, ransacking jewel caskets, opening bureau drawers, and turning inside out the pockets of the gowns that hung in the closets. They left pencils, erasers, and such things, but took all the pocket money.

The burglars entered the cottage by climbing a ladder to the porch roof. The ladder was stolen from neighboring premises, where a house was being painted. From one of the rooms the burglars stole a handsome silk embroidered hand bag, which they used to carry the plunder out of the house. The bag was found by the roadside yesterday some distance from Pelham Hall. It contained the girls' empty purses.

Miss Catherine Stearns, one of the pupils, did not remain for the dance that commenced in the school hall at 8 o'clock, but retired to her room in the cottage. It is thought that Miss Stearns's return to the hall alarmed the burglars, because they did not visit the rooms on the floors above the second one. Miss Stearns thought she heard a little noise, but she did not think any more about it until she found, later in the evening, when her friends had returned from the dance, that her watch and pocketbook were missing. Then confusion reigned, as the girls, one after another, missed things. No one in the cottage slept that night, and fresh stories of losses were being reported constantly.

Mr. Hazen and the coachman took a lantern and searched the ground about the cottage. They found in the mud that had not yet frozen footprints of three persons. The prints were so small that Mr. Hazen thinks the robbery may have been committed by boys.

Among those who lost money and jewelry were the Misses King, daughters of Vice President King of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Miss Helen Furman, Miss Helen Laughren, and Miss Edith Fowler. Miss Thompson, one of the teachers, lost a diamond ring. Miss Edna Granger of Buffalo, a guest of Mrs. Hazen, lost some jewelry. Miss Laughren lost a diamond solitaire ring valued at $200.

THE GUNMAKERS WILL COMBINE

A Large Manufacturing Plant to be Established at Bridgeport, Conn., for the New Company.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—A combination of several of the gunmaking establishments of the United States, it is said, has been perfected here under the name of the American Ordnance Company, with Gen. Albert R. Ordway as President. The firms in the agreement are named as the Driggs-Schroeder Ordnance Company of Philadelphia, the American Projectile Company of Lynn, Mass.; the Hotchkiss Company, of which Gen. Ordway is the American representative, and a torpedo company of Providence, R. I. It is said that the Bethlehem Iron Works of Bethlehem, Penn., and the Gatling Gun Company of Hartford, Conn., are also in the combination.

The new concern has been incorporated under the laws of Virginia, at a capitallization of $2,500,000, and Washington will be its headquarters. The company will build a big plant for the manufacture of projectiles and guns. Bridgeport, Conn., has been selected as the location of the works.

The principal reason given for the organization of this combination is that the separate companies are unable to cope successfully with the large European establishments, while a concentration of their capital will permit them to do this. Endeavors to secure the trade of South American, Central American, and Asiatic Governments will be the principal aim of the concern.

STARVED TO DEATH IN THEIR HOME

Two Aged Sisters of Rush Left Alone to Their Fate.

ROCHESTER, Feb. 17.—Hannah Rosenbush, aged eighty-four years, was found dead, and her sister, Sarah, with life almost extinct, in their humble cottage at Rush, near this city Saturday.

The two sisters had been town charges for some years, and had few friends. A neighbor who found them Saturday says the house was devoid of furniture, and there was no fire in the building and no food.

Sarah, who was revived sufficiently to tell of their troubles, said that they had had nothing to eat since the supplies from the town officers gave out Thursday. Hannah, who had not been well during the Winter, gradually became weaker and was at last obliged to take to her bed. The women ate the last morsel of food Thursday. They retired that night in the hope that some one would visit them the following day and bring food, but no one came, and the fuel was exhausted. They burned all the furniture and then wrapped themselves in clothing and sat down to await the coming of some one.

They went to bed cold and hungry Friday night. Not a morsel of food had passed the lips of the women for forty-eight hours. During the night the elder woman died, and when her sister awoke in the morning and realized that her sister was dead, she lay calmly awaiting the same fate when found. Sarah died a few hours later.

HUNTER MAY BE WITHDRAWN

A Proposition to End the Kentucky Senatorial Fight.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 17.—A conference was held by the Hunter forces in the Senatorial fight last night for the purpose of trying to bring back the bolters to the Hunter fold. It is reported that a proposition was made to them that, if they would come back and try to secure Hunter's election for another week, and, if unsuccessful at the end of that time, Hunter would be withdrawn and his strength thrown to Judge Holt.

Senator Rummans has declared his intention of running Hunter off the track, but it is believed he will accept such a proposition. Judge Holt, it is claimed, can secure one more vote than any other candidate.

The following is to-day's vote for Senator: Blackburn, 49; Hunter, 48; scattering, 9.

Arrested for Painting on Sunday.

Morris Seifman, forty-two years old, of 79 Mott Street, was arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday charged with painting his wagon on Sunday. He had a wagon stolen two Sundays before, but the police could not help him in finding it. He was just about to paint the license number on his new wagon when a policeman arrested him and took him to the Tombs. The Magistrate expressed surprise in court yesterday that the man should have been arrested on such a trivial charge and discharged the prisoner.

Wedding Presents Were Stolen.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 17.—Mr. and Mrs. Daniel M. Lounsberry celebrated the twelfth aniversary of their wedding last Friday evening, and received a great many presents.

They informed the police to-day that the presents had been stolen. Some one entered the house after the guests had gone Saturday morning, and took not only the presents, but a quantity of silverware and some clothing.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE

Many Bodies in the Ruins of a Troy Building.

FIRE IN A SHIRT FACTORY

Three Hundred Employes, Most of Them Women and Girls.

INADEQUATE MEANS OF ESCAPE

Believed that as Many as Thirty Were Left Behind and Were Burned to Death.

THREE KILLED JUMPING FROM WINDOWS

Many Injured, Including Policemen and Firemen—Complete List of Dead Not Obtainable.

TROY, N. Y., Feb. 17.—A fire in which probably twenty lives were lost, and possibly thirty, took place here this evening. The six-story building at the corner of Broadway and River Street, occupied chiefly by shirt and collar manufacturers, was burned to the ground. It is impossible to say how many bodies are in the ruins. The list of dead, missing, and injured, as at present made up, is incomplete.

The Dead.

It is known that the following are dead:

FOLEY, Mrs.
HORBORT, Mrs., Water Street.
KANE, Mrs., 195 Fourth Street.

The Missing.

Those known to be missing are:

FOLEY, Miss.
KANE, Miss.
O'CONNOR, Miss KITTIE.

The Injured.

Among those injured are the following:

BOLAND, JOHN, fireman, Eddy Company; scalp wound and leg broken.
BURKE, ——, policeman, crushed by falling walls; condition serious.
CASEY, ALFRED, fireman, Osgood Company; spine injured.
DAY, Miss MAMIE; injured and bruised.
DOWNS, Miss MAMIE, of Sixth Avenue; almost suffocated.
GUY, ——, policeman; badly bruised.
HARRINGTON, Miss ANNETTE; face and hands burned.
JOHNSON, Miss; badly, and perhaps fatally burned.
KREIGER, Miss LILLIE; badly bruised and burned.
LLOYD, Miss CLEMENTINE.
LLOYD, Miss GERTRUDE.
ORMSBY, JOHN, fireman, Osgood Company; knee hurt.
OUTHOUT, Miss LILLIE, West Troy; badly burned
ROSS, JAMES; crushed by falling walls; leg seriously injured.
ROURKE, Miss MAMIE; driven insane by shock.
WATSON, ——, policeman; scalp wound and bruised.

Started on the Fifth Floor.

The fire started in J. Stretheimer & Co.'s shirt-waist factory, which was on the fifth floor of the building. In this factory, and in Van Zandt & Jacobs's collar and cuff factory, on the three floors immediately below, about 300 persons, mostly girls and women, were at work.

There was a saloon and restaurant on the ground floor, and several minor enterprises were carried on in other parts of the building.

Rapid Spread of Flames.

The flames spread so rapidly that the narrow stairway, which was the only exit outside of the fire escapes in the rear, was cut off almost immediately, and in the panic that followed five women jumped from the windows, three of whom lost their lives.

It is believed by everybody, even the proprietors and employes in the shops, that as many as twenty girls and women were overcome before they reached the street, and were burned up in the building, and some persons who were familiar with the interior of the building and know how limited were the means of escape place the total loss at least at thirty.

Origin of the Fire.

A little boy, about 5:25 o'clock, lighted the gas in what is known as the cutting department of Seckheimer & Co.'s factory. This was where the goods of which the shirt waists were made were cut. The boy climbed up to the cutting table and lighted the gas. Then he threw the match, which was still burning, to the floor, and it ignited a pile of scrap cambric.

There was in an instant a crackling of fierce and uncontrollable flames, and the room was filled with smoke.

Miss Lilie Kreiger, a girl, realized the imminence of the peril, and at the risk of her own life rushed through the different departments of the building, and warned the employes of the danger. The bravery of a volunteer fireman saved her from death.

When the employes in the fifth story realized that the fire was beyond control and was likely to prove disastrous, a great panic immediately ensued.

Jumped from Windows.

Some of the girls found their way down the stairway. Others succumbed to the dense smoke and sank to the floor. Others jumped from the dizzy height of the River Street windows to the pavements below. About half of the girls who were employed on the top floor used the fire escape, and found their way to the ground in safety.

The crush on the stairway was frightful. Probably 200 persons attempted to make their escape by this exit at the same time. Many were trampled under foot. The ones who were in front were knocked from their feet and thrown to the landings, and some are said to have been left unconscious on the stairway.

The majority of the employes finally reached the street, but they were so overcome by excitement that it was impossible to learn from them how many had been left in the building.

Heart-Rending Scenes.

Heartrending scenes were witnessed on the streets. The mothers and other relatives of the girls who were at work in the factory soon learned of the disastrous fire and hurried to the scene. They gathered around the burning building, distracted with grief and fear, making anxious inquiries for loved ones.

Some of them attempted to rush up into the burning building, and the officers and bystanders found it difficult to restrain them. A number of women were soon on their knees on the ice-covered pavements crying piteously to heaven for assistance.

The spread of the flames was remarkable. There was a strong wind blowing at the time, and in an almost incredibly short time the building was afire from top to bottom. Twenty streams of water seemed to have no effect, and there was every indication early in the evening that the entire block would be consumed.

Spread to Other Buildings.

The fire extended into the big structure north, and gutted it.

The Western Union Building was burned out, and it was not until about four hours after the fire started that it was under control. The loss probably will reach $400,000.

The three girls who were killed by jumping from the windows were almost unrecognizable when picked up, so fearfully were their heads crushed.

Many of the injured were those caught under falling walls.

Caught Under a Beam.

While the fire was raging in the Kenmore restaurant, Thomas Rosso, an Italian peanut vender, who was inside, had a narrow escape from death. One of the huge timbers fell on him, and he was imprisoned in the ruins, with fire on every side. Policemen rescued him.

The south wall fell in while the policemen were rescuing Rosso, and several of them were badly bruised and cut. Policeman Burke was injured so badly that he was taken to his home. The others returned to duty. Young Quinn was struck on the chest by falling timbers, and nearly suffocated. He is quite seriously injured. The Italian was rescued later and taken to the Troy House, and later to the hospital. The firemen who were injured were caught under falling walls.

Superintendent of Police Willard made a careful investigation this evening and reported shortly after midnight that it was almost certain that twelve girls were burned up in the building. He believes that there were many more who did not escape.

The full list of the dead cannot be completed until to-morrow.

STATEN ISLAND'S NEW MOUNTED POLICE

The Horses Are to be Named After Governors of This State.

STAPLETON, S. I., Feb. 17.—At a meeting of the Richmond County Board of Police Commissioners, consisting of Major Clarence T. Barrett and Robert Hazzard, it was decided that the mounted squad shall begin its duty patrolling the interior of the island Saturday next. The squad will be situated in the most sparsely settled portion of the town of Northfield in a farmhouse which has been fitted up for its use.

The squad will number ten, and will be composed of eight men recently appointed to the force, and Patrolmen John Moore and George Wilson. These men have been fitted out in a cavalry uniform, and for two months from Feb. 1 will be drilled by Sergt. Thomas Higgins of the Sixth United States Cavalry, who was brought here from Fort Warren for that purpose.

Twelve horses and fancy accoutrements have been purchased for this squad. Major Barrett offered a resolution, which was adopted, providing that the horses should be named after the Governors of this State, as follows: Governor Morton, Governor Flower, Governor Hill, Governor Cleveland, Governor Cornell, Governor Robinson, Governor Tilden, Governor Dix, Governor Hoffman, Governor Fenton, Governor Seymour, and Governor Morgan.

W. W. BALDWIN TO SUCCEED ROCKHILL

A New-Yorker Selected for Third Assistant Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the nomination of William Woodward Baldwin to be Third Assistant Secretary of State, to succeed W. W. Rockhill, recently made First Assistant Secretary. Other nominations were: Peter Victor Deuster of Wisconsin, to be Consul at Crefeld, Germany; Passed Assistant Engineer John F. Edwards, to be Chief Engineer, and Assistant Engineer Josiah S. McKean, Passed Assistant Engineer in the navy.

Mr. Baldwin is a member of the law firm of Boston & Baldwin of 66 Broadway. Ex-Judge Donohue said of him yesterday: "Mr. Baldwin is a most capable man for the position for various reasons. He is not only an able lawyer, but he is a thorough gentleman, too. He is, I should judge, about forty years old."

NEWEST CRIME IN THE CALENDAR

Motorman Charged with Having Assaulted a Man with a Trolley Car.

Leonard Kneiss, a motorman on the North Hudson trolley line, was tried before Judge Hudspeth yesterday on a charge of "assaulting Charles Krause with a trolley car."

The car on which Kneiss was motorman ran down a wagon in which Krause was driving. The wagon was wrecked and Krause was severely injured.

Judge Hudspeth directed the jury to acquit. He said that an assault must be accompanied by intent, and he did not think it possible that a man could ever set out with a deliberate intention of hitting another man with a trolley car.

SPENT THE NIGHT WITH LIFE SAVERS

Visitors to the Lamington Prevented by the Ice from Going Home.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Feb. 17.—A large quantity of fruit, principally oranges, washed ashore yesterday and to-day on Great South beach from the stranded steamer Lamington. The fruit was confiscated by the visitors, one securing as many as forty boxes of oranges.

Many persons who went to the scene of the wreck yesterday were unable to return to the shore, owing to the freezing over of the bay, and were obliged to remain all night at the life-saving stations.

FINISHING THE RAINES BILL

Charles Z. Lincoln, the Governor's Legal Adviser, Rearranging It.

ALBANY, Feb. 17.—Charles Z. Lincoln, the Governor's legal adviser, is engaged in putting the finishing touches upon the Raines Liquor Tax bill. He will rearrange the bill into three or four articles in the form of a general law on the line adopted by the Statutory Revision Commission in the preparation of the general laws of the State.

Senator Raines expects the bill will be reported by Wednesday or Thursday at the latest.

DEATH OF MRS. JOSEPH H. MANLEY

An Attack of Pneumonia Proves Fatal —Will Be Buried Thursday.

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 17.—Susan Cony Manley, wife of Joseph H. Manley, died in this city this afternoon, after a short illness, of pneumonia.

She was born in Oldtown, Me., March 5, 1839, and was a daughter of the late ex-Gov. Samuel Cony. Four children survive her.

The funeral will be private, and will occur at the family home in this city Thursday morning.

OWENS A DEPUTY INSPECTOR OF METERS

The ex-Senator Succeeds Hennessy in the Brooklyn District.

ALBANY, Feb. 17.—State Inspector of Gas Meters Stewart to-day filed with the Secretary of State an announcement of the appointment of ex-Senator George Owens of Brooklyn as Deputy Inspector for the Brooklyn district, in the place of John J. Hennessy, (Dem.)

The salary is $1,500 a year.

BEATS ALL THE RECORDS

New-York May Have Had Weather Colder than 6.4 Below Zero.

BUT NOT IN THE BUREAU'S HISTORY

The Best the Mercury Had Done on Previous Occasions 6 Degrees Below—Cannot Last Long, Mr. Dunn Says.

The cold weather made a new record in this city yesterday. Never since the establishment of the Weather Bureau had the thermometer marked so low a temperature as was reached at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, when the mercury dropped to 6.4° below zero, nearly half a degree below the lowest figure that had been recorded here since the establishment of the Weather Bureau in 1869.

This was the turning point, and it began to moderate gradually, but quite perceptibly, after that, as the sun came out, so that by noon it was 2° above zero, and by 3 o'clock in the afternoon the mercury had mounted to 8° above. At midnight last night it stood at 2° above.

The records of the Weather Bureau in this city show that on Jan. 10, 1875, and Dec. 31, 1880, the thermometer recorded 6° below zero, and on the 6th of last January it was 3° below, and this mark was also reached on Feb. 28, 1895. Four degrees below was recorded on Feb. 24, 1873.

The sudden advent of the icy weather was phenomenal, and makes this cold spell one of the most remarkable on record. At 8 o'clock Sunday morning the thermometer marked 30° above zero. Snow was then falling, and was melting as rapidly as it fell. The thermometer, at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, indicated a fall of 36° in twenty-four hours. The mercury registered 52° above at 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and this shows a fall of 58° during the thirty-nine hours ending at 7 o'clock yesterday morning.

The Weather Bureau Sunday night gave the temperature at midnight as almost at zero. It was found yesterday morning that one of the instruments was out of order, so the record had to be corrected, making it stand 6° above zero at midnight.

Forecaster Dunn said yesterday:

"We knew we were going to have a fall, but we did not know it would prove such a long one. We received orders on Saturday night from Washington to fly the cold wave signals, and to send out notices to that effect. The wave is from the far Northwest. The high pressure Saturday night was central up near Winnipeg; on Sunday night it was over the great lakes, and it seems to be about here now. But the mercury has fallen at points a little north of us and more inland.

"In all the twenty-five years in which there has been a Weather Bureau, it has never been as low as 6.4° below here before. It may have been colder some time earlier in the century, but not very often.

"This is the cold wave that we were looking for on Saturday from the Lake regions. It is central now in Canada, just north of the eastern part of the great lakes.

"The crest of the cold wave is now upon us. Though it will still be cold to-morrow, it will be warmer than to-day. The wave can last but a day or two. The weather is generally fair, except for a few snow flurries in Western New-York and North Dakota. There is no snow in sight for us."

During the morning there was a stiff northwest breeze blowing across the city at the rate of seventeen miles an hour, but it subsided in the afternoon, and although the cold was very keenly felt, it did not cause much suffering because the air was clear and pure, and the sun shone brightly during the afternoon. It was an invigorating and exhilerating atmosphere.

Ice began to form on the ponds in Central Park on Sunday night, and preparations are being made at Central Park and Van Cortlandt Lake for skating. The present cold snap has frozen the water to the thickness of several inches. A test was made by the police yesterday afternoon, as soon as the rubbish that had accumulated on the water had been cleared off, but the ice was not found to be thick enough for skating.

Capt. Collins said yesterday that he thought there would be the best skating of the year if the temperature kept in its present state until this morning.

An unusual and very pretty effect was produced by the extreme cold weather, which was noticed by those crossing the ferries early yesterday morning. It was particularly noticed by those coming to the city from Staten Island and South Brooklyn. The water was so much warmer than the air and there was so little wind that steam rose from the surface of the water to a height of from eight to twelve feet. The hulls of passing vessels were hidden from view, and nothing but their upper works and lofty spars could be seen. When the sun came out the mist was dispelled.

The body of Alfred Hockenjos, twenty-one years old, who had been employed as a porter in Bloomingdale Brothers' store, was found early yesterday morning in the areaway of his home, 179 East Ninety-sixth Street, and it is believed that his death was due to exposure to the extreme cold while he was in an unconscious condition. He had been out to a party Sunday night, and reached home some time after midnight. His father, who is the janitor of the house, was up until that hour, and Alfred had not come in when he went to bed.

The bell of the janitor's apartments is out of order, and Hockenjos believes his son, coming home after all the family had gone to bed, failed to arouse any one, and he then attempted to climb over the railing about the areaway, intending to reach the basement door, but stumbled and fell into the area. The injuries which he received in the fall were not apparently sufficient to cause death.

COLD IN NORTHERN NEW-YORK.

Forty-nine Degrees Below Zero Registered at Saranac Lake.

SARANAC LAKE, Feb. 17.—The mercury dropped to

NEED NOT GROW OLD.

Some Splendid Suggestions to Men and Women in Middle Life.

"A man is as old as he feels, a woman as old as she looks." The number of years is of less importance. There are thousands of old people who seem to be always young, and many would gladly learn the secret of their wonderful energy, strength, and vigor.

Why is it that these remarkable old people are able to keep so strong and well? Why is it that they are never complaining of colds, coughs, grip, chills, or other forms of sickness? Perhaps the secret may be discovered by reading what some vigorous people of advanced age have to say on the subject.

Nelson Johnson, a leading resident of Knoxville, Pa., says: "Some time ago I decided to test the virtues of Duffy's pure malt whiskey. It completely cured me of the grip from which I was suffering. I am 82 years of age, and find that a little of this whiskey is the best thing for keeping up health and strength that I ever tried."

John Peddicord, 15 Bond St., Baltimore, says: "I am nearly 90 years of age. Some time ago I contracted a severe cough, which weakened me considerably. I was fortunately persuaded to take Duffy's pure malt whiskey, which soon set me to rights. It is a splendid thing for building up the system."

These are only two cases selected from thousands, but they are enough to show that Duffy's pure malt is unequaled for its bracing, energizing, stimulating effects. For this reason care should be taken that no worthless imitation is substituted by grocers or druggists. Do not be led to take anything but Duffy's pure malt whiskey. Be sure that you get it, for there's nothing else that can possibly take its place.

Be Your Own Judge.

Take the shirts home—try them on—look them over—use a microscope if you like—if you find a single solitary fault in

KEEP'S SHIRTS

bring them back and get your money. There's no "bluff" about this. It's just a plain business proposition. Our shirts are either perfect, or they're not. If they're not, don't keep them.

Made to measure, six for $9; laundered, six for $10. Ready to wear, $1.50 each. Booklet free.

Keep M'f'g Company, Broadway, bet. 11th and 12th Sts.

morrow. It will cause a rise in temperature of from 20° to 30°.

ROCKAWAY BEACH, L. I., Feb. 17.—The cold wave was accompanied by a severe wind along the coast which did considerable damage in this neighborhood last night. The roof of the Oceanus Clubhouse was lifted off by the wind, and another building at Seaside Avenue, used as a pavilion, was blown into the bay. The wind also demolished the roof and piazza of the Beach Channel Hotel.

The weather was the coldest in years, the thermometer indicating 6° below zero this morning. Jamaica Bay is frozen hard and a number of craft are firmly lodged in the ice. George Craft, a fisherman, was found unconscious and nearly frozen to death here this morning. He will probably lose his ears.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Feb. 17.—This is the coldest day ever recorded in this city. At 3 o'clock this morning the thermometer recorded 15° below zero.

SING SING, N. Y., Feb. 17.—At Sing Sing this morning 12° below zero was registered. All the lakes and ponds in the vicinity are frozen, and there is a promise of good skating.

WATERTOWN, Feb. 17.—One of the coldest waves that ever passed over Northern New-York is now in transit. It began at Watertown Saturday night, the thermometer reaching 3° below zero by Sunday at 8 A. M., varying from 2° to 10° below zero all day Sunday, and reaching the minimum at 6 o'clock to-day with a temperature of from 32° to 38° below.

The snow is three feet deep on a level.

Reports from towns in the northern section of Jefferson County give thermometer records as from 44° to 46° below zero.

SARATOGA, Feb. 17.—The mercury registered 29° below zero in Saratoga this morning, and at Saratoga Lake it was 28° below.

BINGHAMTON, Feb. 17.—The mercury dropped 72° in thirty-six hours here, reaching 25° below zero at 5 o'clock this morning.

ROCHESTER, Feb. 17.—The mercury fell to 12° below zero this morning. At Palmyra the thermometer registered 28° below zero.

SCHENECTADY, Feb. 17.—At midnight the thermometer registered from 17° to 24° below zero, with little change up to 9 A. M. Frozen ears, noses, and faces are numerous to-day.

COOPERSTOWN, Feb. 17.—The mercury dropped to 36° below zero here.

MALONE, Feb. 17.—With a stiff breeze blowing, the thermometer ranged from 28° to 31° below zero here. The mercury was 32° below at Mountain View, 35° at Brushton, and 40° at Meacham Lake.

TROY, Feb. 17.—The thermometer this morning registered 20° below zero. The ice men are preparing for a second crop of ice.

MONTICELLO, Feb. 17.—The thermometer registered 26° below zero here this morning, and 30° at Mongaup Valley. This is the lowest since 1888, when the mercury fell to 30° below zero here.

ALL NEW-ENGLAND SUFFERED.

Lowest Temperature Reported Forty-two Degrees Below Zero.

LENOX, Mass., Feb. 17.—Thermometers registered from 20° to 28° below at six o'clock this morning, and the mercury has been below zero all day. It is 12° below tonight and still falling. The strong northwest wind has made it almost impossible for anyone to drive over the drifted highways.

BOSTON, Feb. 17.—Advices from this section and north and east of here indicate extremely cold weather this morning, the thermometer records received ranging from 15° to 28° below zero.

ROCKVILLE, Conn., Feb. 17.—This was the coldest morning for some years in this city, the thermometer registering 18° below zero. Other towns in Tolland County report thermometers ranging from 15° to 20° below zero.

PORT FAIRFIELD, Me., Feb. 17.—The mercury stood at 42° below zero this morning.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 17.—The temperature here this morning was 6.7° below zero, and the velocity of the wind was from twenty to twenty-four miles. This is the lowest temperature recorded in this city in many years.

In Stratford, at 6 o'clock this morning, the thermometer stood at 10° below. The trains on the Consolidated Road, bound West, were from fifteen minutes to half an hour behind time all morning.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 17.—The temperature was 18° below zero this morning. In the country 22° below zero was touched.

NEW-HAVEN, Feb. 17.—The thermometer registered 11° below zero this morning in this vicinity. Many cases of frozen limbs were reported, but none of a serious nature.

BELLOWS FALLS, Vt., Feb. 17.—The mercury this morning scored below zero, records in this locality ranging from 17° to 27°, a drop of from 50° to 60° in thirty hours.

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 17.—Last night was one of the severest known in this section for many years. This morning's thermometer records in this vicinity, were mainly over 20° below zero, Fabyans reporting 31° below.

WATERBURY, Conn., Feb. 17.—In several places in this vicinity last night the thermometer went as low as 22° below zero.

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 17.—The minimum temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at 8 o'clock this morning was 13° below zero. This is the lowest record since 1839, with two exceptions.

MONTREAL, Feb. 17.—The thermometer here this morning registered 24° below zero, which is the coldest in two years.

TORONTO, Ontario, Feb. 17.—The coldest snap of the season struck this province yesterday, and at midnight last night 18° below zero were registered here.

A dispatch from Ottawa says 30° below zero were registered there at 7 o'clock this morning.

TORONTO, Ontario, Feb. 17.—Dispatches from points throughout the Ottawa Valley show the lowest readings reached by thermometers to be as follows: Ottawa, 40° below; Maniwaki, 40° below; North Wakefield, 39° below.

HISTORY OF THE COLD WAVE.

First Appeared in Manitoba Saturday—Warmer Weather To-day.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The Weather Bureau reports that the cold wave which reached Washington Monday morning first appeared in Manitoba Saturday, with temperatures ranging from 20° to 40° below zero. It had extended by Sunday east and south into New-England, the Middle States, the Ohio Valley, Arkansas, Eastern Kansas, Iowa, and the lake region, with temperatures from zero to 20° above.

It intensified in New-England and the Middle States by Monday morning, and extended into the Middle Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States, with temperature falls of from 16° to 40°. The temperature this morning was from 10° to 20° below zero in Northern New-England and Northern New-York, and in the neighborhood of zero in the Middle Atlantic States. It was 20° to 30° above zero in the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States.

The temperature will probably fall to about freezing in extreme Northern Florida, but its force seems to be nearly spent in that district.

The weather will continue cold to-night in the Atlantic States, but will be warmer by Tuesday night.

Warnings of this cold wave were sent to the upper lake regions Saturday morning, to the lower lake regions Saturday afternoon, to New-England, the Ohio Valley, and the Middle Atlantic States Saturday night, and to the South Atlantic and East Gulf States Sunday morning.

Feet Frozen in His Fireless Cabin.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Feb. 17.—The thermometer registered 10° below zero this morning. This surpasses all previous records.

Peach growers in Hunterdon County fear the intense cold has injured the buds, some of which, under the influence of the warm weather, had advanced. Truckmen say blackberry bushes in this section are injured.

Peter Sintox, who lived on Sourland Mountain, was rescued from his cabin today by a hunter who went to it to get warm. The man's feet are badly frozen.

Stores and Houses Flooded.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Feb. 17.—The sudden cold has caused hundreds of water pipes to leak. In several instances stores and private residences suffered from the flood of water. Postmaster Hulskame's dry-goods store in Elizabethport was flooded by the bursting of the water pipes and his stock was considerably damaged.

Man Frozen to Death in Scranton.

SCRANTON, Penn., Feb. 17.—The thermometer at 4 o'clock this morning registered 17° below zero. An unknown man was found frozen to death this morning at the breaker of the West Ridge Coal Company in this city.

AMELIE RIVES CHANLER TO MARRY

Understood in Richmond She Is to be Wedded to Count Troubetzkoi This Week, Perhaps To-day.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 17.—There is practically no doubt that Mrs. Amelie Rives Chanler, the Virginia novelist, who became famous through her sensational work, "The Quick or the Dead," will marry Count Troubetzkoi, of Russia.

The approaching wedding is the talk of society to-night. It is expected to occur this week, probably to-morrow. The ceremony, it is said, will be quietly performed at Castle Hill, the Rives estate in Albemarle County, by the Rev. Dr. Paul L. Mensel of this city.

Dr. Mensel declined to discuss the subject to-night, saying he was not in a position to do so.

The fact that he could not make a denial is taken as evidence that his services have been engaged.

F. G. PIERRA'S LECTURE ON CUBA

THE ISLAND RULED BY OPPRESSION AND TYRANNY.

Spain Has Obstructed Advancement and Has Imposed Taxes Beyond the Power of the Cubans to Bear.

The members of the Young Men's Democratic Club, at their headquarters, 44 Court Street, Brooklyn, last night listened to a most entertaining lecture on the "Physical Features of Cuba; Her Past, Present, and Possible Future," by Fidel G. Pierra, Chairman of the Cuban delegation Press Committee, in which he said:

You are all familiar with the history of Spanish rule in Italy, in the Low Countries, and in what now are the Republics of Spanish America. Recall to your memory, if you please, the acts of oppression and tyranny committed by Spain in those countries during her domination, and the scenes of bloodshed and carnage with which it came to an end, and you will have the background of the picture of Spanish rule in Cuba.

During her rule of 400 years, Spain has not taken a single step tending to the development of the country or to the well-being of the people. Worse yet, her centralized, complicated, and inefficient administration, dominated by a blind spirit of routine, has always looked upon every reform as a dangerous experiment, and unwilling and incompetent to act, has been a perpetual obstruction to all individual action, even in private matters. But so soon as private effort and perseverance have succeeded in bringing into life a new industry or in developing those which have been languishing and decaying, the omnipresent hand of the Government has demanded a new tax or an increase of the existing one.

Of all the products of the Cuban soil, tobacco was the first one which acquired some importance at the beginning of the last century. The Government at once so taxed and monopolized its cultivation, trade, sale, and manufacture, that the planters in despair rose in arms several times, and more than once destroyed their fields rather than submit to exactions which not only deprived them of their profits, but even of part of their labor.

By the royal decree issued in Madrid in 1825, all the powers of oppression were given to the Captain General, and his will was declared to be the law of the land. This royal decree has never been revoked and is still in force.

Mr. Pierra gave a sketch of the present revolution, which, he said, began Feb. 24, 1895, in the province of Santiago de Cuba. The Provisional Government of Cuba was organized at Jimaguaya Sept. 16, 1895. Continuing, Mr. Pierra said:

The President of the Republic, Mr. Cisneros Betancourt, is an ex-Marquis, who, during the previous revolution, threw up his title of nobility and joined the movement, his estates having been in consequence confiscated by the Spanish Government. Mr. Masso, the Vice President, is an old and tried patriot, admired and loved by all his countrymen. The different secretaries are all professional gentlemen, belonging to very prominent Cuban families, with the exception of Gen. Roloff, Secretary of War, who, although a native of Poland, has lived in Cuba since he was a mere youth. He took a very active part in the revolution of 1868-78 and won his promotion in the army through his bravery and military talents.

Referring to the future of Cuba, the lecturer said:

With a healthy and delicious climate and a fertile soil, with large forests teeming with precious and valuable woods, extensive and rich mineral deposits, numerous and excellent harbors, and a peaceable and industrious population in close proximity to the consuming markets of all her products, some of which are so peculiarly her own that she may be said to hold a monopoly of them, Cuba only needs peace and a good and just government in order to become one of the important factors not only of the civilization of America but of the world.

And this is neither a rhetorical figure nor the dream of a visionary. Any one who is familiar with the vast natural resources of the country, and who has carefully observed how it has borne the obstructing and enervating system to which it has been subjected by Spain, cannot but arrive at the same conclusion. When it is remembered that Cuba has in various ways fed the rapacity of the Spaniards for a long series of years to the extent of from $55,000,000 to $60,000,000 an idea can be formed of the vitality and capacity of the island to produce wealth.

Her natural advantages are so great and evident that so soon as the forbidding and paralyzing power of Spain shall have disappeared from the island the capital and enterprise which heretofore has kept aloof, sure of its reward, will flow into the country in order to develop and transform all the elements of latent wealth which for centuries have remained untouched and useless, and Cuba, under the beneficent influence of capital and human industry, untrammeled and free, will become an emporium of wealth and one of the most inviting and happiest abodes of man on this globe.

Headache

Is often a warning that the liver is torpid or inactive. For a prompt, efficient cure take

Hood's Pills

Which rouse the liver and restore full, regular action of the bowels; do not gripe. 25c.

POMMERY "SEC"

and

CHAMPAGNE NATURE (Vin Brut).

"SELECTED for the Banquet in Bordeaux given to the PRESIDENT of the FRENCH REPUBLIC."

N. Y. TRIBUNE.

NEW-ORLEANS MARDI GRAS

Successful Opening of the Grand Carnival Yesterday.

"KREWE OF PROTEUS" LAST NIGHT

Twenty Cars Characteristically Decorated as a Satire upon Social Customs, Appear in the Procession.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 17.—The New-Orleans Carnival opened this afternoon, with the arrival of the King of the Carnival. He came to the city escorted by the revenue steamers Forward, Galveston, and Smith, ordered here for the purpose. His reception by the city authorities followed, the Mayor turning over to him the keys of the city. When this ceremony had been completed, there was a parade of all the State soldiery, Naval Reserves, and several companies of visiting militia.

There was a superb display to-night by the "Krewe of Proteus." It illustrated society among the animals, and was meant to be a satire upon social forms, functions, and dress.

Car 1 bore Proteus, carried in a chariot made of a huge sea shell drawn by a drove of swans, with Cupid as his charioteer.

The second car was the title tableau, a marine scene showing seagulls hovering over a rock washed by the waves, bearing in their beaks long streamers which held the words of the subject of the pageant.

Car 3 was the "Royal Banquet," showing the lion, tiger, leopard, &c., at dinner, with the lion proposing a toast in a long-winded and prosy speech. The tableau was supposed to touch somewhat on the speech-making weakness of the Emperor of Germany, typified by the lion.

"The Chase" was depicted on the fourth car, showing a pack of dogs in fantastic fasnionable costume hunting deer and boar, being a hit at the craze for converting hunting into a society matter.

The fifth car was entitled "In Court," showing the fallacy of seeking redress in court. The Judge was an owl, bearing a golden ass head as his signal of authority. The herald, the hound, the jackal, the fox, and the hen were appropriate characters.

Sixth car, "An Afternoon Drive," showed the butterflies in gorgeous raiment driving forth on a highly colored oak leaf, receiving the adulation of all the other insects on the road.

Seventh car, "At Spanish Fort," was purely local, having reference to the frogs which inhabit the historic site of the old Spanish fort on Lake Ponchartrain, where Gen. Jackson landed when he came to direct the battle of New Orleans.

Eighth car, "Early Summer Guests," displayed the male and female bear warming themselves by a fire before their cave. The snow was still on the ground, but their city friends, the tame animals, were already arriving to be their guests for the Summer.

Ninth car, "Watchful Guardians," pictured the mice at play, creating havoc while the cats looked on with indifference. The mice represented derelict city officials, while the cats were the officers of justice who fail to punish them when wrong is done.

Tenth car, "The Glee Club," struck at the college glee clubs that have become popular in New-Orleans this season.

The eleventh car, "Presidential Sport," displaying a number of penguins fishing, was intended to strike gently at Mr. Cleveland's fondness for piscatorial relaxation.

The twelfth car, "A Social Call," showed some of the funny features of this duty of society.

"A Glove Contest" was depicted on the next car. The bear and the rhinoceros were engaged in terrific combat, repulsive-faced hounds represented the seconds and referees.

Pea-fowls in magnificent costumes made of the real feathers of the fowl, were the figures on the fourteenth car, representing the extravagant dress of the "Upper Crust."

The burly elephant, the jackass, the goose, the talkative parrot, &c., seated at table, burlesqued the "Five O'Clock Tea," on the fifteenth car.

The Death of Cock Robin, the nursery rhyme, was prettily pictured on the next car, striking at the custom of having expensive funerals, with more show than grief.

A superbly decorated car, fitted with all the extravagances of flowers and feathers, in which cockatoos were dancing, was the satire on the great extravagance of decorations at modern dances.

The dress and games at seaside resorts were touched upon amusingly on the eighteenth car, illustrating "In the Surf."

The butterfly flirting with the chameleon, and the lizard and the white butterfly formed a scene full of movement and color on the nineteenth car, the subject being "Flirtation."

The twentieth and last car was the "Coral Booth," a splendid representation of deep sea life, the denizens of which were all armed with large claws, with which they held their victims. This was satire on the booths in the charitable fairs, which have been unusually numerous in New-Orleans this year.

TALKED ABOUT CHARITY

Dr. G. L. Lacheur Tells the Congregational Club that Christ and His Apostles Were Mendicants.

The topic for consideration at last night's meeting and dinner of the Congregational Club, held at the St. Denis Hotel, was, "Does Scientific Charity Tend to Dwarf the Sympathies?"

More than a hundred women and men attended the meeting, among them being the Rev. Dr. H. H. Stimson, the Rev. Dr. A. H. Virgin, L. C. Warsen, M. D., the Rev. the Rev. J. L. Scudder, Robert J. Boyd, H. C. Haughton, M. D., and J. C. Lady.

Mr. Starr J. Murphy and Dr. G. L. Lacheur, Secretary of the Brooklyn City Mission and Tract Society, who had been invited to speak on the subject, made an address.

Dr. Le Lacheur asserted that the primary object of charity is the welfare of society, the encouragement of our fellow-man. The charity based on the command of Christ, "Give to him who asketh," Dr. Le Lacheur thought injurious to the modern social structure. He declared that Christ and His Apostles were mendicants, and that Sisters of Charity are also mendicants. If Christ came to this city now He would be arrested for vagrancy and sent to Blackwell's Island, said the speaker. Sisters, he said, have no more right to go around with subscription lists than a man who is a fraud.

"But these sisters," said the speaker, "who went among the slums, and the Salvation Army workers, who have so much love in their hearts as to preach among the lower classes, that sin is the cause of all trouble and that they have the panacea for it; it is they whose labors count. This is the kind of work which we ourselves should do. Go to the first tenement we hear of, which we know to be a pestiferous hole, dangerous to public health and morality. Aid the inmates. Try to improve their environments. Awful and horrible as these places are, they are in some cases owned by church corporations, whose managers should see that at least a little better state of affairs existed.

"Something dangerous to this kind of charity is that churches will leave this sort of neighborhood, when their labors tell, and, receiving a goodly sum of money for their property, move further up town. The Roman Catholics are wiser than we in this respect. They do not shun but love these environments, and are especially attentive to the children found there. And children are the root of the whole trouble—show them the right way, teach them to follow it.

"Organized charity is not going to accomplish much unless tempered with common sense, and a sincere love of our fellowmen."

AFTER THE COAL TRUST

The Attorney General Ordered to Make an Investigation.

MAY ASK FURTHER LEGISLATION

The Senate Discusses Several Methods of Dealing with the Question—New-Jersey's Legislature Talks of the Subject.

ALBANY, Feb. 17.—The special order of the evening in the Senate was the consideration of the Coal Trust investigation resolutions by Senator Cantor, Senator Wray, and Assemblyman Robbins.

The Cantor resolution requires the Attorney General to report whether the alleged coal trust is in operation in violation of the law.

The Wray resolution authorizes the appointment of an investigating committee to be composed of seven Senators.

The Robbins resolutions is similar to the Cantor resolution, and in addition gives the Attorney General more power and proposes a closer investigation.

Senator Cantor said that he did not care which resolution was adopted, but one of them should be "if this great evil is to be abated."

The Robbins concurrent resolution, he said, was defective in that it was not possible, by concurrent resolution, to enable the Attorney General to force obedience to subpoenas issued by him. The Wray resolution, for appointing a committee, was useless, as the subject had been gone over thoroughly by a committee in 1892. "The resolution of mine," said Senator Cantor, "will place before us an opinion as to whether the anti-trust law of 1893 will cover the case and whether the law was being violated."

Senator Wray said if an inquiry was sent out it should be sent to the District Attorney of New-York County, whose duty it was to prosecute the offenders, the violation of law, if any, occurring in the County of New-York. The Attorney General could not receive the delegation of power contemplated by the other resolutions. The Senate should proceed to appoint a committee which should investigate and report within two weeks.

Senator Malby spoke in favor of the Robbins resolution, saying that it would be well to know whether the Attorney General could proceed against an illegal combination successfully under the law of 1893, and if not that he may recommend the measures of relief needed.

Senator McCarren said the coal combination investigation resulted in obtaining little information. What was wanted was legislation to compel mine owners to mine coal at certain times when they chose to shut down. The coal combination seemed to be an agreement to restrict production.

Senator Stranahan said: "The people are tired of these investigating committees, which, it is believed, are appointed on the slightest pretext and cost the State thousands of dollars."

Senator Stranahan said that the Attorney General should inform the Senate as to his powers in the premises, and then additional power could be delegated to him, if necessary.

Senator Wray said: "The people of this State, who are burdened by these trusts, look to the Legislature for relief. They look to the Republican majority for relief. We should give it to them."

Senator Lexow favored the Robbins resolution, and said he believed that the law of 1893 was not sufficient to bring the alleged trust to the bar of justice. The law, perhaps, covered the question—that of transportation.

Senator Cantor disagreed with Senator Lexow's statement as to the inefficiency of the law of 1893. If the existing laws were insufficient to proceed upon, the Attorney General could, within twenty-four hours, report what additional legislation is necessary.

Senator Coggeshall thought it would be better to act than to debate the resolution. He favored the Robbins resolution. He remarked: "Investigating committees are costly, consume a great deal of time, and have a good time."

Senator Grady said the debate so far showed a lamentable ignorance of the Robbins resolution, which proposed an investigation by the Attorney General. "The people don't want an investigation. They want legislation."

Senator Cantor offered an amendment to his resolution striking out the provision asking whether the law had been violated or is about to be violated.

Senator McCarron said there was no doubt of the fact that a coal trust did exist. What was wanted was a law to cover the case. There was a chance for some one to immortalize himself by drawing an adequate statute.

Senator Grady offered an amendment to the Robbins resolutions that the Attorney General report the legislation necessary.

Senator Cantor offered as a substitute for the Robbins resolution, his resolution, made concurrent. The question was first taken on Senator Cantor's substitute, which was lost—13 to 26.

The amendment of Senator Grady was also lost—11 to 28. All other amendments of a minor nature and motions were voted down, and the Robbins Assembly concurrent resolution was adopted unanimously. The resolution is as follows:

Whereas, It has been publicly alleged and is a matter of public notoriety that certain corporations transacting business in this State as common carriers have made or agreed upon a combination for the purpose of advancing the cost for the transportation of coal, and thereby increasing the price thereof to the consumers; and

Whereas, Such a combination is against public policy and detrimental to the interests of the people, and is forbidden by the laws of this State and constitutes a willful abuse of the powers and franchises granted to said corporations.

Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That the Attorney General be and is hereby requested to examine and investigate the aforesaid charges, and ascertain whether such unlawful combination or conspiracy exists, or is about to be formed; to summon and examine witnesses, require the production of books and papers, and to conduct said investigation in any part of the State which may be most convenient for that purpose, and to institute such actions and proceedings against corporations or individuals as the facts developed on said investigation may justify; also to transmit to the Legislature a copy of the proceedings had and evidence taken before him as aforesaid.

Resolved, further, That if, in the opinion of the Attorney General, additional legislation is necessary to enable him properly to conduct said investigation and compel the attendance of witnesses and the production and discovery of books and papers, or to defray the expenses incident thereto, then and in that case he be requested to forthwith report to this Legislature, together with a statement of the nature and character of the legislation required for any and all purposes aforesaid.

Gov. Morton sent in the renomination of James B. Rathbone of Elmira to be Manager of the Elmira Reformatory. The nomination was referred and the Senate adjourned.

ACTION AT TRENTON.

Passage by the House of Resolutions as to the Coal Trust.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 17.—The sixth week of the legislative session opened to-night. In the House the Committee on Railroads and Canals, through Mr. Lower, to whom the Hogan and Bullock anti-coal combine resolutions were referred, reported the following substitute:

Whereas, In the resolutions referred to the committee it is set forth that certain corporations of this State have entered into a conspiracy or combination to increase the burdens of the people of this State by limiting the output of coal and advancing the rates of transportation of the same which, if true, is against public policy and justice; and,

Whereas, At present there is no evidence of such a combination existing, except by newspaper reports, and the resolutions referred to being imperative in form; therefore,

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee is hereby requested to prepare a bill which shall make unlawful and prohibit agreements or combines by individuals and corporations that would be detrimental to the welfare of the people of the State by increasing or raising the price of any of the necessaries of life, and to give the proper officers of the State any additional power required to prevent the consummation of any such agreement or combination; provided, there is no law now in existence prohibiting the formation of such illegal and unlawful combinations or trusts.

The substitute was adopted.

SPRIGHTLY ROMANCE OF A SCOW

In Which a Rich Young Widow Searches With the Garbage Trimmers, and Her Lost Diamonds Are All Found.

That much-written about department over which the redoubtable Col. Waring presides comes out in a new rôle illustrative of its versatility and demonstrating that it can not only makes its impress with the broom, but when put to it can turn out a story of its own, vivaling in sparkling details some of the best products of Mulberry Street. The scenes are varied with a continually augmented cast, and the situations can be altered to suit, without marring the theme, so long as the climax is made to occur off the bleak water front of the East River, with the city's garbage dump at the foot of Eightieth Street. In the foreground, and a Barney dumping scow moored beyond.

On the scow there is a motley horde of Italian trimmers, clambering over one another in their search for something obviously more valuable than old junk, and among them move the leading lady, a beautiful and rich young widow, wearing sealskins, and the walking gentleman, whose head is adorned with a silk tile, and who is using his cane for a rag-picker's hook. At length, as the shades of night are falling, and the Italians begin to light their torches, the walking gentleman uncovers something. He springs to it; the leading lady is at his side: "Thank God! You have found it!" she exclaimed; but thanking the Italians, their foreman, and the supernumeraries of the Street Cleaning Department, and pronouncing words of encomium for the so-often maligned department, they are off.

And it all happened this way, according to Assistant District Superintendent J. L. Keller, who is the leading lady was engaged on Wednesday last cleaning her jewels. There was a ring containing two three-carat diamonds, five other rings, a pin, and a pair of earrings plentifully set with stones of one and a quarter and one and a half carats. In all they were valued at $2,000. Finishing her dainty task, she placed the gems in a pasteboard box—a box made to contain three cakes of toilet soap, and which was filled with sawdust. She left it there, the box covered, but not tied up, on the tubs in the kitchen of her flat. The maid-of-all-work came in, and, clearing up the litter, box and all, she threw it into the garbage receptacle. Later in the day the maid was under suspicion till the fact of the garbage-can episode came out, and then the walking gentleman and the leading lady started off for the stables of the Street Cleaning Department, in West Fifty-second Street.

Mr. Keller and others interested themselves. The police were notified. "Peter," the man in charge of the Department's crematory at the foot of West Forty-first Street, was taken into the secret. It was soon discovered that the diamonds could not have come to the crematory, as only the paper collecting carts go there, and none had visited the neighborhood from which the diamonds were missing since their loss. The Eightieth Street dump then became the scene of operations, with the sequel already told.

Mr. Keller says he called at the flat yesterday morning to congratulate them on the recovery of their gems. They resided, he said, on the second floor of 94 West Eighty-seventh Street, which, he said, was at the southeast corner of Eighty-seventh Street and Columbus Avenue. There is no one living in that house who has lost or found any diamonds, no one named Haas, and the number of the house is 72. Across the avenue the numbers commence at 100, so that there is no 94 West Eighty-seventh Street.

Mr. Keller was quite as sure as to the street number and location as he was of the other details of the story, and if the situations are as true as the locations of the scenes it matters little, for the zealous Assistant Inspector is more than sure of one thing, and that is that the lady whose brother is Mr. Haas is loud in her praise of the splendid administration of the Department of Street Cleaning.

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LEXOW'S PLANS OPPOSED

At Least One Minority Report on the Greater New-York Bill.

SENATOR BRUSH QUIETLY IGNORED

The Majority of the Joint Committee Gives No Consideration to the Views of the Brooklyn Members.

ALBANY, Feb. 17.—It is likely that there will be two reports from the sub-committee which has been considering Greater New-York. Senator Lexow, the Chairman, will submit one, which will recommend the passage of the pending bill. He will represent a majority of the Republican members of the committee.

Senator Brush of Brooklyn, who is opposed to consolidation, is not in sympathy with this report, nor is Assemblyman McKeown, a Democrat, who also hails from Brooklyn. Mr. McKeown said to-day that he would probably submit a minority report. He did not indicate whether he would favor a referendum or would flatly oppose consolidation.

Senator Brush has not been taken into the conferences held by Senator Lexow and Chairman Austin of the Assembly Cities Committee at such times as they have been preparing their report, and he is in ignorance of its provisions, except as they are known by rumor and the general gossip. He regards it as a somewhat unusual proceeding for members of the sub-committee to proceed with such a report without consulting himself and others who are opposed to the programme of the machine.

"I should consider it improper and unusual for any member of the committee to even begin preparation of the report without consulting all the members as to the general lines to be followed," said Senator Brush to-night.

Senator Brush said he had not been asked to consider the nature of the report, and had no official knowledge that it had been prepared. It has been suggested that he may see fit to submit a report of his own on the subject. Of course any minority report will not be given serious consideration by the majority, for the orders have been given in favor of the report which Mr. Lexow will make.

HOUSE MEMBERS SNOW-BOUND.

Enough Present to Pass a Few New-York Bills.

ALBANY, Feb. 17.—At the opening of the Assembly session this evening the attendance was small and the chair announced that some of the members were snowbound on their way to Albany.

The special order of the evening, the resolution of Mr. Butts, urging Congress to build up its navy and form closer alliances with Mexico and Central and Southern America, and to purchase Cuba, was laid over.

The Hill bill providing for holding two terms of civil courts at the same time in one county, was lost on final passage. A motion to reconsider the vote and lay the motion upon the table was carried.

These bills were passed.

Mr. Stewart—Establishing an additional and Civil Judicial District and District Court in New-York City, for the portion of Westchester County recently annexed.

Mr. Butts—Enabling the Commissioner of Street Improvements of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of New-York City, to extend the bridge over the New-York and Harlem Railroad tracks, between Pelham Avenue and the King's Bridge Road.

Mr. French—Increasing the bond of the Clerk and Deputy Clerk of the New-York City Court of Special Sessions.

Mr. Stanchfield offered a resolution approving of the bill introduced by Congressman Sulzer increasing the pay of letter carriers. The resolution was adopted, Mr. Stanchfield stating that the failure of objections to its consideration by members was due to the recent "harmony" dinner.

LADIES OPPOSE THE STRAUSS BILL.

Mrs. Lorillard Spencer Favors the Pavey Measure.

ALBANY, Feb. 17.—The ladies have begun to take a lively interest in the School bills now pending before the Legislature. Interest is, accordingly, added to them, and this is likely to increase, in view of the active campaign which has been started by some who are socially prominent.

Miss Leonard Spencer of New-York was on the floor of the Senate to-night, as the guest of Mrs. Morton. The two were the centre of a considerable group of Senators, who gathered to exchange greetings with them as soon as the Senate adjourned.

Mrs. Spencer is interested in the school bills, and favors the measure introduced by Mr. Pavey, which proposes to abolish the Trustee system. She said she favored this measure not as the representative of the Public Education Society, but as an individual. She may have something to say to the Committee on Cities, which will give a hearing on the bill to-morrow.

If the reports be true, the ladies are taking a position opposed to the Platt machine, for Edward Lauterbach has been put down as favoring the Strauss bill, which was introduced by Mr. Page.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

A Proposition to Bring Lloyds Under the Insurance Laws.

ALBANY, Feb. 17.—The following bills were among those introduced in the House to-night:

Mr. Davidson—Bringing Lloyds Insurance Companies under the direction of the Superintendent of Insurance.

Mr. Storm—Making the Chief of the New-York Fire Department a Trustee of the New-York Fire Department Relief Fund.

Mr. Butts—Authorizing the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund in New-York City to furnish and equip the building in Crotona Park.

Mr. Kempner—Prohibiting clerks and stenographers from disclosing communications entrusted to them or those by whom they are employed.

Mr. Laimbeer—The Excise bill of the New-York City Chamber of Commerce and Excise Reform Association, introduced by Senator Ford.

Mr. Austin—Providing that, at the expiration of the term of office of the members of the present New-York City Park Board, no successor shall be appointed for the member whose term expires first, and providing that thereafter the board shall consist of three members instead of four.

Mr. Eldridge—Appropriating $30,000 out of the State Sinking Fund to pay interest due for improvements to the Erie, Champlain, and Oswego Canals.

Mr. Eldridge—Authorizing the raising of the annual tax of twenty-six hundredths of a mill for the maintenance of the canals of the State.

Mr. Bondy—Amending the Syracuse Fire Department law by creating a fireman's pension fund to take the place of the present firemen's relief fund.

Mr. Budds—Appropriating $4,000 for completing the improvement of Seneca Lake level of the Chemung Canal.

These were among the bills introduced in the Senate:

Mr. Ford—The excise bill of the New-York City Chamber of Commerce and Excise Reform Association.

Mr. Malby—Compelling railroads to issue mileage books at 2 cents a mile.

Mr. McNulty—Giving Boards of Education power to subpoena witnesses on trials of teachers.

Mr. Foley—Providing that questions of titles to public office in New-York City may be placed upon the calendars of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court any day when the court sits, and providing for a hearing upon the day in question.

Mr. Davis—Authorizing corporations to change their place of conducting business, providing a majority of stockholders agree.

These bills were ordered printed and referred.

James B. Rathbone Reappointed.

ALBANY, Feb. 17.—Gov. Morton to-day gave an indorsement to the action of Gov. Flower in dismissing the charges against the managers of the State Reformatory at Elmira by reappointing James B. Rathbone a member of the Board of Managers of that institution.

Mr. Rathbone was one of the five managers against whom charges were made two years ago, in the unsuccessful attempt of a New-York newspaper to railroad Superintendant Brockway out of the institution by the perjury of convicts. Each of the managers whose term has expired since those charges were made has been reappointed.

A New Railroad Bill.

ALBANY, Feb. 17.—The Committees on Railroads of both houses have decided to report a substitute for the Brackett-Husted bill, which requires the consent of the Railroad Commissioners to the extension of any existing road.

The new bill will apply only to roads in cities, between cities, or terminating in a city. Its effect on electric railway companies will not be widely different from that of the original bill. It will not change the situation as regards the electric railway company in Buffalo, which has been fighting the bill. The change was made, it is said, because the friends of the original measure were convinced that that one could not be passed.

A Black Shadow

is the result of a strong light. To gain an idea of the power of the Welsbach light, see how dense a shadow you can make with it. Then try the same experiment with an ordinary gas jet or incandescent electric light

TARDY AND UNIMPORTANT

Senator Davis's Speech on the Monroe Doctrine Falls Flat.

TWO MONTHS BEHIND THE TIMES

Full of Talk About Great Britain That Is Irrelevant Just Now—Will Not Help Make Davis President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—If the speech delivered to-day by Senator Davis on the Monroe doctrine had been made two months ago it would have attracted much attention, for it bristled with opposition to Great Britain. As it was the speech was past due and the few Senators—mostly Republicans—who listened to it did so out of courtesy to their colleague rather than because of any particular interest in the question.

Considering the present status of the Venezuelan boundary matter some of the Senator's statements bordered on the ridiculous. Bluster after the enemy practically has surrendered is never attractive. The resolution to which Mr. Davis addressed his remarks, framed after the Venezuelan Commission was formed, is mischievous in that it antagonizes the position adopted by the President in his message to Congress, and really formulates a new Monroe doctrine. It was designed by Mr. Davis to aid his Presidential boom, and the Committee on Foreign Relations lent itself to his scheme by reporting the resolution favorably.

The resolution has fallen flat, and Mr. Davis will have difficulty in tracing any beneficial results from it upon his candidacy.

A New Monroe Doctrine.

Omitting the preamble, the resolution upon which Mr. Davis based his speech is as follows:

Resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, That the United States of America reaffirms and confirms the doctrine and principles promulgated by President Monroe in his message of Dec. 2, 1823, and declares that it will assert and maintain that doctrine and those principles, and will regard any infringement thereof, and particularly any attempt by any European power to take or acquire any new or additional territory on the American continent, or any island adjacent thereto, or any right of sovereignty or dominion in the same, in any case or instance as to which the United States shall deem such attempt to be dangerous to its peace or safety, by or through force, intervention, cession, usurpation, pledge, colonization, protectorate, or by control of the easement in any canal or any other means of transit across the American Isthmus, whether under unfounded pretension of right in cases of alleged boundary disputes or under any other unfounded pretensions, as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States, and an interposition which it would be impossible in any form for the United States to regard with indifference.

Addressing the Senate in support of the resolution, Mr. Davis said: "It was a matter of observation that every year the foreign relations of the United States increased in difficulty, complexity, and importance. The closer the relations of one government to another were, the more natural it was that the question of foreign relations should become one of increasing frequency of occurrence and difficulty of solution. That fact explained why there were probably more questions now unsolved between the United States and Great Britain than between the United States and all the other nations of the world combined.

Wants No Concessions.

It was a matter of congratulation to everybody that conditions had been ameliorated within the last month. If that amelioration rested on a basis which did not concede a thing from the Monroe doctrine, but recognized and confirmed it in its entirety, it would receive the warmest approval of the American people. But if, on the contrary, it was the result of any material concession of the principles announced by President Monroe, to which the American people were attached most warmly, the people would rise in condemnation of it.

The Monroe doctrine, Mr. Davis said, might be summed up as follows:

That the American continents were not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power; that the United States should consider any attempt on the part of such powers to extend their system to any portion of the hemisphere as dangerous to the peace and safety of the United States; and that any interposition by a European power for the purpose of oppressing any of the people on the continent should be considered as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States.

No Protectorates Proposed.

Under the Monroe doctrine and under the pending resolution, Mr. Davis argued, there was no responsibility whatever, for the conduct of South American or Central American States toward foreign nations. None of those Governments had any exemption, under that doctrine, nor under the resolution, from the chastisement of war by any foreign power. The only limitation on the policy of the United States was that the acquisition of territory by a foreign nation should not follow as a result of such war.

The principle for the intervention of the United States was when, and only when, the United States considered that the act threatened or proposed by a foreign power was dangerous to its peace and safety.

The course of the executive departments in the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine, Mr. Davis said, had been consistent since the date of its promulgation. Nowhere had this been more clearly shown than in the attitude of the various Administrations toward affairs in Cuba. Mr. Davis quoted from the diplomatic correspondence relative to Cuba, dating from early in this century down to the present day, to show that, in respect to that island, the Monroe doctrine had been invoked and applied. This Government, he said, had declared on various occasions, when the possible sale by Spain of that island was hinted at, that it would not permit the transfer of Cuba to any other Government, and yet no one ever had asserted that this advanced position was a violation of the Monroe doctrine.

The Case of Hawaii.

History showed that the Monroe doctrine had been invoked time and again in respect to other nations, the most notable instance of recent years growing out of the conduct of the present Administration toward the recently instituted republic of Hawaii, which had been debated in the Senate with much warmth and at times with acrimony. At that time the Senate passed resolutions introduced by the Senator from Indiana, (Mr. Turpie,) which declared that this Government could not look with favor upon the interference on the part of any foreign Government in the affairs of the Hawaiian Islands. The resolutions of the Senator from Indiana had been passed when Hawaii was at peace with all the world except the United States. This Government was at that time attempting to reseat a barbarous Queen on an overturned throne. If it was proper to assert the doctrine then, Mr. Davis thought, it was equally proper in the case under discussion.

Mr. Davis exhibited in the Senate a copy of one of Schomburgk's earliest publications, and showed that in it was found the first reference to the claims subsequently made by Great Britain. The existing controversy had not been sought by the United States. This Government had pleaded for arbitration and Great Britain had refused arbitration. Fortunately, there had appeared within the last month a disposition to settle this matter in a friendly and amicable spirit, but if that disposition on the part of Great Britain grew out of any concessions made by this Government, or if it was based upon any clause of the President's message construed by English diplomatists to be a concession, such concession never would be allowed by the American people.

Finds Fault with the President.

In any review of this matter it became necessary, Mr. Davis said, to consider the message of the President of the United States, and he approached it with the utmost respect. To a great part of that message he gave his cordial assent; but when it was scrutinized more closely it was seen that there was a reservation therein, and a diminution of the force of the doctrine never attempted to be made by any American statesman except Calhoun. That part of the message committing this Government to an acceptance of any agreement that Venezuela and Great Britain between themselves might make could not, and would not, be accepted. Such a policy struck at the very life of the doctrine. Considering the case between Venezuela and Great Britain, the words of this message were significant.

If this enervating talk from across the water was based on the belief that Venezuela could cede territory and the United States make no protest, the people of the United States never would acquiesce in it. It practically would be a conquest by war. Venezuela is now under duress by Great Britain, and her own will in such a settlement could not be exercised.

Speaking of the character of the South American Republics, Mr. Davis said the weaker they were the more dangerous would be the aggressions of foreign powers to our own peace and safety. He reviewed the history of South American Republics, the enormous difficulties under which they labored, and the success that, despite their environments, had been their portion. People emerging, as they had, from constant oppression and toil, could not be expected to act as decisively and be as firm and stable as a people whose liberties had been ancestral.

Referring to the question of arbitration, Mr. Davis said it was to be hoped that arbitration would be realized. It was the natural tendency of all civilized peoples and nations.

Not Accepted by Foreigners.

The Monroe doctrine had, Mr. Davis said, never had the assent of any foreign Government. The argument always was advanced that it was ephemeral and applicable only to the case that called it forth. Foreign Governments also called attention to the fact that this doctrine never had been enunciated by Congress, and for that reason foreign diplomats refused to accept it as a cardinal principle of this Government.

The resolution under discussion did not take away or add to the doctrine as enunciated by President Monroe. The words "islands adjacent thereto" were inserted by the committee as a proper construction of the words and intent of President Monroe, who spoke only with reference to the continent itself. There was a class of enthusiastic patriots whose conception of the doctrine was such that this Government should interfere in case any foreign power should wage war on any of the Central or Southern American Republics. Such an idea was, he said, extremely crude and far-fetched, and had done more harm to the assertion of the doctrine itself than all others combined. There was no attempt to establish a protectorate over any of the Republics of the South or to exercise a guardianship.

Cuba Must Not Be "Pledged."

In further explanation of the text of the resolution, Mr. Davis said the word "pledge," as used in that resolution, had been used designedly. A pledge meant the hypothecation of territory for the payment of a debt. It had been reported in the press that Spain, seeking a loan from Great Britain, had offered the island of Cuba, or a portion of it, as security for her loan.

Such a step would be the first act of acquisition; it would be the setting-up of the Government of a foreign power in the Island of Cuba, and the United States would be compelled to take cognizance of this as an unfriendly act.

Mr. Davis said he did not believe there would be war as an outcome of the Venezuelan dispute. The United States and England were united too closely in the civilization of the whole world. The question now was whether Congress—to which in the very vestibule of the Constitution all power had been confided to declare war and treat for peace—whether Congress, representing directly the will and sentiment of the people, ought to declare that the Monroe doctrine was a vital, indispensable, and continuous policy of the United States.

Mr. Davis's opinion was that Congress should give utterance to its convictions and declare its policy. Such a declaration was worthy of the dignity of such a people. Abject the degradation of subjection was that nation whose representatives, possessed of such powers and bound to the performance of such duties, would not declare its policies because it feared to do so. Such dereliction made the cause of free government a tolerated allen in its own heritage.

No action was taken on the resolution.

THE SENATE IS INFORMED.

Facts Regarding American Claims Against Foreign Nations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the reply of the Secretary of State to a Senate resolution calling for information concerning the claim against Peru of Thomas W. Sparrow and others, members of the Hydrographic Commission of the Amazon, employed by the Government of Peru, for compensation for their services on that commission. The correspondence, which continued over a period from 1877 down to the present, shows that this Government has constantly pressed the claims upon the attention of the Peruvian Government.

The President to-day also sent to the Senate the report of the special agent sent to the Fiji Islands to investigate the claims of B. H. Henry and other American citizens for compensation for lands wrongfully taken from them.

STILL RAILING AT MORTON.

The House Continues Its Battle for Free Pumpkin Seeds.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The House to-day resumed the consideration of the Agricultural Appropriation bill, and the attacks upon Secretary Morton and his policy filled in most of the time of the session. These led Mr. Pearson (Rep., N. C.,) to ask if there were not some one in the House to defend the Secretary. "Is there not," he queried, "a Democrat, Republican, or Populist who can stoop thus low?"

The committee recommendation dispensing with a chief clerk of the department was not agreed to, and the appropriation was restored. Amendments were agreed to as follows: For printing the book on diseases of the horse; reducing from $50,000 to $30,000 the amount for publishing farmers' bulletins; appropriating $15,000 for irrigation investigations.

The Urgent Deficiency bill was sent to conference.

A bill was passed providing for the examination and classification of certain lands in California.

A resolution was reported from the Ways and Means Committee, and agreed to, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information in detail as to the proceeds of the sales of bonds under the resumption act of 1875; of the redemption of greenbacks, National bank notes, and Treasury notes since 1879; the movement of legal tenders in bank reserves and in the Treasury; what became of the proceeds of the bond sales, and from what source the Treasury derived the money to meet the excess of Government expenditures over receipts.

When the House adjourned the pending question was an amendment to the Agricultural bill providing for the purchase and distribution of seeds.

CONGRESS MAY TAKE A HAND.

The President Submits the Diplomatic Correspondence with Germany.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The President, in his last annual message, referred to burdensome restrictions placed upon various American life insurance companies by the German Government, and his remarks on the subject were construed to convey an intimation of possible retaliation. Recently the House of Representatives called for information in the matter, and to-day the President sent to that body all the correspondence concerning it on file at the State Department.

It is shown that April 27, 1895, the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York was notified to conform to certain stipulated Prussian methods, on pain of the cancellation of its concessions. Acting Secretary Uhl sent a cable message to Ambassador Runyon at Berlin stating, on representations from the company, that the company's methods in Germany were unchanged since the concession was given, and that it was impossible to frame a special system for use in Prussia. In a letter to Ambassador Runyon, Mr. Uhl says:

However clear may be the right of each State to determine the conditions on which it will permit foreign corporations to carry on business within its jurisdiction, there prevails in such matters a comity which it is the interest of all nations to maintain, and which is well illustrated in the freedom and equality with which foreign corporations are permitted to extend their operations to the United States. There is ground for the belief that the necessary result of the course lately adopted by the Prussian authorities would be to give to the beneficent principles of comity a restricted and uncertain operation.

When, notwithstanding this remonstrance, the concession to the Mutual Company was declared forgeited Sept. 1, last, Mr. Adee, then Acting Secretary of State, sent a cable message to Ambassador Runyon in which the following passage occurs:

You are hereby instructed to strongly represent the injustice of this proceeding in view of our previous representations and of the willingness of the company to confine business in Prussia to plans approved by the Government.

Mr. Runyon on Jan. 6 informed Mr. Olney that he had put Poultney Bigelow, who had been sent to Prussia by the Superintendent of Insurance of New-York as his representative, in communication with the proper Prussian officials, and had given him all the assistance in his power to further the objects of his mission. The last important communication in the correspondence is from Mr. Runyon to Secretary Olney under date of Jan. 5. It shows that the Imperial Secretary had promised Mr. Runyon that the matter of the consideration of the withdrawal of the concession would be taken up, and that the subject would be referred by the new Prussian Minister for Foreign Affairs to new experts on his accession to office. Mr. Uhl, who began the correspondence, will now be able to carry on the negotiations in person as Ambassador to Germany.

Looking Toward More Cadets.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The Senate to-day gave some of its time to consideration of the Military Academy Appropriation bill. When all the committee amendments were disposed of, an amendment was offered by Mr. Vilas, (Dem., Wis.,) for the appointment by the President of two additional cadets at large for each State—aggregating ninety cadets in addition to the present number. The amendment was advocated by Senators Proctor (Rep., Vt.,) and Elkins, (Rep., West Va.,) both of them ex-Secretaries of War; also by Mr. Hawley, (Rep., Conn.,) while Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) urged that the appointments for each State should be in the hands of its two Senators.

Without reaching any conclusion, the Senate, at 5:25, adjourned until to-morrow.

Another Holiday Proposed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Another proposition for a National holiday was presented to-day in the Senate by Mr. Hoar, (Rep., Mass.,) in the form of a memorial. It asks that the 24th of June be a holiday to commemorate the first sighting of the North Atlantic coast by John and Sebastian Cabot, in 1497. The memorial was referred to the Judiciary Committee, to which already had been referred Mr. Hill's bill for a "Jackson Day"—the 15th of March.

SPEEDWAY CONTRACT WORK

Park Board, Corporation Counsel Says, Can Make New Terms to Remedy Defects —Policemen Must Pay Rent.

At the meeting of the Park Board yesterday, Corporation Counsel Francis M. Scott delivered his opinion on the subject of the report of the expert engineers on the Harlem River Driveway. It was as follows:

Your board has undoubted power under existing laws to contract under new plans for the work necessary to the stability of the cribwork, subway, and retaining wall, and for the new structure in the place and stead of those which have been constructed by the present contractor and found defective, although constructed according to the specifications.

Your board can suspend that part of the work of the contractor which may necessitate a suspension in order that the new work contemplated may be done.

A contract should be made for the new work by public letting, unless otherwise ordered by a vote of three-fourths of the members of the Common Council, pursuant to Section 64 of the Consolidation act.

If your board determine that it would be more advantageous to make a modified contract with the present contractor, it will be necessary to apply to the Board of Aldermen to authorize the making of such modified contract without public letting by a vote of three-fourths of the members thereof.

The defective filling of the roadway should be remedied by the contractor, and in default thereof, by the Commissioners at the expense of the contractor, pursuant to Paragraph G of the contract.

Your board may employ a consulting engineer for the preparation of the plans and specifications for the new work, to supervise the completion of the driveway, without civil service examination.

The report was ordered filed, and the board then passed these resolutions:

Resolved, That on and after May 1, 1896, all members of the Park Police now occupying houses free of rent desiring to continue such occupancy must pay rent for the same, the amount to be fixed by the President.

Resolved, That after May 1, 1896, proceedings be taken to dispossess tenants occupying houses in the parks north of the Harlem River whose rents are overdue more than a month.

There are about seven houses in St. Mary's, Bronx, Van Cortlandt, and Pelham Bay Parks occupied by the police, and they have not paid rent for the eight years that these parks have been the property of the city. There are some forty houses in these parks rented by private families, and some of them have fallen back in their rents.

PAID TO HAVE HIS SISTER MARRIED

Love Was No Inducement to Salowitz, but $135 Brought Him to Terms.

A novel suit between Morris Salowitz and Morris Nathan was tried in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday. According to Salowitz, Nathan met him on the street one day and said: "Morris, you are a bachelor, and a man of your age should get married. I have a sister who wants a husband, and I want her to get married. I think you would just suit her."

"No, I don't want to marry your sister," replied Salowitz, who remained deaf to all entreaties, until Nathan decided, according to Salowitz, to drop the sentimental part of his campaign and adopt business methods.

"He came to me," said Salowitz, "and said, 'If you will marry my sister I will give you $35 in cash and a note for $100. Besides this, when you get married I will fix up nice apartments in my house for you, and I will keep you and your bride for several months without any charge.'"

Salowitz said that he succumbed to this offer, and the bride was perfectly willing. The marriage was performed by Rabbi Solomon on June 13, 1895, and to avoid any mistake the $35 and the note were handed over to the rabbi, shortly before the ceremony was performed, by Nathan. When it was concluded, the rabbi turned the money and note over to Salowitz.

When the note became due, Nathan refused to pay it, and Salowitz brought suit. It was contended that the note was invalid as no consideration had been given for it.

"Don't you call that consideration enough when he married the sister," said the opposing counsel, and the Magistrate decided that the note was valid and must be paid.

Talk of Mr. Sheehan for Mayor.

Friends of John C. Sheehan, Chairman of the Finance Committee of Tammany Hall, were saying yesterday that Mr. Sheehan would be in the field as a candidate for the Tammany Hall nomination for Mayor in 1897.

The men who were talking about this yesterday are so close to Mr. Sheehan that those who heard the story wondered what it all meant, and asked, "What is up in Tammany?" Mr. Sheehan was asked last night about his alleged Mayoralty bee, and he said:

"It is altogether too early to talk about candidates for a nomination that cannot be made until more than a year and a half from now. I don't care to say anything about it. There are lots of rumors afloat now."

Time and the political whirligig will determine what Mr. Sheehan's friends are aiming at in talking about the matter just now.

Beecham's pills for constipation 10¢ and 25¢. Get the book at your druggist's and go by it.

Annual sales more than 6,000,000 boxes.

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are reminded that the next regular quarterly edition of the

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS,

containing the names, addresses and numbers of all telephone stations in New-York City, Brooklyn, Newark, Paterson, Elizabeth, Jersey City, Yonkers, etc., etc., etc.—total, some

27,000 Telephones in and Around New-York

will go to press March 1st, 1896.

Early insertion in the regular list is considered an advantage by many subscribers. Contracts for telephone service **made in February** will insure listing in the March list.

New-York City service from $75 a year.

An agent will call on request.

The Metropolitan Telephone & Telegraph Co.,
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LAPLANDERS,

by Miss Juliet Corson,
Founder of the New York Cooking School.

This favorite breakfast cake can be made to perfection with Cleveland's baking powder.

Sift one heaped teaspoonful of the powder with one of salt and a pint of flour. Separate the whites and yolks of two eggs, and beat the yolks to a cream with a tablespoonful of melted butter. Make a batter with the eggs, flour, and a pint of milk. Beat the whites to a stiff froth and quickly stir them with the batter; put it by the tablespoonful upon a hot pan well buttered, and bake the Laplanders in a hot oven. Serve them hot with good butter.

DRIVEN TO THE HOUSE TOP

Man, Wife, and Baby Obliged to Flee to the Roof Because of a Fire—Other Tenants Reached the Street.

An overheated stove in the basement of a four-story apartment house at 212 West Fourteenth Street set fire to the building at 1 o'clock yesterday morning and caused the five families who occupy it to seek safety on the roof and in the street.

The fire made its way rapidly up the dumb-waiter shaft into the apartments of Mrs. L. T. Merchant on the ground floor. Mrs. Merchant rushed into the street, followed by the colored janitor and his daughter, and the families of Juan Pinon and B. T. Quackenbush from the second and third floors. The top floor was occupied by G. M. Seixas and his wife and baby. Mr. Seixas wrapped up his wife and the baby as warmly as possible and led them up stairs on to the roof, where he sheltered them from the keen wind behind a low wall.

Major G. M. Bumford, a retired army officer, who boards at 214 West Fourteenth Street, had heard the cries of the tenants and had sounded the alarm box at the corner of Seventh Avenue. The firemen arrived three minutes later, and the battalion chief in charge of the engines, seeing that the fire had already reached the third floor, turned in a second alarm. As the engines rattled up a rumor began to spread that the Seixas family were still on the roof. Eugene Kolb, who lives at 214, went to the roof through the scuttle of his own house. He persuaded Mrs. Seixas to hand him the baby and he carried it down stairs into the boarding-house parlor, while Mr. and Mrs. Seixas, who were unable to climb over the wall separating the houses, walked over the roof to No. 210 and were taken inside that house.

Half an hour's work on the part of the firemen subdued the flames. Mrs. Merchant, the Pinons, and Mrs. Quackenbush estimated that they had together lost $3,000 in household effects. The building was damaged to the amount of $2,000.

WANT BRIDGE FARE LOWERED

BROOKLYN ALDERMEN TO INVESTIGATE TRUSTEES' ACTIONS.

Ask Legislature to Pass a Law Directing that Three Tickets Be Sold for 5 and Seventeen for 25 Cents.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen met yesterday afternoon, and Alderman Guilfoyle, a Democrat, introduced two resolutions in relation to the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge.

The first was as follows:

It is the sense of the Common Council of the City of Brooklyn that a reduction in the fare charged on the cars of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge is a necessity, and they recognize the advisability of advocating earnest and speedy action in that direction on the part of the Trustees of the said New-York and Brooklyn Bridge, and that further

Resolved, That the honorable Legislature of the State of New-York be petitioned through the representatives of our city in the Senate and Assembly to pass a measure authorizing and directing the Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge to reduce the fares on the cars of the said bridge so that the same will not be greater than 1 cent a trip for each person between the hours of 5:30 and 7:30 A. M., and between the hours of 5 and 7 P. M. on week days, and on Sundays and at all other hours on week days said fare to be no greater than 2 cents a trip for each person, or three tickets for 5 cents, or seventeen tickets for 25 cents. Be it further

Resolved, That our representatives in the Senate and Assembly be urged to use every effort to secure legislation that will bring about the relief desired aforesaid.

Alderman Messinger and Alderman Oltrogge opposed the resolution, stating that by a reduction of fare the travel would be increased, and that is just what is not wanted at the present time, as the accommodations on the bridge are taxed to its utmost capacity at the present time.

Alderman Guilfoyle said that if there is not greater travel then there will be a Greater New-York. What was wanted, he said, is a Greater Brooklyn, and his resolution was toward that end.

Alderman Leich seconded the resolution, and it was adopted.

Alderman Guilfoyle's other resolution was:

Whereas, the premises in the City of Brooklyn situate near the terminus of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge, known as the plaza, which were acquired and improved at a cost of more than $600,000 of the public funds, have been rented or leased to the corporation known as the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company at an annual rental of only $2,000,

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the President of the board to investigate all matters touching and concerning the expenditure of any moneys of the City of Brooklyn made upon the said plaza and particularly concerning the rental or leasing of said premises, to take testimony, to subpoena and to examine witnesses, and to report back the testimony, together with its conclusions thereon, to the board, to the end that the board may make such proper ordinances, rules, and regulations as may in its judgment be proper, or take such other steps as may in its judgment be proper in the premises.

In offering the above resolution, Alderman Guilfoyle said:

"These resolutions are direct and to the point. This property for the plaza was purchased at large cost, and was to be used for the benefit of the public. Yet, before it is fully improved or thrown open to the use of the public, the Bridge Trustees lease a part of the improved portion to a private corporation for the sum of $2,000 a year.

"These Bridge Trustees seem to think that they have the right to grab everything in sight, not only on the bridge and under the bridge, but near the bridge. And I think it is time we made an effort to find out how much control they have over the streets of the city lying between the river front and the City Hall."

The resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote.

Refused to Pay Pinkerton's Bill.

The Westchester County Board of Supervisors yesterday refused to audit Pinkerton's bill for $260 for detective work done in discovering who assaulted Wilson Brown last Winter.

The board held that it was the Sheriff's and District Attorney's business to do that work, or for the town of White Plains to pay for it, and not the entire county.

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COWPERTHWAIT'S
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An art thought in every look, color, and design. Hundreds of select and mostly private patterns. Every whim of the dilettante satisfied. All the famous weaves from the famous makers. Prices below the ruling market, as the rise in wool and wages does not affect our prices, having made early contracts. Wisdom is to buy now for the future as well as the present, and use our "Long Credit" system.

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BROTHERS NOT INDICTED

Fitzgerald Boys Absolutely Free and the Bonds Canceled.

CASE TAKEN BEFORE THE GRAND JURY

Old and New Evidence that Was Submitted—Action Before Judge McMahon—What Principal Greene Says.

The police were defeated yesterday in their strenuous effort to attach the stigma of indictment for the murder of Artist Max Eglau on the brothers William Mortimer and James Oscar Fitzgerald, deaf-mute pupils at the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes.

The Grand Jury, after hearing the entire strength of the police evidence, threw out the case, and Judge McMahon, on the recommendation of District Attorney Fellows, promptly gave the boys absolute liberty, and canceled the two bonds of $10,000 each, given by their father when they were rearrested. The present Grand Jury cannot indict the boys unless the consent of a Judge of the Court of General Sessions is given. An attempt to indict them by the March Grand Jury, with no more evidence than was submitted yesterday, would be frowned upon by those in authority.

The attempt made yesterday to forestall Judge McMahon, who, as a sitting Magistrate, was to have taken cognizance of the case in the afternoon, excited comment highly unfavorable to the police.

"The recourse to the Grand Jury," said an Assistant District Attorney, "was not only unnecessary, but a slur both on Magistrate Kudlich and Judge McMahon. They are not likely to forget it. The detectives might have taken a hint when Col. Fellows advised George Gordon Battle, his assistant, not to oppose an application for bail for the boys. The acceptance of bail by Justice Smyth should have decided the matter. In any event, the District Attorney's office had charge of the case."

The brothers went down town yesterday morning with their father to the office of their counsel, Isaac Fromme, and thence to the Criminal Court Building. Each boy wore on his breast a silver badge, on which was engraved "Honor." They had received the badges in Class A of the Deaf-Mute Institute for obedience to the rule which prohibits the use of conversation by signs in order to encourage vocal conversation and "lip reading."

As the Grand Jury's deliberations promised to be long, the youths were taken to a near-by restaurant for dinner with their father, an old friend, and Prof. Dwight L. Elmendorf, who has developed such excellent detective ability in the case. The accused lads were the least concerned of the party. They were eager for pleasantries and had sharp and extraordinary appetites for roast beef and apple pie.

Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre, Battle, and McManus took the case before the Grand Jury. The witnesses were the detectives who have figured in the case, those who appeared at the Yorkville Police Court when Magistrate Kudlich discharged the Fitzgeralds, and Carl Preson, assistant engineer of the deaf-mute institution, and Miss J. E. Bennett, supervisor of the little boys there. What was called the old and the new evidence was submitted. The old evidence was that presented for the prosecution to Magistrate Kudlich. The new evidence was the testimony of Preson and Miss Bennett.

Preson said that between noon and 1 P. M., Feb. 10, the day of Eglau's murder, he left the cellar and went up stairs with the engineer, Cornelius Westerfield. Preson finished his meal first—at about 12:50 o'clock—and on his return to the cellar met, on the stairs of the main building, a boy he designated as "the pupil with the black box."

The pupil had his hat and overcoat on, and carried a black box under his arm. Preson had not known either of the Fitzgerald boys, but William is a photographer, and usually carried a kodak about with him. The object of the testimony was to connect William with the base of the elevator shaft in the cellar, where Artist Eglau's wallet and $136 were "found" on Thursday.

Miss Bennett's story was that William Fitzgerald, on arriving at the institution on the day of the murder, had a hand satchel locked up in a closet in the reading room, of which Miss Bennett had charge. At the beginning of the dinner hour William came to her, she said, obtained the key to the closet, and did something with the satchel. She could not say if he took something from it or put something into it.

Why this evidence was introduced was not clear, unless to show that William, who claimed that his brother Herbert's pistol was stolen from his satchel, took it and a pair of cuffs from the satchel the moment he left Prof. Elmendorf's class.

The Grand Jury adjourned shortly after 1 o'clock, and it was promptly announced that the complaint against the Fitzgeralds had been dismissed, because the evidence was not sufficient to warrant an indictment, while it was perhaps sufficient to create suspicion against the accused.

Now that the case had been thrown out by the Grand Jury made Lawyer Fromme glad, and Mr. Fitzgerald was delighted, but the boys, when told of the result, accepted it as a matter of course, and continued their dinner, laughing now and then as they read on the lips of one or another of those around them some bantering allusion to their escape. Mrs. Fitzgerald, their mother, who was at Mr. Fromme's office, was informed by telephone that her sons were cleared.

Mr. Battle told Col. Fellows of the Grand Jury's decision, and was instructed to appear before Judge McMahon, at 2:30 o'clock, and recommend the waiving of the hearing on the warrant case, the release of the boys, and the discharge of their bondsman.

It was expected that the hearing would be in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, and this court was filled at the hour appointed. In the audience were a hundred deaf-mutes who were formerly pupils either at the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, the One Hundred and Sixty-second Street institution, and the Fordham Institution. With them was a former pupil of Prof. Elmendorf, Mrs. Alice Yankauer, widow of Joseph Yankauer. All were intensely interested in the outcome of the case.

Judge McMahon, however, decided to act in chambers, and as many of the deaf-mutes as knew of the change of programme, James M. Fitzgerald and his sons, Assistant District Attorney Battle, Prof. Elmendorf, Supervisor Driscoll, Julius Goldman, counsel for the Deaf-Mute Institution, and Dr. S. S. Purple, were present.

"If your Honor please," said Mr. Battle, when Judge McMahon was seated, "in the case of William and James Fitzgerald all the testimony in the case, both that taken before Magistrate Kudlich and new testimony, was to-day submitted to the Grand Jury. It decided that it was not sufficient for it to indict, and by direction of the District Attorney I recommend that the hearing before you be waived and that proper action be taken in regard to the defendants and their bonds."

"The defendants," said Judge McMahon, "are naturally discharged, and I discharge their bonds. You," turning to the boys, "are discharged."

Prof. Elmendorf was called to explain to the brothers what the formalities meant, and a couple of minutes later the orders in the case were signed.

Then Mr. Fitzgerald edged his way through the crowd and, shaking hands with Mr. Battle, said:

"I thank you, Mr. Battle, for your kind treatment of me and my boys in our time of trial."

Then in the corridor outside came a demonstration from those afflicted like the vindicated boys. Each had to shake them by the hand and say something. The father came in for many congratulations, and Prof. Elmendorf was passed from one group to another to be commended and smiled upon.

"I have no redress, I find," said Mr. Fitzgerald, "for the outrages perpetrated by the police. Well, I'll let somebody else say harsh things of them. All I care for now is for the newspapers to announce that my boys are cleared and that the Grand Jury is not a tool of the police system."

"Miss Bennett's testimony," said an officer of the deaf-mute institution, "simply helped the evidence in alibi. It proved that William was not assassinating Eglau and filled, without it being necessary, the gap between leaving his classroom and going to Korn's restaurant."

As to Preson, he has told other stories. Even if he had met William, it would prove that he was not in the clay modeling or painting studio. But it is probable that the boy he met was Vincent Keely, a pupil in Prof. Elmendorf's class, who for several days had been at work in the carpenter's shop in the cellar, and who on the day of the murder and during the dinner hour carried a box up the dark stairs where Preson said he saw "the boy with the black box." As near as Preson could fix the time, it was 12:50 o'clock. There is a witness not yet produced, but whose testimony cannot be impeached, who saw William enter the institution at 12:40 o'clock, and Supervisor Driscoll says that William helped him to get the boys into line just before 1 o'clock.

The outcome of the attempt to have the Fitzgeralds indicted and the proceedings before Judge McMahon appeared to demoralize the detectives who have acted under the direction of Capt. O'Brien. One insinuated that there had been "crooked work," and that the Fitzgeralds would continue to be objects of police interest. Others said warily that they suppposed they would have to begin again. Acting Captain Casey remarked that he would bow to the action of the Grand Jury and Judge McMahon and keep on "pegging at it."

Principal David Greene of the institution lamented that the question of the bloody cuffs and Howard Fitzgerald's pistol had not been more definitely determined. He was disposed to believe that hope for the unraveling of the mystery died when Eglau's wallet was removed from the base of the elevator shaft.

"There is now," he added, "but little chance of success. The guilty person's conscience may trouble him so that he will confess, or, if the murderer is an idiot, he may have concealed bloody garments which will be found and traced to him. But if the wallet could only have been left there and watched!

"I do not agree with those who say that if the murderer is not brought to book it will be a lasting stigma on the institution. Is there any fault in the management? Could it be more perfect? I think fair people will say that it was a misfortune due to design which could not be guarded against.

"I do not know whom to suggest. My peddler theory fell to the ground with the discovery of the wallet. We have forty-one employes in all, including the educational staff, of these nineteen are help, fourteen women and five men.

"The men are Martin E. Meagher, the janitor, here since 1881; Daniel Gillespie, porter, since 1884; Carl Preson, assistant engineer, since 1891; Cornelius Westerfield, since 1890, and Joseph Amesbury, called by the police Ainsborough, since 1893.

"I cannot bring myself to believe that any one of these was capable of committing the crime, while I propose to let the police do all they choose to clear up the affair. Amesbury's wife is cook here, and I have seen nothing to excite a suspicion of the couple. Still, if Amesbury found things as stated, and said that he was prompted to do as he did by reading newspapers, when he can hardly read, he should only blame himself if he is the subject of police attention.

"It is true that the only places where the cuffs, handkerchief, pistol, and wallet were found were thoroughly searched, and nothing was there discovered. I believe now that no search will discover anything. Every place has been looked over, even to the roofs, the closets, and the drains. Oh, yes, there have been some pilferings, but petty ones, no more than what occurs in any such institution."

A source of information which cannot be revealed has special interest in the discovery of the murderer. From it comes a hint that proper attention has not been given to the entrances in Sixty-seventh Street opposite the Seventh Regiment Armory, and the annex entrance opposite the Normal College. These, according to the officers of the institution, are always locked. This is disputed.

A programme for further search of the building was arranged yesterday, with particular reference to the two fire-escapes by which Artist Eglau's quarters might be reached independently of the stairs, and also to the roof of the Baptist Home, which joins that of the annex building, where the old man was killed. This aid to discovery also contemplates investigation to determine if the murderer entered the clay-modeling and painting rooms by the open ironwork stairs, the dormitory stairs, or the scuttle ladder.

Pequod Elects Officers.

The following Board of Officer was elected and installed last night by the Pequod Club, 267 West Twenty-fifth Street: President—Arthur D. Williams; First Vice President—Eugene W. Guindon; Second Vice President—Alderman F. J. Goodwin; Recording Secretary—Benjamin B. Dall; Corresponding Secretary—William S. Hillman; Financial Secretary—M. Lichtenstein; Treasurer—Louis Munzinger; Directors—John C. Sheehan, I. H. Terrill, John F. Riley, John Jordan, George Livingstone, E. T. Springfeed, Thomas H. Sullivan, Bernard Courtney, John Noonan, John B. McGoldrick, Henry Seifke, and J. Emmet Flannigan.

Mr. Sheehan declined re-election as President.

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When you hear of "Spotless Linen" you can more than suspect that it was made "So cloudless, clear, and purely beautiful" by Ivory Soap.

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HEARD ALL ABOUT COLD WAVES

Sergt. Dunn Entertains a Large Audience—Storm Centres, Hurricanes, Tornadoes Explained.

Weather Forecaster Dunn gave his illustrated lecture on "Cold Waves" before a large and interested audience in the basement of Primary School No. 14, at 73 Oliver Street, last night. It was a timely topic, for it was very cold out of doors, and not much warmer in the basement of the old schoolhouse.

The lecturer started out by explaining how the Weather Bureau collected its information on which the forecasts were based. Although the bureau was formed in this country but twenty-five years ago, while the busines of collecting statistics and forecasting coming disturbances had been prosecuted in Europe for over 100 years, yet the United States authorities had perfected the system to such an extent that they relied in Europe, in great measure, on the forecasts sent out from Washington.

"We do not claim to be infallible," said Sergt. Dunn, "but we do claim that we have a large percentage of reliable predictions."

The lecturer then explained the difference between what were known as high and low pressures, and illustrated by weather maps projected on a screen

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S—Gismonda—8:00.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sporting Duchess—8:00.
AMERICAN—Burmah—8:00.
BIJOU—Gentleman Joe—8:15.
BROADWAY—Robin Hood—8:15.
CASINO—The Lady Slavey—8:00.
DALY'S—The Countess Gucki—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax; Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Marriage—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—The Governor of Kentucky—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Mavourneen—8:10.
GARDEN—Chimmie Fadden—8:15.
GARRICK—A Social Highwayman—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—In Old Kentucky—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Wizard of the Nile—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:00.
HOYT'S—A Black Sheep—8:30.
ICE PALACE—Skating—Day and Night.
IRVING PLACE—Die Haubenlerche—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Robert Macaire; Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Prisoner of Zenda—8:15. Lecture—3:00.
PALMER'S—For the Crown—8:10.
PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—12:30 to 11:00 P. M.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12 P. M.
STAR—The War of Wealth—8:00.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	1896.	Times. 1896.
3 A. M.	26	2	5
6 A. M.	26	—2	0
8 A. M.		—6.4	
9 A. M.	27	—5	—1
12 M.	36	2	5
4 P. M.	40	8	10
6 P. M.	36	6	10
9 P. M.	32	2	7
12 P. M.	31	2	6

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday, (eight observations) 3.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday, (hourly observations 3.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year 31.70
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last twenty years..... 32.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Fair, Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 6, Column 7.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 18, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

WHAT BUSINESS MEN CAN DO.

The free silver movement is not dead. That is a fact which the business men of the country should keep clearly in mind and by which their action should be inspired and guided. Undoubtedly the movement is weaker in public support than it was a year ago. Sound money is very much better understood than it was then, and its advocates have won some notable and valuable victories. Why? Because they have been more energetic and persistent; because they have been ready to fight for their principles and have had some method, system, and continuity in their campaign. But the struggle is not over; the final battle is not won, or even entered on. If they lay down their arms now, or if even they cease from steady, strenuous, organized effort, they may still fail of complete triumph, and may lose the ground they have gained.

What they have gained within the last year has been due wholly to the degree of change they have been able to bring about in independent public opinion. That is to say, a certain number of citizens, not as a rule connected with the machinery of either party, have been convinced that sound money, the maintenance of gold payments for all obligations of the United States, is more important than anything for which either of the parties is working or professes to be working. These citizens have voted their convictions in such case as that of Kentucky. They have smashed the slate of their party managers, and in Kentucky they did so under peculiarly trying conditions, for after getting a sound money platform they defeated the regular candidate because he repudiated the platform. In the same way the influence of these independent citizens has made itself felt in the House of Representatives. Democrats, especially from the Southwest, who were counted on to support the free silver proposition of the Senate have frankly declared that their constituents would not stand that sort of legislation any longer, and have voted against it. In this way free silver has received in the House a very strong adverse vote, far stronger and more widely distributed, both geographically and politically, than could have been expected twelve months ago.

It is undoubtedly true that if the plain issue of sound money or unsound money, of gold payments against any other payments whatsoever, could be submitted to the popular vote next November, the vote would be decidedly in favor of sound money. In our deliberate judgment, if the election were preceded by four months of open, vigorous discussion, the popular majority for sound money would be overwhelming. In one sense that is a bright outlook, because it makes it absolutely certain that sooner or later the financial issue will be settled in the right way and for all time. But it is precisely in this situation that the danger lies. The politicians, seeing what the outcome would be, are plotting to prevent the plain and simple presentation of the single issue. What they want is not the triumph of a principle, but the success of their party. And this view is the more dangerous at present in the Republican party than in the Democratic, because the Republican leaders, basing their calculations on the elections of the last two years, feel strong confidence in their partisan victory in the Nation, and wish to get out of it all the spoils that can be got. They will try, and are trying, to keep the Silver Republicans with them. Some of them reason that they are sure of the Presidency, because, if they cannot get a clear majority of the electoral votes, the Democrats cannot get it either; the election will go to the House, and the Republican candidate will be chosen. Therefore, there is nothing to be gained and much to be lost by alienating the Silver Republicans. If they can carry out that plan, the settlement of the financial issue may long be deferred and great loss and trouble may still be in store for us.

On the other hand, the strongest leaders in the Democratic Party are not only faithful to the principle of sound money and ready to stand by it in the future, as they have been in the past, at all risks, but they are also convinced that an uncompromising declaration for sound money would be the highest expediency. Nevertheless, there is a certain number of able and active men among the leading Democrats who are either free silver men by conviction, or who think that their personal fortunes depend on the support of the free silver faction in their own States. These latter are trying to stave off the issue. They will oppose an uncompromising sound money candidate and platform. In this situation in each party lies, as we have said, the danger. The duty of business men is plain. We are on the eve of a National election in which all other issues are relatively insignificant and in which the financial issue can rightly be settled if it be presented. Every business man should use every effort and all his influence to convince the politicians of his party that the fate of the party depends on this issue, and that no candidate for any important office will be supported who is not definitely and affirmatively pledged to sound money. If that be done, either both parties will take a sound position, or the one which fails to do so will be beaten. In either case the issue will be determined.

THE MORTON HAPPY FAMILY.

Mr. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW's cheerful optimism has never been more effectively illustrated than by his little scheme to reconcile Boss PLATT and Mayor STRONG while a special train was covering the distance from New-York to Albany. He evidently believes that if PLATT and LAUTERBACH had not gone to Albany on their own account, putting up jobs on the Mayor and the better element as they went, he would have succeeded in realizing the alluring scene imagined by the Hebrew prophet: "The wolf also shall dwell with the kid, and the calf and the young lion and the fatling together; and a little child shall lead them."

This, as Dr. JOHNSON observed when the widower of a shrew married again, "This is the triumph of hope over experience." For this is not the first occasion on which Mr. DEPEW has attempted to organize a happy family. He tried it last year with a dinner. The carnivora and the graminivora and the insectivora came and were fed. They did not assault each other with crockery or opprobrious language. Evidently the showman regarded this modest success as a triumph, and assumed the airs of a Hagenbeck. But then nothing was at stake except the amusement of Mr. DEPEW, which was doubtless promoted. The wolf is now after the lamb on business, and will not forego lamb chops in order to please Mr. DEPEW.

We do not undertake to apportion the characters in Mr. DEPEW's latest project of conciliation. The Boss is easily identified with the wolf, but, although there is something ovine about the Mayor, it would be absurd, at his time of life and with his tendency to butt, any longer to liken him to a lamb. The leopard and the kid may perhaps be typified by the spotted LAUTERBACH and the reformatory ROOSEVELT, who does not seem to have been even asked. As for the calf and the fatling, they are of course recognizable as the Better Element in the Union League Club, the former representing the debating power and the latter the check-drawing resources of that organization. The little child indeed is represented with great accuracy by Mr. DEPEW himself, whose childlike trustfulness of nature is so charmingly illustrated by his simple faith that if the wolf and the leopard had not gone to Albany by themselves he would have been able not only to reconcile them to the existence of veal and mutton in an inchoate or living state, but also to "lead them" in the direction of the Morton boom. The Depew Happy Family was only a joke, and not at all a bad joke; but the Morton Happy Family is part a joke. One would be surprised that Mr. DEPEW had failed to recognize this distinction if he had not so often shown an inability to perceive the point at which the American humorist ended and the practical politician began.

LOUISIANA "SUGAR REPUBLICANS."

There is a new breed of Republicans in the State of Louisiana, popularly called there "Sugar Republicans," who seem to aim at the control of the party. They have already held their State convention, and nominated a candidate for Governor, as well as delegates to St. Louis, and their State Central Committee held a meeting at New-Orleans lately to prepare for the campaign.

This was an interesting meeting, because great pains were taken to keep secret its proceedings, which were accordingly quite fully reported in the local newspapers. These Republicans call themselves "The National Republican Party" of Louisiana, and what gives them a peculiar claim to that title is sufficiently suggested by the epithet "Sugar Republicans," and the fact that the great sugar planter, ex-Gov. WARMOTH, is a leader among them.

It appeared, strangely enough, at the meeting of the State Central Committee, that Capt. PHARR, the candidate for Governor, desired to get all the support possible, just merely to have delegates "recognized" at the National Convention, and to have sugar looked after at Washington. Accordingly, he wished to direct the organization of committees, with a view of bringing in, for purposes of the State campaign, the "regular Republicans," and what are called down there "Populites," and also to give representation to the "colored element" on the committee.

Considering that the colored element in Louisiana is a majority of the population, and has heretofore constituted the bulk of the Republican Party in the State, and considering further what "National Republican" used to signify, especially in the South, this latter desire does not seem altogether unreasonable, but the most interesting incident of the secret meeting was the reception of it by some members of the committee. The Chairman declared that if it was decided to appoint any negroes on the committee from any of the parishes, he should be compelled to resign, not only his Chairmanship, but his membership. Another gentleman declared that he could not remain on the committee with negroes. Such recognition, he said, was not necessary to secure their support. "Nearly every sugar planter in the past had controlled the negro vote for the Democratic Party, and they would now have no difficulty in voting them the other way."

This, according to one of the local reports, was the language of Mr. HENRY MCCALL, and it casts a revealing light upon negro suffrage in Louisiana, and upon the National Republicanism of the "Sugar Republicans."

IS IT NEEDED?

Last year, when the whole Police Department of this city had been discredited as the result of the Lexow investigation, and the force was supposed to be permeated with corruption, if not inefficiency, it was proposed to give the new commission power to effect a thorough reorganization. The proposal was defeated in the Legislature, and the commission has used such power as it possesses for improving the character and discipline of the force. The present Chief is of its own selection, the old Inspectors have been displaced, many of the Captains and Sergeants have been changed, and of late there has been little or no complaint that the police force has not been fully amenable to the authority of the commission.

The bill "to reorganize the Police Department of the City of New-York" which has been introduced at the present session does not reach below the grade of Sergeants, but it provides that the Board of Police for a period of six months shall have power to "inquire and examine into the qualifications and efficiency of the Chief, Deputy Chief, Inspectors, Captains, and Sergeants" and dismiss all such persons as "shall not in their judgment be possessed of the qualifications necessary for the maintenance of the proper moral condition and discipline and the efficient conduct and administration of said Police Department." Qualifications are defined to mean "mental, moral, and physical qualifications," past record, and "capacity and readiness" to perform the duties of the office, "in the judgment of said board." Full powers of investigation are given to the Commissioners and they may employ counsel and "expert or technical assistants," but the officers under investigation would not be "entitled to the aid of counsel," though the board might permit it "in such cases as it may deem proper." A certificate of dismissal stating such reasons as the board "deems reasonable and sufficient" would terminate the tenure of any officer after such inquiry and examination, and he would be rendered ineligible to appointment thereafter, and all dismissals would be "final and conclusive," with no right of review on appeal to any other tribunal.

As a matter of course, all police officers who have reached the grade of Sergeant or higher have been long in the service and made their way by promotion, and naturally they look forward to retiring in due time on a pension, which dismissal would preclude. The discretion of the board would be virtually complete under this bill. It could dismiss any officer whom for any reason satisfactory to its own members it wished to get rid of. On general principles this would be regarded as a power liable to abuse and perilous to intrust to any official board. It may be that the present Police Board would not abuse it or do any injustice, but it requires exceptional men to be absolute judges of the righteousness of their own acts where the rights and claims of others are in the way of their purposes.

The bill is understood to have been introduced at the instance of the Commissioners, and they are said to be desirous of having it become a law. There are certain officers that they have not been able to get rid of by trial on charges, and there may be others that they wish to get rid of, against whom charges could not be sustained. It is possible that their reasons for desiring to remove these are good and sufficient, and that they would not go beyond what is required for the benefit of the service. But it seems to us that pretty strong affirmative ground should be shown before such an exceptional power and discretion should be lodged with any official board, even for six months. Is it needed in order to accomplish such a reformation of the Police Department as the interests of the public demand? This ought to be made clear before such a precedent is established.

WEYLER'S PROCLAMATIONS.

Gen. WEYLER's proclamations mean martial law with a vengeance. They amount to this, that the inhabitants of Cuba hold their lives and liberties at the caprice of any commander of Spanish troops. When among offenses made capital or punishable by imprisonment for life are enumerated "belittling the prestige of Spain," "praising the enemy," and even "failing to cause the seizure" of munitions of war sent to the insurgents, it is plain that nobody whom a Spanish commander wishes to punish can escape.

This remarkable penal code forms the text of the first proclamation. The second is devoted to showing that, however injurious the operations of the insurgents may be to peaceful industry, they cannot be more formidable than the operation of the regular forces of Cuba. "All the inhabitants" of the central provinces of Cuba are called upon to concentrate at places in the military occupation of the Spanish troops. To leave these they must be provided with passes, under penalty of arrest and transportation to Havana. It is evident that the enforcement of this order means the cessation of all industry within the districts affected. In fact, this is expressly directed by the orders to all the keepers of country stores to abandon their business. Whether the stores themselves will be allowed to stand or destroyed as affording possible shelter to the insurgents is left to the discretion of the commanding officer of the district.

In the third proclamation permission to proceed with military trials, and to put to death as many Cubans as may seem to him requisite, is given to every corps commander, and even to a division commander.

It is to be presumed that these "energetic measures" will be cordially approved at Madrid, but it does not at all follow that they will tend to put down the insurrection. The programme they disclose is that of a commander in an enemy's country who has nothing whatever to hope from the good-will of the inhabitants, and who seeks to affect their actions simply by terror. It is an official acknowledgment that the population of the districts concerned is unanimously hostile to Spanish rule, or hostile with so near an approach to unanimity that the exceptions may safely be neglected. In making such an acknowledgment WEYLER is franker than his predecessor, whose official theory it always was that the insurrection was the work of a few lewd fellows of the baser sort, mainly of African descent, and that the loyal population constituting the majority of Cubans was as much grieved by their performances as the Captain General himself.

Gen. WEYLER, in composing his proclamations, omitted to consider the effect of them abroad. By admitting that this is a war of conquest on the part of Spain against Cuba, he has supplied civilized Governments with the strongest argument for recognizing the belligerency of the insurgents. Moreover, the policy he has announced is precisely that by following which Spain has lost every one of her possessions in the Western world excepting Cuba, and by following which she is sure to lose Cuba itself, in spite of the special facilities she has for keeping it. Sooner or later Spain will tire of the continual drain of men and money which Cuban disaffection constitutes, or will be unable longer to keep it up. Gen. WEYLER may be as cruel and bloodthirsty a ruffian as any one of the Spanish commanders who drove all South and Central America into revolt. But his ferocity will no more avail to keep the island a Spanish possession than did theirs to keep the mainland. His proclamations are not more expressive of ferocity than of desperation.

THE NAVY PERSONNEL.

It is somewhat strange that, in these still troublous times, and with Congress well disposed toward an increase of our naval strength, the prospects of reorganizing the navy personnel can hardly yet be said to have improved. At the last session, the Meyer bill, which is, perhaps, the most likely basis of action, from the circumstances of its origin, was bitterly opposed by some staff corps officers, in the belief that it did not do them full justice. In such matters as the demand for positive rank without being subjected to reduction of pay, they felt aggrieved, while at the present session several bills have been introduced to increase the numbers and rank of officers in the staff corps and the marine corps.

In the line, too, the discussion has been marked; some officers who felt that injustice would be done them by the Meyer bill having presented a measure of their own, and the Naval Association, as their representative, having formally set forth its objections to the Meyer bill, some of them asserting broader than personal grounds. For example, the Meyer bill abolishes the grade of Commodore—the rank and title being retained for certain purposes—and, accordingly, instead of six Rear Admirals and ten Commodores, as now, makes sixteen Rear Admirals. This would seem to be a good way of increasing promotions, yet the Naval Association urges that ten Rear Admirals are enough for a navy like ours. With ten, of course, there would be a gain in promotions, should the grade of Commodore be retained.

Again, instead of the sixty-five Captains and eighty-five Commanders, proposed by the Meyer bill, these officers think sixty and seventy enough. The present numbers are forty-five and eighty-five, respectively, and the Naval Association would, therefore, make the aggregate the same as now, but allow fifteen promotions of Commanders forthwith, with a like moving up in grades below.

A harder matter for amicable adjustment may be the removal of about a hundred officers from the active to the reserve list, which the Meyer bill proposes and the Naval Association opposes. As to the officers thus taken from "the hump," or from those who were sent into active service from the Naval Academy during the civil war and just before and just after it, while the abnormal numbers of their classes has caused slow promotions, yet the Naval Association holds it to be unfair to separate them from active service in order to secure promotion to later graduates who did not go into the service in war times. The association declares that "the officers removed are to be stamped as inferior to those retained, a discrimination which would be injurious through life, fatal alike to professional reputation and to self-esteem. The junior officers of the navy ought to have promotion, but they ought not to have it at the expense of their seniors and of the navy as a military organization." The point is also made that this reserve list will cause a needless increase in the aggregate number of naval officers, outside of the retired list.

A leading argument for the Meyer bill is that officers now reach command rank when already too old, having acquired fixed habits of subordination that render them less suited to take responsibilities and to act with prompt and correct judgment. But the Naval Association answers that the Meyer bill itself would not secure promotion to the rank of Commander under the age of forty-five, until fourteen years hence, and yet would meanwhile put out of the active list men who have served their country in war, for the sake of advancing juniors. If the axe must fall, it says, let it fall rather upon the Lieutenants, and then the officers under them would come to be Commanders at the earlier age desired.

Such, in brief, are examples of the views of these line opponents of the Meyer bill as it stands. On the other hand, the arguments for that bill have been made familiar, and will soon officially be put again. Congress may thus well be in doubt; still, the session is young yet, and, perhaps, in the spirit of "each for all, and all for each," the navy officers may yet present a united front. It certainly seems that, with a large increase of enlisted men, and, also, prospectively, of ships in commission, especially should a great flotilla of torpedo boats be authorized, there might be some increase of officers and of commands, and that in this and other ways a reasonable impetus could be given to the flow of promotion without furnishing to any a cause of grievance that could fairly be called just.

There seems to be much reason to doubt if the increased range and rapidity of fire which characterize modern rifles and cannon will really make war infinitely, or even appreciably, more bloody than it was in the days of NAPOLEON or of GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS. On the contrary, all the fighting that has been done since bullets were taught to whirl and machine guns to send forth missiles as a thundercloud does raindrops, indicates that hereafter combat at close quarters and in the open will never be attempted, and that Generals, like good chess players, will resign a game as soon as the enemy shows superiority of either position or strength. In Cuba, more than a dozen men are rarely killed, though the so-called battles often last for many hours, and those to whom proof from that island is not convincing will probably confess that the testimony of events at Krugersdorp cannot be disputed. There men of unquestionable courage, skilled in the use of arms and supplied with the best to be had, fired at each other for a good part of two days, and yet few fatalities are recorded on either side. Neither the Boers nor JAMESON's troopers dared to make a real charge of the old-fashioned sort. To do so would have been to court instant and complete annihilation for the attacking party. So they contented themselves with firing from a distance, until JAMESON's men, having the smaller supply of ammunition, found themselves helpless, and surrendered. Then victors and vanquished, both with ranks almost unbroken, marched to Johannesburg. Many similar instances could be given. It seems probable that never again will the spectacle of acres and acres of ground covered with corpses be presented for the world's contemplation as the result of a single battle.

A "divine healer" out in Nebraska has just received a coat of tar and feathers from the ungrateful farmers among whom he was working a series of "miracles," which seem to have consisted chiefly in breaking up families hitherto united, and in teaching foolish women that hysteria and religion are the same thing. Without going so far as to commend the impulsive Nebraskans for resorting, in a theological controversy, to arguments so distinctly ad hominem as tar and feathers, still one can restrain his indignation without much difficulty, and it will be decidedly interesting to see whether the "scientist" can effect the evanishment of his new suit by denying its existence.

Apparently the "pardon" which Mr. LOUIS STERN has received from the Bavarian authorities is simply an invitation for him to come back, extended in the hope that, if he does so, it may be possible to extort another $20,000 from his purse. For the Baron VON THUENGEN is still at his post, as ready as ever to irritate stray visitors from abroad till temper gets the better of their caution, and natural resentment of insult gives excuse for the imposition of ridiculously heavy fines. Perhaps if Mr. STERN had really boxed the Baron's ears, instead of only threatening to do so, he might have derived enough satisfaction from the act to be willing to try again, but in the circumstances, it's doubtful if he got anywhere near his money's worth, and still more doubtful if he will care to buy another "pardon" at the same price.

Campos and Weyler Contrasted.

From The Saturday Review.

In sending out Gen. Weyler to replace Martinez Campos Spain is making her last cast—the name of that General is chiefly known in connection with the brutalities of the last war, when, for ten years, from 1868 to 1878, Cuba was turned into a shambles. During the present struggle Martinez Campos, in the face of all opposition, has insisted that the Spaniards should carry on the war after the fashion of a civilized nation.

"I warn you," he telegraphs to Spain shortly before his recall, "I will not alter my policy. I shoot the rebel chiefs caught in arms and I send the prisoners to penal servitude; the rebels return our prisoners and take care of our wounded that fall into their hands. I have given orders to shoot on the spot all brigands and incendiaries—I cannot and will not go beyond."

In the eyes of Spain this policy, which in practice resolves itself into the shooting of every prisoner, is criticised as unduly lenient and the immediate cause of the failure of the campaign, and a reign of terror is once more to be established under Gen. Weyler. The probable result of Spanish excesses will be reprisals at the hands of the rebels and a speedy recognition of the belligerent rights of the insurgents by the United States.

Wealth, Not a Newspaper, the Passport.

From The London Speaker.

The news about The Pall Mall Gazette and the sudden dismissal of its editors, and the resignation of the rest of the staff, is not so startling to those acquainted with the inside of metropolitan journalism as it is to the outside public. Mr. Astor's connection with the English press has probably taught him two things—one, that money will not make a newspaper, and the other, that to be the proprietor of a newspaper does not necessarily imply the possession of either social or political influence. It is still Mr. Astor's wealth, and not Mr. Astor's newspaper, that forms his passport in English society. There will be general regret at the manner in which he has parted company with a staff of able journalists, though I can well believe that in some cases the regret will not be untempered by the recollection of the very supercilious airs which the gentlemen of The Pall Mall Gazette have sometimes given themselves in dealing with their contemporaries.

AND NOW COMES LOWNDES

Maryland's Governor Seeking the Presidential Nomination.

MANDERSON YIELDS TO HIS FRIENDS

The Nebraska ex-Senator Expects to Make a Good Showing at St. Louis—The Democratic Chances Discussed.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 17.—It is more than probable that Maryland will also have a favorite son to present to the St. Louis convention. The great success of Lloyd Lowndes last Fall will be the cause of it. He is the first Republican Governor Maryland has had in over a quarter of a century. He was elected in a Democratic State by a plurality of 20,000. He is about fifty years of age, a millionaire, and generally popular. He has wide business connections.

The first thought was to present him for the Vice Presidency as the representative of the Southern Republicans, but, as all other Middle States seem to be bringing out their favorite sons, it is expected that Maryland will have something to say.

Senator-elect Wellington is the controlling political influence, and he will head the delegation, and if the action is finally decided upon, will present the Governor's name to the convention. Mr. Wellington is one of the most eloquent orators of the South. Maryland has not decided whether it is for Reed or McKinley, but the probabilities are that after the complimentary vote is cast for Lowndes, it may go to Reed.

LOOK OUT FOR CANDIDATES.

Mr. Platt Thinks that a Good Motto About This Time.

Ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt's attention was called yesterday to a statement that Senator Elkins was in the field as a candidate for the Republican nomination for the Presidency.

"I do not know anything about it," Mr. Platt said. "I see by the newspapers that both Senator Quay and Senator Elkins are candidates. You can believe it or not, just as you please.

"In the old almanacs the compilers used to insert between the days of the Winter months, 'Look out for snow.' This warning was freely interspersed, so it was pretty certain to be correct some time or other. Now, if I was making a political almanac for the next few months I would insert freely the warning, 'Look out for a large number of Republican candidates about this time.'

"It seems to me that it is a very healthy sign that there should be so many Republican candidates now, while there is not one Democratic candidate in sight.

"One thing is certain, and that is that the delegation from this State will be solid for Gov. Morton, and that he is making a very large number of friends in other States. You will see how strong he will be at St. Louis. This talk about there being trouble in Erie County is not true. The men of Erie are just as solid for Gov. Morton as the men in the other counties."

Mr. Platt was asked if he had a conference in Albany over the Raines excise bill. He replied that he had not, and he added:

"I am being held responsible for everything that is going on in Albany, but one thing is certain—I cannot be held responsible for this cold snap."

MANDERSON YIELDS GRACEFULLY.

His Friends Will Be Permitted to Urge Him for President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Ex-Senator Manderson of Nebraska in an interview to-day admitted that he was "in the hands of his friends" as a candidate for the Presidency before the Republican Convention at St. Louis.

Gen. Manderson said he had been the recipient of letters from all parts of the country urging him to enter the lists. Many came from his old comrades in the late war, others from those who had been his associates in public life, and more from Republicans in his own State. The insistence, he said, seemed to become more persistent with his expressions of disinclination, and before leaving Nebraska he stated that he would make no further opposition, but would remain passive.

Gen. Manderson said to-night that the various marks of confidence and manifestations of indorsement which would be apparent by the presentation of his name at St. Louis are most grateful and acceptable. He has been greatly influenced by the kindly expressions of the Eastern press, particularly in Pennsylvania, where he was born, and in Ohio, where his early manhood was spent. Under the circumstances he can only stand and wait.

DEMOCRATS WILL UNITE.

Mr. Morrison Says Southern Silver Men Will Not Desert the Party.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—William R. Morrison is in the city. "My coming to Chicago is on the business connected with the Inter-State Commerce Commission," he said. "It has no political significance or importance that I am aware of."

"What was the effect on political opinion and Democratic Party sentiment of the decisive anti-silver vote in the House Friday?"

"I am not as close in touch with what you may term the political or party thought and opinion of Washington as some others who are more about the Capitol. I have not been in the House of Representatives since I went out of it in March, 1887.

"It is curious how changing incidents in political fortune can elevate or depress the spirits of men. The action of the Senate on the silver question elated the silver men, and the action of the House depressed them equally. Perhaps a little more so—yes, a little more so."

Speaking of his Presidential candidacy Mr. Morrison said: "Whatever my aspirations as to the honorable leadership of a great party, I would not snap my fingers for the Presidential nomination of a divided and demoralized party. There must be evidence of party cohesion around well-settled doctrines of the Democratic Party before I would accept a nomination. Let there be a fight in the convention. A fight in a convention is not dangerous if a proper party spirit prevails, but it should always be a fight in which it is understood that antagonizing interests shall abide the results. No man in his senses would go before a convention with any other understanding."

When asked what he considered the prospects of reaching a condition of mutual tolerance in Democratic Party councils, Mr. Morrison said:

"I cannot state it as a fact, but I have received the impression and I believe it to be so, that the most pronounced silver Democrats in the South are gradually reaching the conclusion that, for higher party and public reasons, they should be willing to yield something to party unity. I believe the silver Democrats in Missouri and Arkansas are more bitter and implacable than in any other of the old slave States, and in Arkansas the condition grows largely out of the conflicting Senatorial ambitions of two able men, who are outdoing each other in organizing a sentiment. In the other Southern States the conviction, I believe, is growing that concession is necessary to save the party."

Cecil Rhodes's Dilemma.

From The Saturday Review.

The interesting question now is, Will Mr. Rhodes disavow Dr. Jameson, or will he "own up"? If Mr. Rhodes persists in protesting his ignorance of the whole affair, he is ruined; but he is far too clever for that. His line of defense is already oozing out through the Chartered ring. He will admit his responsibility, but he will endeavor to turn the tables on President Kruger by producing evidence of a plot at Berlin to establish a German protectorate over the Transvaal. This might prove a taking cry with the multitude, but the obvious question arises, If Mr. Rhodes knew of a German intrigue to annex the Transvaal, why did he not communicate with Sir Hercules Robinson?

WEYLER'S DRACONIC LAWS

Extension of Death Penalty to Punish All the Offenders.

SUMMARY PROCEEDINGS ORDERED

Military Jurisdiction Over Those Who Give News Favorable to the Rebellion and Over Others Not Worse.

HAVANA, Feb. 17.—Captain General Weyler issued three proclamations yesterday. The first defines the offenders who are made subject to military jurisdiction and trial by court-martial, as follows:

1. Those who invent or circulate by any means whatever news or information, directly or indirectly, favorable to the rebellion, will be considered guilty of acts against the security of the country, as defined by Article 223 of the Military Code, as they thereby facilitate the operations of the enemy.

2. Those who destroy or damage railroads, telegraphs, or telephones or interrupt the operations of the same.

3. Those who are guilty of arson.

4. Those who sell, carry, or deliver arms or ammunition to the enemy, or in any other way facilitate their introduction through the Custom Houses. Parties failing to cause the seizure of such arms or ammunition will incur criminal responsibility.

5. Telegraph operators delivering war messages to other persons than the proper officials.

6. Those who, by word of mouth, through the medium of the press, or in any other manner, shall belittle the prestige of Spain, the army, volunteers, firemen, or any other forces operating with the army.

7. Those who by the same means shall praise the enemy.

8. Those who shall furnish the enemy with horses or other resources of warfare.

9. Those who act as spies will be punished to the fullest extent of the law.

10. Those who shall act as guides to the enemy and fail to surrender themselves immediately and give proof of their loyalty and report the strength of the force employed by the enemy.

11. Those who shall adulterate the food of the army or alter the prices of provisions.

12. Those using explosives in violation of the decree of Oct. 17, 1895.

13. Those who shall use pigeons, rockets, or signals to convey news to the enemy.

14. The offenses above mentioned are punishable with the penalty of death or life imprisonment, the Judges to take summary proceedings.

15. All orders conflicting with the foregoing are hereby revoked.

The second proclamation is as follows:

First—All the inhabitants of the country within the jurisdiction of Sancti Spiritus and the Provinces of Puerto Principe and Santiago will present themselves at the headquarters of a division, brigade, or column of the army and provide themselves with a document proving their identity inside of eight days from the publication of this order in their respective townships.

Second—To go into the country within the radius of the columns operating therein it is now necessary to obtain a pass from the Mayor or military commander. Those failing to comply with this requirement will be detained and sent to Havana subject to my orders. In case of doubt as to the genuineness of a pass, or if there are persons to suppose a party to have sympathy with the rebels or to aid them in any way, due responsibility for the same will be placed upon the officer issuing the pass.

Third—All stores in the country districts must be vacated at once by their owners. Chiefs of columns must also decide as to the disposition of such property, which, while being unproductive to the country, may at the same time serve as a habitation or hiding place for the enemy.

Fourth—All passes issued prior to this date are hereby canceled.

In the third proclamation Gen. Weyler delegates full powers to proceed with military trials to the commanders of the First and Second Army Corps, and also to the commander of the Third Division.

Prisoners taken in action will be subject to summary court-martial.

AN ENGAGEMENT WITH MACEO.

Insurgents Withstand the Fire of Col. Segura's Brilliant Artillery.

From a Staff Correspondent of The United Press.

HAVANA, Feb. 17.—Col. Segura reports from San Felipe that the force under his command found the insurgents under Antonio Maceo at noon to-day at San Antonio de las Vegas, in the Province of Havana.

The troops attacked the rebels, who, after a slight resistance, retreated to the Culebra Hills. The troops followed them and gained upon them so rapidly that the rebels were compelled to come to a stand. They took up a good position that enabled them to withstand the fire of the artillery that was directed against them. They also managed to avoid the rifle fire of the troops.

In the first engagement the insurgents lost twelve killed. The rebel leaders Miro, Collazo, and Castillo were with Maceo. Col. Segura makes particular mention in his report of the Second Squadron of Cavalry, which made a brilliant charge against the enemy. He adds that, while passing the forces of Maceo Feb. 14, near Vapor, his troops fired upon the insurgents, killing five and wounding twelve.

Gen. Echague reports that a body of rebels attacked a train on which his brigade was traveling. The scene of the attack was near Molina, which is between Palenque and Melena. The train was not stopped. The rebels evidently mistook it for a train conveying merchandise, and intended to loot it. When they discovered their error they fled, not being in force strong enough to cope with the brigade.

CUBA'S REDUCED SUGAR CROP.

Santiago's Planters Have Begun, but May Not Continue, Grinding.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Ramon C. Williams, United States Consul General at Havana, reports to the State Department that up to Jan. 31, only 23,809 tons of sugar of this year's crop had been received, against 145,337 tons received at the same date last year.

P. F. Hyatt, United States Consul at Santiago de Cuba, reports that the sugar planters in that section of Cuba were grinding the unburned portions of their cane. The work has been materially retarded because plantation hands cannot be induced to work at night, fearing an attack of the insurgents. Mr. Hyatt says that whether planters will be allowed to continue sugar making in violation of Gen. Gomez's order remains problematical.

Owing to the departure of the greater number of insurgents from the vicinity of Santiago, Mr. Hyatt says, it is possible that sugar making may proceed undisturbed. If so, he predicts half a crop in his Consular district.

AMERICANS UNDER THE LAWS.

Weyler Says They Are Not Affected by the Clauses on News.

From a Staff Correspondent of The United Press.

HAVANA, Feb. 17.—The representative of The United Press to-day had an interview with Captain General Weyler on the subject of the status of American citizens in Cuba under the first proclamation issued by him yesterday. He said:

"The proclamation will have no application to Americans, except such of them as violate the laws of the country. Their treaty rights will be respected. In all cases I will do all in my power to honor Spain's treaties with all nations."

When questioned as to whether the first, sixth, and seventh paragraphs would be applied to the various American newspaper correspondents here, Gen. Weyler said:

"The order has no application to the transmission of news to the American people. It only refers to the sending of news of military movements to the enemy."

Gen. Weyler stated further that he had no intention at present of taking the field in person to direct active operations against the rebels. There was too much requiring his attention here. Only great necessity would cause him to take the field. He expressed feelings of great friendship for the American press.

The proclamations of Gen. Weyler have removed all doubt of his intention to adopt a vigorous policy toward the rebels in the cities, as well as those in the field.

Several small encounters between the troops and insurgent bands are reported to have occurred in the Province of Matanzas. One band of insurgents attempted last night to enter Calbarien, one of the large sugar ports. They were discovered by the troops, who attacked them and compelled them to retreat.

Yesterday the insurgents burned the railroad stations at Minas Campo, Florido, and San Miguel Primero. It is expected that the line will be repaired shortly.

Rebel Forces Changing Positions.

MADRID, Feb. 17.—A dispatch from Havana to the Imparcial says the rebel forces are changing positions, Gomez working his way westward and Maceo marching eastward. Gen. Weyler is indifferent to their movements, intending to attack the rebels everywhere.

IRISH POLITICAL PRISONERS.

Redmond Says Their American Compatriots Are Mad and Reckless.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The House took up the debate on the amendments to the address in reply to the Queen's speech moved on Friday by Timothy Harrington, Parnellite member for the Harbor Division of Dublin, favoring the release of the Irish political prisoners.

John E. Redmond, Parnellite, made an impassioned speech in which he said that the feeling throughout Ireland was in favor of amnesty for the Irish political prisoners. The use of dynamite, he said, had originated with Irish-Americans, who were regarded by Irishmen generally as being mad and reckless.

All Irishmen, he declared, now concurred in the belief that the time had arrived for the exercise of clemency toward the Irish political prisoners. The Irish, Mr. Redmond said, were blamed for their lack of sympathy with England in her foreign complications. They would be hypocrites if they were to pretend that they were in sympathy with England.

Were these hatreds, he asked, to exist forever? He hoped rather to see the day when England and Ireland would face the world hand in hand. He appealed to the Government to hasten the day of the release of an old and dead moment of passion and madness. [Irish cheers.]

Mr. Balfour said that the Government must follow the regular practice. The quinquennial revision of sentences would occur in a year or two, when the revision would be applied to the Irish prisoners with absolute impartiality.

Prof. Lecky, the historian, was loudly cheered as he rose to make his first speech in the House, urging clemency for the Irish prisoners.

Mr. Balfour moved closure, which was carried by a vote of 270 to 104, and Mr. Harrington's amendment was rejected, 279 to 117.

ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN ABROAD.

Consul at Nassau Entertains Him and Distinguished Guests.

NASSAU, N. P., Feb. 13.—The most Rev. M. A. Corrigan, D. D., Archbishop of New-York, who arrived Feb. 9, has received many courtesies.

The American Consul, McLain, entertained his Grace at dinner Feb. 12. Among the guests were the Governor, the Chief Justice, the Attorney General, the Colonial Treasurer, and Capt. Farquhar of her Majesty's ship Buzzard.

The Archbishop will confirm Feb. 16 a class of fifty at St. Xavier's Church. He expects to leave for New-York via Palm Beach, Fla., Feb. 17.

SEXTON PERSISTS IN DECLINING.

Opinion that John Dillon Will Become the Irish Party Leader.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—Mr. Thomas Sexton has replied to the letter addressed to him by Timothy Healy offering his unqualified support if Mr. Sexton would assume the Chairmanship of the anti-Parnellite party, and promising that if his (Healy's) withdrawal from the party would induce Mr. Sexton to accept the position he would retire.

Mr. Sexton, in his reply, adheres to his intention not to accept the leadership of the party, and details the reasons for his refusal.

The Daily News will to-morrow say it believes that Mr. John Dillon will be chosen as Chairman.

GLADSTONE'S IDEA OF ALLIANCE.

Union of France and England Would Assure the Peace of Europe.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—Mr. Gladstone has written a letter to The Figaro in which he recalls the circumstance that forty years ago he declared in the House of Commons that France and England contemplated relations beyond those of ordinary friendship, and that their cordial union assured the peace of Europe.

He has never altered the opinion he then expressed, he writes, but his retirement from public life prevents his further declaring England's policy.

Pacific Submarine Cable Commission.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—In the House of Commons to-day the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said that the time of the meeting of the commission on the question of a Pacific submarine cable would not be decided until the names of the members of that body had been received by the Government.

Steamer Catalonia at Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 17.—The Cunard Line steamer Catalonia, Capt. Atkin, which sailed from Liverpool Jan. 18, via Queenstown for Boston, and was picked up by the German steamer Braunschweig and towed into St. Michaels Jan. 28, with her shaft broken, arrived here in tow yesterday. She will undergo repairs at this port.

Duke of Aosta Goes to Abyssinia.

ROME, Feb. 17.—The newspapers here say that the Duke of Aosta, nephew of King Humbert, has obtained the permission of his Majesty and Gen. Mocenni, Minister of War, to go to Abyssinia with the men drafted from the Fifth Artillery Regiment, of which the Duke is the Colonel.

Brazilian Steamer Lost in Irish Sea.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The Brazilian steamer Lauro Sodre, from Glasgow for Para, has foundered in the Irish Sea. Four of her crew were saved.

Russia's Intentions in Corea.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—A dispatch from Shanghai to a news agency says that the action of Russia in Corea points to the establishment of a Russian protectorate over that country.

Mr. Bigelow's Visit to Berlin.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

In your issue of Feb. 14 your Albany correspondent refers to me as follows:

"Poultney Bigelow, who was the agent of the New-York Life Insurance Company and the State Insurance Department, sent to Prussia recently, stated that when he presented himself to the Prussian Minister, that official told him that American insurance companies were rotten to the core, and they would be driven out of the Prussian Empire."

Permit me to say that I did not go to Berlin as the agent of any insurance company, but exclusively on behalf of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York. Nor did the Prussian Minister of the Interior say to me what your correspondent quotes. He must have confused the Minister of State with one of his subordinates, who, to be sure, was rather hard in his language toward American insurance companies. POULTNEY BIGELOW.

HIGHLAND FALLS, N. Y., Feb. 16, 1896.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

SS Bonn, (Ger.,) Winckel, Bremen Feb. 1, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 P. M.

SS Roanoke, Boaz, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

NEW THEATRICAL BILLS

An Exceedingly Amusing Piece at the Empire.

A COMIC SATIRE ON WEDLOCK

Eleonora Duse Appears in Washington—The Bills at the Olympia and the Other Music Halls.

If unusually well-written dialogue, that is often infused with original wit, bright and novel sketches of character, and a few ingeniously devised situations, can carry a play to success with the uncertain New-York public, then "Marriage," the satrical comic piece by Brandon Thomas and Henry Keeling, produced at the Empire Theatre last night, and well acted, will have a good run.

"Marriage" is neither comedy nor farce. Its posture of events and its motives are a trifle too extravagant for comedy; its humor is not quite robust enough for farce, and is, moreover, mingled with some very pretty and true sentiments. It is a contribution to the satirical comic drama of much the same quality as "Engaged" and "Tom Cobb," but with a stronger "heart interest"—to employ a bit of theatrical slang.

In the first act a young husband and wife are on the verge of divorce; they are legally separated in the first interval, and in the climax of Act II. the wife is about to sue the husband for breach of promise; in Act III. the husband is going to be married to another lady, in spite of the breach of promise suit, but the marriage is prevented by a number of diverting happenings, and he and his divorced wife are finally reunited.

This is a sequence of events which seems, in the narration, to be as wildly improbable as any in "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland," but it is treated with sufficient skill in the play to make it seem probable enough.

Miss Allen has the most difficult and least reasonable rôle. Eve Belton is a personage with a character rather too unusual and complex for a light comic play. At school Agnes was always her hated rival—a smart, plausible, deceitful girl, who had a way of making men like her and women hate her. When the time came for Eve's marriage to Sir John Belton, long before arranged by her family, she would not have consented to it if Agnes had not been too willing to take her place. So she married hot-tempered, impulsive Sir John, and left him in a tiff at the church door. Sir John demanded either domestic felicity or divorce. Lady Belton refused either until Agnes was married and seemingly settled; and at this point the play began.

If Miss Allen could scarcely make Eve reasonable, she certainly made her charming, in depicting her wayward moods, her innocence, and her genuine affection. Miss De Wolfe played the contrasting rôle with grace and humor, and Mr. Faversham, Mr. Dodson, and Mr. Edeson were all equally good, giving excellent expression to the easily appreciable humor and sentiment of a little play that was never dull, and, if not freighted with needless agony, was altogether agreeable and refreshing. The piece was beautifully set.

A one-act play, by Emma Sheridan and Mrs. Sutherland, called "Mars'r Van," was acted before "Marriage" by Messrs. Edeson and Backus, Miss May Robson, (as a lively darky girl,) Misses Conquest and Reynolds. Its story is slight, and its sentiment rather insipid; but it was earnestly done, and seemed to please. The cast of "Marriage" follows:

Sir John Belton	William Faversham
Hon. Dudley Chumbleigh	Robert Edeson
Sir Charles Jenks	J. E. Dodson
Lady Belton	Viola Allen
Hon. Mrs. Dudley Chumbleigh	Elsie De Wolfe
Quayle	Joseph Humphreys

Duse Opens in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The bright, new Lafayette Square Opera House was filled to-night by an audience that included about all the foreign colony of playgoers, an audience that in large part was qualified to enjoy thoroughly the first appearance in this country this season of Eleonora Duse as Marguerite Gautier, in "La Signora Dale Camelie." The reception accorded her was cordial, and she was recalled after all the impressive tableaus of the distressing drama.

The enjoyment of the play was marred for those who could understand Italian by an excess of ill-mannered conversation by those who were unfamiliar with language or play. "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "La Locandiera" will be presented on Wednesday, and "Casa Patima" on Friday, and at the Saturday matinée the season will close with "La Moghi Di Claudio."

Olympia Music Hall.

Last evening's weather seemed to have a rather depressing effect on the audience that gathered at the Olympia Music Hall. It was rather a small audience, anyway, as audiences at this already popular place of amusement go, for not more than two-thirds of the seats had occupants, and the boxes did not keep up even this proportion of occupied to empty. And the people sat in somewhat chilly silence throughout most of the performance's variety half, showing but faint interest in the manipulation of multiplied skirts by the "change artist," P. Castor Watt, in the balancing feats of one Sadi Alfarabi; in O'Gust's amusing imitation of pigs, cats, babies, cornets, and other animals, or even in the decidedly clever mimicry and music of Fanny Wentworth.

The mysterious tricks which Carl Hertz played with handkerchiefs, bits of paper and watches won close attention, however, and something very like real wonder followed the disappearance of the young woman whom he had stationed in front of a large and apparently solid mirror. The wire-walking by Virginia Aragon, which concludes this part of the evening's entertainment, is far and away the best thing of the kind seen here in years. Beside it the feats of the much advertised Caicedo are not worth talking about.

Of course, what people really go to the Olympia to see nowadays is Mr. Hammerstein's opera and ballet, "Marguerite." Nobody who does so will at all regret it, for few spectacles have been put on the stage in this city with scenery more magnificent, with costumes more ingenious and in better taste, or in which more imagination was displayed in devising symbolical dances. Mr. Hammerstein has found a legitimate use for "living pictures" at last, and the few courageous persons who have all along contended that this method of grouping men and women in front of painted backgrounds might serve a true artistic purpose will be duly grateful to him for bearing them out in their assertion. The music of "Marguerite" is not a marvel of originality, but it is almost constantly pleasing, and is often lively enough to stir the hearer's blood just a bit—or more. There is some singing in the piece, too, which is quite up to the modern comic opera standard, and it can be heard, if not with exceeding joy, at least with equanimity. Last evening Miss Laura Moore took the part of Marguerite for the first time. She was heartily applauded.

MUSIC HALL NOTES.

—TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE.—Since Tony Pastor's became a continuous performance house, it has been packed daily, and the show given has been fully worthy of this compliment. This week a number of well-known artists are appearing, and the entertainment is a good one. Will H. Fox appeared yesterday in his burlesque, "Paddiewhiskie," and was vigorously applauded, and J. Aldrich Libbey, the baritone, who has not been seen here before for a long while, proved a popular favorite. Among the many other artists were George Evans, the "honey boy"; Cora Routt, Tony Pastor himself in new parodies, Edward and Josie Evans in "Little Sweethearts," Bessie Searle, and the Davenport Brothers.

—EDEN MUSEE.—Next Saturday, Washington's Birthday, will be celebrated at the Eden Musée both afternoon and evening by a special concert of American National airs. Koevessy's orchestra has been rehearsing the numbers for several weeks. There are a surprising number of melodies or songs that can be called National airs of this country, and these will all be given. In addition to the concerts the wax groups representing National characters will be appropriately decorated for the celebration.

—PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE.—At Proctor's Pleasure Palace this week there is a double bill. The Russell Brothers' Comedians, a fine specialty organization, has been added to the regular vaudeville artists, and the performance is long and entertaining. George Lockhart's cycling elephants are still on view, but they will remain only this week and next. The Russell brothers appear not only in their old sketch, "The Irish Servant Girls," but in a burlesque called "The Two Orphans," in which James Russell imitates Kate Claxton.

—KEITH'S UNION SQUARE.—The usual excellent vaudeville entertainment is being presented at Keith's Union Square Theatre this week. "Lew" Dockstader returned to this house yesterday and presented a new satire, which was very funny and pleased the large audience greatly. Flora Finlayson, formerly a prima donna with the Bostonians, made her first appearance in the house yesterday, and was heartily welcomed to the ranks of the vaudeville stage. Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Drew remain, and the list of artists is long and contains some important names.

—HUBER'S FOURTEENTH STREET MUSEUM.—In the Curiosity Hall of Huber's Fourteenth Street Museum this week, Vetrio, the poison eater, is the main attraction. He eats all kinds of poison with no evil effects resulting, and is a mystery to physicians and the public. Prince, the wrestling lion, also appears, and a great number of remarkable curiosities are on exhibition. The performance in the theatre is a good vaudeville show, and the entertainment is one calculated to please the regular audiences of the museum.

—KOSTER & BIAL'S.—A new series of living pictures was exhibited at Koster & Boal's last night, and attracted many approving comments. One of them, "Gen. Custer's Last Shot," was the largest ever shown in this country, and was very interesting. Cinquevalli, the king of juggiers, appeared in some new feats; the Martinetti troupe played "Robert Macaire," and a large number of well-known vaudeville artists were in the long bill.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

—GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—"In Old Kentucky," the melodrama by C. T. Dazey, was presented at the Grand Opera House last night before a very large audience. The cast was a strong one, and the play seemed to give great satisfaction. The pickaninny band was applauded as vigorously as ever, and its selections were encored until it was obliged to decline to respond. The prospects for a prosperous engagement of "In Old Kentucky" on the west side are very fine. It will remain for this week only.

—HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—Frank Daniels and his bright comic opera company returned to New-York yesterday and gave a performance of "The Wizard of the Nile" at the Harlem Opera House last night. The theatre was filled, and the star and his supporters were applauded vigorously. This opera has proved one of the greatest successes of the present season, and its welcome to Harlem is but a repetition of its experience elsewhere. The engagement is for this week only.

OBITUARY RECORD.

The Rev. John J. Elmendorf.

The Rev. John J. Elmendorf of the Western Theological Seminary died at his home in Chicago Sunday. He was recognized throughout the Episcopal Church as a man of profound learning, who always labored for the advancement of the Church. Aside from writing for magazines, he published a "History of Philosophy" and a work on "Moral Theology." Dr. Elmendorf was married in 1851 to Miss Green of Boston. They had a family of twelve children, eight of whom are living. The youngest son, Augustine, was ordained priest in New-Jersey a few weeks ago, and now has a parish in Jersey City.

Dr. David McClure.

Dr. David McClure, a leading politician of Jeffersonville, Ind., died Sunday, aged eighty-one years. He represented Scott County in the Indiana Legislature in 1843, 1844, 1852, and 1854, and served as United States Senator in 1856 and again in 1862. He was a Mason, and was noted for his philanthropy.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Mrs. Eliza Garretson, widow of G. R. Garretson, died at her home in Flushing, L. I., yesterday. She was eighty-six years old, and was one of the best-known residents of Flushing. She died in the old Garretson house, which is supposed to be the oldest house in Flushing, having been built in 1642. Mrs. Garretson leaves three daughters, Mrs. J. B. Schmelzel, Mrs. Frederick Leavitt, Miss Imogen Garretson, and one son, Charles Garretson.

—Mrs. Sophie Liebmann, mother of Herman Liebmann, the Brooklyn dry goods dealer, died at Stuttgart, Germany, yesterday. She was eighty-three years old. Last Summer she contracted a throat trouble and, in October, a silver tube was placed in her throat. Mrs. Liebmann leaves three sons, Louis, Herman, and Rudolph, who reside in Brooklyn, and two daughters, who live in Europe.

—John F. Holt, a retired rubber manufacturer, died at his home in Woonsocket, R. I., yesterday, aged seventy-two years. He was born in Scotland and came to this country when young. He leaves a wife, son, and two daughters. President Joseph Banigan, of the United States Rubber Company, was his son-in-law. Mr. Holt gave liberally to church and charitable work.

—John S. Wood, formerly a Justice of the Peace of the town of North Hempstead, L. I., died at his home in Roslyn, Saturday night. He was a builder. He was Justice of the Peace for two terms. He was eighty-five years old, and was, with one exception, the oldest man in Roslyn. He leaves a wife, five daughters, and one son.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17.—The soap and spice works of P. C. Tomson & Co., on Otsego Street, above Washington Avenue, and the plant of the Philadelphia Cooperage Company adjoining, were burned this morning. Several dwellings on Washington Avenue in the vicinity of the manufactories were also badly damaged. The loss is estimated at $250,000, divided as follows: Tomson & Co., $200,000; Philadelphia Cooperage Company, $25,000, and near-by property, $25,000. The losses are covered by insurance. The fire started in the soap and spice works, but the origin is not known. Three hundred hands were employed by Tomson & Co. Two horses stabled in the cooperage plant were cremated.

GREENVILLE, N. C., Feb. 17.—Half of the business portion of this town was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss is estimated at $150,000, with insurance for one-third the amount. Ten two-story brick stores, with the opera house, four one-story brick stores, and eleven frame buildings were burned. The fire started in a barber's shop in the opera house block.

MARTIN'S FERRY, Ohio, Feb. 17.—The Buckeye Glass Works, owned by A. D. Seamon of Wheeling, West Va., one of the largest plants of the kind in the country, were burned this morning. Loss, $150,000. The glasshouse, which ran non-union men, which was the cause of much rioting some time ago, was to resume work March 10. Insurance is light. The origin of the fire is unknown.

NYACK, Feb. 17.—The handsome residence of John Wilson, near Bardonia, Rockland County, was burned yesterday during the absence of the owner and his family. The house cost $12,000. The barns and other buildings on the place were also destroyed. The property was insured for $8,200.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Feb. 17.—The Collingwood, a music hall on Collingwood Avenue, attended exclusively by the élite of the city, was totally destroyed by fire at 4 o'clock this morning. The building was opened two months ago. It cost $35,000, and is said to be fully insured.

WABASH, Ind., Feb. 17.—The Wabash Shoe Factory, one of the leading industries of Wabash, was burned yesterday. Twelve thousand pairs of shoes were on hand ready for shipment, worth on an average over $1 per pair. Loss, $45,000; insurance, $30,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

—1:10 A. M.—300 Mott Street; Thomas F. Geraghty's liquor store; damage, $500.

—1:10 A. M.—212 West Fourteenth Street; flat of Mrs. L. Merchant and others; damage, $5,000.

—3 A. M.—509 West Nineteenth Street; damage trifling.

—9:40 A. M.—37 West Thirty-seventh Street; William Dunning; no damge.

—9:50 A. M.—151 West Ninety-third Street; John Little; damage, $1,500.

—9:50 A. M.—650 Madison Avenue; Simon Hildersheimer; damage, $75.

—11:15 A. M.—104 Spring Street; no damage.

—11:45 A. M.—101 West Seventy-seventh Street; Stern Brothers; damage trifling.

—12 noon—3 Forsyth Street; Alfred Gerhard; no damage.

—12:10 P. M.—116 Ludlow Street; Israel Booch; damage trifling.

—12:20 P. M. 576 Lexington Avenue; Harry Davis; no damage.

—12:30 P. M.—96 Rivington Street; no damage.

—12:30 P. M.—482 Lenox Avenue; damage trifling.

—2:00 P. M.—66 Avenue B; tenement of William Cochran; damage, $15.

—4:00 P. M.—57 West Fifty-second Street; Stephen J. Bogart; damage trifling.

—4:05 P. M.—305 East Fourth Street; Morris Siegleman; damage slight.

—4:45 P. M.—30 Baxter Street; occupant unknow; tenement; damage, none.

—5:05 P. M.—1,045 East One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street; C. S. Mattage; damage, $100.

—6:00 P. M.—336 Water Street; occupant unknown; tenement; damage, none.

—7:00 P. M.—12 Water Street; John Zollen; damage, none.

—7:05 P. M.—13 West Twenty-fourth Street; Dr. W. C. Bitter; flat; damage, $100.

—7:10 P. M.—101 Suffolk Street; Morris Berkow; tenement; damage, $20.

—7:15 P. M.—93 Madison Street; Henry Campbell; damage trifling.

—8:15 P. M.—6 Rutgers Place; Crampton Brothers; mill; damage, $25,000.

—8:45 P. M.—3 Waverly Place; J. S. Williams; offices; damage, $100.

—9:10 P. M.—16 Pell Street; In Lung Sing; dwelling; damage trifling.

AGAINST THE SIDE DOOR

Brooklyn Citizens Demand the Enforcement of the Excise Law.

AN APPEAL MADE TO MAYOR WURSTER

The Rev. Dr. R. D. Sproull and Other Ministers Address a Large Meeting in the Methodist Tabernacle.

The largest mass meeting yet held in Brooklyn in behalf of the enforcement of the excise law was called to order in the Methodist Episcopal Tabernacle, in Manhattan Avenue, last night by the Rev. W. A. Layton, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church. There was scarcely an unoccupied seat in the church.

Resolutions were adopted calling upon Mayor Wurster and the Police Commissioner to enforce the excise law on Sunday.

Seated on the platform with the Chairman were the Rev. Harvey E. Burnes, pastor of the Tabernacle Church; the Rev. W. M. Magrath, of the Reformed Episcopal Church, the Rev. Dr. R. D. Sproull of the Noble Street Presbyterian Church, the Rev. A. E. Wright of the Greenpoint Universalist Church, the Rev. John J. Arnaud of the Orchard Street Primitive Methodist Church, the Rev. John Finch of the Noble Street Baptist Chuch, the Rev. A. B. McLaurin of the Union Avenue Baptist Church, the Rev. Benedict Barth of the German Evangelical Church, the Rev. Lewis Frances of the Kent Street Reformed Church, the Rev. J. E. Everingham of the Christian Church of the Evangel, and the Rev. G. A. Renie of the Church of Christ.

Dr. Sproull was the first speaker introduced by Mr. Layton. He said:

We are here irrespective of creed or party, not to demand the enactment of new or odious laws, but to ask for the honest enforcement of those that are already on the statute books. We are here to demand that Mayor Wurster enforce the laws which he swore to carry out.

We are here not as Prohibitionists, but as law-abiding citizens, to do what we can toward inspiring efforts for the enforcement of the law as it stands, and for the abolition of the side door. The timid and hesitating policy of Mayor Wurster is responsible for the lawless element of New-York making a stamping ground of Brooklyn every Sunday, because the law in Brooklyn is not faithfully enforced. In the Seventeenth Ward alone there are 200 saloons wide open on Sundays, and doing a thriving business side by side with the temples of the Lord. I went on a tour of observation around the district last night, and found that, while the topers and saloon keepers feared the clergymen, they had no fear whatever of the policemen.

Dr. Sproull then related a story of a little girl in one of the public schools, who was recently reprimanded by her teacher for being late in reaching the school. When asked for an explanation, the child said to her teacher:

"I was on watch all day Sunday."

Being pressed for an explanation, the child went on to say that her father was a saloon keeper, and that he had placed her on Sunday at the side door to warn him of the approach of a policeman.

Dr. Sproull continued:

Mayor Wurster has only himself to blame for the suspicion with which he is regarded to-day. the law-abiding citizens suspect the Mayor because of the friends he has made, while they love Mr. Roosevelt because of the enemies he has made. There is no doubt in my mind but certain pledges were asked of Mayor Wurster before election, but let the saloon men beware lest the people rise up in their might and demand not only that the side door go, but that the saloons be abolished.

Dr. Sproull declared that "Mr. Roosevelt is the most popular man in New-York to-day," and said he would like to nominate him for Governor of the State. This remark was received with long applause.

The Rev. Dr. Robert J. Kent said:

My father was a hard-working man, and I know what an humble home is. My heart bleeds with grief every day to see poor workingmen squander their little earnings in rum shops, while themselves and their little ones are in need of proper food and clothes.

We demand not asking any unreasonable demand upon Mayor Wurster. We demand the enforcement of the Sunday law. We are not asking that the old spirit of Puritanism be brought back. All we want is an honest interpretation and efficient enforcement of the excise law. The connivance at the violation of the law, which is as persistent as it is defiant, is nothing less than anarchy. It means a growing disrespect for all laws, and this is nothing short of a National calamity.

Dr. Kent concluded by stating that there is a rising tide of righteousness abroad which will do away with the side door as completely as it swept away slavery, polygamy, gambling, lotteries, and pugilism, which he described as "a thing that is now wandering about from place to place in search of a spot in which to fight for the gate receipts."

The Rev. A. B. McLaurin said that he believed the churches were partly responsible for the side doors being open on Sunday. He added:

I would be in favor of heading a crusade to go down to the City Hall and demand the enforcement of the excise law on Sundays. In the event of a refusal, I would be in favor of having the responsible authorities from the Mayor down impeached.

We ought to hold no more mass-meetings in this church, but we ought to hold them in front of the City Hall. I believe we could mass a meeting there that would frighten—well, frighten somebody. Let the crusade come to an end. Let it come to a climax, I say, and you will hear something crack.

The following resolutions were proposed by the Rev. Dr. Francis and were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, There is no principle more vital to civic law than the necessity of obedience to law, and no duty more plain than that those who are placed in authority should enforce it; and

Whereas, There is a law in this State expressly forbidding the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sunday, and declaring that those who thus sell are guilty of a misdemeanor; and

Whereas, There is no exception made or implied in the law that its sale shall be lawful if done behind closed doors or without public disturbance; and

Whereas, There is abundant evidence that this law is constantly violated in this city, and in this Ward of the city, to the detriment of its public morals, and the proper quiet of the first day of the week, which the laws of the State enjoin, and which we believe to be for the good of the entire community; and

Whereas, The permitted and unrestrained violation of law tends to the degradation of law, and fosters a spirit which in its logical and practical outcome is anarchistic; and

Whereas, There is no reason why that class of our fellow-citizens who are engaged in the liquor traffic should have immunity from obedience to law, or privileges which are extended to no other class; and

Whereas, The violation of this law tends to crime and pauperism and disorder; and

Whereas, It has been proved that this law can be enforced in our great cities, and with beneficial results; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, as citizens of the Seventeenth Ward of the City of Brooklyn, do earnestly call upon all our fellow-citizens to obey this law of the State in the interests of order and good government.

That we respectfully ask the Mayor and Police Commissioner of the city to use the authority which is vested in them and enforce the obedience of this, as all other laws of the State, and that we pledge them our hearty support in the discharge of this sacred duty of their office.

That, as citizens, cherishing the good name of our city, and loving order, we do insist that this city shall be freed from the reproach under which it now lies, as willing to allow the violation of law; and do declare that no pretense of political necessity shall have any weight with us in our insistence that law shall be enforced, and our determination not to cease our efforts until this end is reached.

A copy of the resolutions will be sent to Mayor Wurster.

Secrecy About This Arrest.

William F. Mason, a salesman, twenty years old, and Thomas Stevens, an agent, forty years old, were arrested yesterday as suspicious persons. Acting Captain Kerr of the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station, whose men made the arrest, declined to give the particulars of the arrest, as he said that the case was not completed, and publicity might interfere with the work of the police. It is said the men are implicated in the robbery of bonds worth $6,000.

Pet Names for Heroes.

From Punch.

We understand that the author of "England's Darling" has in preparation two new volumes, which will shortly be published. Their titles will be "Scotland's Poppett" (Robert the Bruce), and "Ireland's Diddums" (Brian Boru).

Without Favoritism.

From Judge.

Doolan—Phwat's th' name av th' counthry in Afriky England do be foightin' wid here lately?

Hannegan (perplexed)—Oi don't know, but Oi b'lave 'tis th' Orrange Free Shtate.

Doolan—Phwat?

Hannegan—Th' Orrange Free Shtate.

Doolan (fervently)—May the loikes av both make minch-mate av wan another!

MR. KING'S COLLECTION SELLS WELL

Many People Completely Fill Chickering Hall—Troyon Brings $17,250—Total of $111,380 for 79 Pictures.

A very large audience gathered at Chickering Hall last night for the first of the two evenings' sale of the David H. King, Jr., collection of pictures, which have been hung for a week past at the galleries of the American Art Association, in Madison Square.

When Mr. Kirby, the auctioneer, stepped upon the stage, there was no vacant seat on the ground floor of the hall, while the gallery was more than half full. By 9:30 standing room was at a premium, and there was a fringe of people all around the rear of the orchestra seats.

The sale was extremely successful, all things being considered, and the bidding at times was very spirited. The sensational price of the evening was the figures brought by the Troyon "Driving Home the Flock," for which the sum of $17,250 was realized. The Mauve of "Cattle in the Haarlem Meadows" was purchased by Samuel Untemeyer for $3,675; the Schreyer "Horses in the Snow" went to H. B. Pettes for $5,100; Arthur Tooth & Son secured the portrait of Mrs. Arnold, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, for $4,000, and M. Knoedler & Co. purchased the Diaz "Gipsies" for $4,350.

The dealers were out in full force, together with many prominent buyers from this and other cities, and numerous society people. Two large water-color drawings of the battlefield of Champigny, by de Neuville and Detaille, studies for their large panorama, were much sought after, but they were finally knocked down to Herman Schaus for the somewhat extravagant price of $2,100 each.

The following pictures sold for $1,000 and over. The name of the buyer is given where possible:

Daumier, "At the Book Stall," S. P. Avery	$1,010
Diaz, "Gipsies," M. Knoedler & Co.	4,350
Corot, "Catching Crawfish," A. Blumenthal	2,100
Daubigny, "On the Oise," F. B. Jennings	1,400
Dupree, "Landscape, with Cattle," F. B. Jennings	1,400
Lawrence, "Mrs. Braham," G. L. Francis	1,600
Lawrence, "Countess Hynford," C. Delmonico	2,000
Raeburn, "Mrs. Tomlinson"	1,600
Opie, Lady, Mr. Cable	1,050
Romney, "Master Pemberton," L. S. Wol

GREAT DAY FOR CURLERS

Lively Bonspiel Begun at the Rink in Hoboken.

THE MONTREAL PLAYERS FORFEITED

Scores of the Games in the Preliminary Rounds and the Consolation Contests Played Yesterday.

The Scotchmen were in high feather yesterday morning. The cold wave had arrived in time to make the ice in fine condition for the curling bonspiel which was held in the Hoboken Rink yesterday. Twenty-eight teams, with as many skips, were on hand by 10 o'clock, when the sport began, and at once set to work arranging the preliminaries for the big match. There were twelve clubs represented, the only absent one being the Montreal Club, from which two teams had been entered. The clubs paired, and the Long Island City and Jersey City drew against the absentees, and so won their first games by default.

The friends of the players thronged to the building almost as soon as the players, and all day long the big rink was well filled. In the afternoon it was crowded, and the main floor and gallery were filled with Scotchmen who shouted themselves hoarse at every good play.

The ice was the finest the curlers have had for a long time, and as soon as it had been carefully swept the teams began to play on their appointed rinks. The first stones sent down did not arouse much enthusiasm, but as the "skips" began to shout instructions to their players, the spectators began to grow enthusiastic and shouted to their favorite and cheered a good play, until the noise could be heard half a mile away, and the good people of Hoboken must have wondered if Bedlam had broken loose.

The two Wilkesbarre teams attracted a good deal of attention on account of their being the only ones that had come any distance to take part in the Bonspiel. They, however, were beaten, one team by the Caledonians, and the other by the St. Andrew's.

It took all the morning and afternoon to play the first round, which resulted in the Thistle teams winning three games and losing one, and the Caledonian, Yonkers, and Jersey City teams winning two games each. The Empire City teams won one game and lost one, the Newark team won one game, the St. Andrew's, Long Island City, John O'Groat, and Manhattan teams won one and lost two games each, the Excelsiors lost one game, the Wilkesbarre teams lost two games, and the Montreals forfeited two games. The following are the scores of the first round:

RINK 1.

THISTLE C. C., N. Y.		JOHN O'GROAT, N. Y.	
Robert McBeth,		David Weir,	
Frank McKay,		John Mitchell,	
James Shaw,		George Bain,	
Alex. Fraser, (skip,)..	12	D. McKeskil, (skip,)	17

RINK 2.

CALEDONIANS, N. Y.		WILKESBARRE, PA.	
William Archibald,		G. N. Metcalf,	
Harry Archibald,		T. C. Parker,	
T. T. Archibald,		J. E. Dodd,	
David Foulis, (skip,)	14	T. M. Graham, (skip,)	6

RINK 3.

ST. ANDREW'S, N. Y.		WILKESBARRE, PA.	
J. L. McEwen,		Thomas Waddell,	
John McMillan,		Robert R. Harvey,	
Andrew Gillies,		Harry Waddell,	
Frank Dykes, (skip,)	14	Alex. Dick, (skip,)	11

RINK 4.

EMPIRE CITY, N. Y.		ST. ANDREW'S.	
J. B. Suffern,		A. Rennie,	
G. Frazier,		J. Russell,	
J. F. Conley,		John Leslie,	
A. Manvell, (skip,)	14	George Telfer, (skip,)	11

RINK 5.

MANHATTAN, N. Y.		THISTLE, N. Y.	
John Jack,		A. McKay,	
G. McGregor,		T. Porteous,	
D. Ballantyne,		Thomas Watson,	
F. Wallace, (skip,)	10	R. Loudon, (skip,)	15

RINK 6.

MANHATTAN, N. Y.		JOHN O'GOAT, N. Y.	
Ben Jones,		George Waters,	
W. McKay,		Alex. Brown,	
Wm. Stewart,		George Manson,	
D. G. Morrison, (skip,)	15	George Oag, (skip,)	14

RINK 7.

EMPIRE CITY, N. Y.		YONKERS.	
W. Manwell,		Thomas Wigley,	
E. Hughes,		J. Brown,	
George Lothian,		J. Stewart,	
J. Connell, (skip,)	8	G. Colquhoun, (skip,)	20

RINK 8.

LONG ISLAND CITY.		MONTREAL NO. 2.	
George McGregor,		Forfeited.	
W. Steele,			
Gordon Gauld,			
Alexander Morris, (skip.)			

RINK 9.

THISTLE, N. Y.		ST. ANDREW'S, N. Y.	
David Oag,		J. D. McDonald,	
George Turnbull,		W. H. Smith,	
J. P. Muir,		Robert Ellin,	
John Gray, (skip,)	15	T. Nicholson, (skip,)	14

RINK 10.

THISTLE N. Y.		L. I. CITY.	
J. Watt,		D. Schultz,	
A. Dickson,		W. Meiklejohn,	
Thomas Watt,		J. Rathjen,	
R. Lauder (skip)	17	J. Bissett (skip)	10

RINK 11.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.		JOHN O'GROATS, N.Y.	
J. Wright,		Alexander Swanson,	
R. A. McKnight,		J. Sutherland,	
E. J. Edwards,		J. Morehead,	
J. M. Stevens (skip)	17	J. Waters (skip)	9

RINK 12.

L. I. CITY.		YONKERS, N. Y.	
Walter Low		R. L. Stewart,	
J. Morrison,		E. L. Thomas,	
W. Duncan,		J. Kellock,	
David Wright (skip)	16	R. Kellock (skip)	12

RINK 13.

CALEDONIAN, N. Y.		MANHATTAN, N. Y.	
R. Archibald,		R. M. Williams,	
J. Stalker,		G. L. Addison,	
J. Templeton,		Walter Bell,	
D. McKeenan (skip)	14	T. H. Lord (skip)	11

RINK 14.

MONTREAL.		JERSEY CITY, N. J.	
Forfeited.		C. A. Edwards,	
		J. T. Edwards,	
		William Stevens,	
		W. D. Edwards (skip.)	

RINK 15.

EXCELSIOR, N. Y.		NEWARK, N. J.	
J. Cameron,		John Reid,	
R. Watson,		J. McLaren,	
W. Clayton,		J. Anderson,	
David Kay, (skip,)	8	H. Mossey (skip)	16
Newark—S. Thornton, Skip a bye.			

The following games in the second round were played last evening:

THE SECOND ROUND.

RINK 1.

THISTLE.		JERSEY CITY.	
David Cag,		T. Edwards,	
Geo. Turnbull,		W. J. Stevens,	
John Muir,		T. Edwards,	
John Gray, (skip)	10	W. D. Edwards, (skip)	15

RINK 2.

CALEDONIA.		EMPIRE.	
R. Archibald,		John Suffern,	
J. Stalker,		I. F. Conway,	
I. Templeton,		A. Manwell, (skip,)	11
D. W. M'K'man, (skip,)	13		

RINK 3.

CALEDONIA.		THISTLE.	
W. Archibald,		E. McKay,	
F. Archibald,		T. Portens,	
T. T. Archibald,		T. Watson,	
D. Foulis, (skip,)	14	R. Ronden, (skip,)	11

RINK 4.

LONG ISLAND CITY.		THISTLE.	
W. Low,		T. McKay,	
J. Morrison,		J. Watt,	
W. Duncan,		Tom Watt,	
D. Wright (skip)	11	Robt. Lander (skip)	17

RINK 5.

YONKERS.		NEWARK.	
G. Wigley,		A. Barr,	
J. Brown,		W. Warnock,	
G. Colquhoun (skip)	17	E. Ketchim,	
		G. Thornton (skip)	14

RINK 6.

LONG ISLAND CITY.		NEWARK.	
John McCruger,		John Reid,	
W. Steele,		J. McLaren,	
G. Gauld,		John Anderson,	
A. Morris, (skip,)	11	H. Mossey, (skip,)	13

JAMESON'S NEW TWENTY RATER.

Being Built by Fife to Defeat Howard Gould's Niagara.

(From our own correspondent.)

GLASGOW, Feb. 8.—Lord Dunraven's accusations against the crew of the Defender of having shifted her ballast trim in connection with her measurement, and the inquiry made by the New-York Yacht Club thereon, have just been made public here in unofficial form and occasion much coment among Clyde yachtsmen, as they will also do in the English Channel. To the unprejudiced, the result of the inquiry has been satisfactory proof that Lord Dunraven was mistaken, to the prejudiced the evidence does not appear conclusive, and these retain a conviction that there was some unfair play.

Yacht racing experts are still of opinion that the loose arrangements for the Cup races invited mistakes, but both sides are blamed for the loose arrangements. The most objectionable oversight complained of was leaving both the Defender and the Valkyrie at any time either night or day during the continuance of the races in charge of their crews only. During the actual racing, official members of both the New-York Yacht Club and the Royal Squadron were on board the yachts to prevent any tampering, especially with their trim, but why their duty should have closed with any particular race when the contest included a series of races, is not understood. As Lord Dunraven's accusations suggest, it was during the night the danger of tampering with the ballast was greatest, and this ought to have been provided against in both yachts. The absence of proper marks to mark the Defender's water line are still commented on as suggesting the possibility of tampering. Remark is being made on the suggested list of the Defender in the smooth water of the Erie Basin as not being conclusive evidence of the submersion of the "pile hole" at one time, and its exposure above water at another time. Should there however, be any further Cup races, the experiences gained, it is hoped, will forestall the possibility of making similar accusations.

The recent upsetting of a lifeboat in Dublin Bay and the drowning of her crew have brought out ignorant and ill-natured comments on the construction of the boat, upon lifeboats in general, and on the Royal National Lifeboat Institution. Mr. G. L. Watson, the yacht designer, is the official designer for the Institution, and his designs are condemned by would-be authorities. Our lifeboats are supplied with air-tight tanks forward and aft, but the accident in Dublin Bay has been attributed to the oversight of leaving open a valve connected with one of the tanks. Lifeboats with propellers have been much advocated here, but the want of funds prevents the building of these, and interferes with experiments which ought to be made in the direction of improvement. It will hardly be believed our Lifeboat Institution mainly relies on voluntary subscriptions, and these are not liberal enough to promote improvement or even pay lifeboat crews handsomely for their dangerous work. The Field throws out the excellent suggestion that a rate should be levied on the tonnage of our mercantile marine to supplement the voluntary subscriptions, and, considering the immense interests and the lives in peril around our coasts, it is extraordinary that the suggestion made should not have been forestalled by parliamentary action long ago. But it was only recently, and altogether through the action of Mr. Plimsoll, that a stop was put to the practice of shipping sailors on board floating wrecks, heavily insured, and sending them off to sea. Overloading vessels was another scandalous practice by which insured vessels and their crews were lost, and too frequently never heard of.

Fife of Fairlie has designed and is building a new twenty-rater under our new rule for Mr. Frank Jameson of Dublin, one of the family of Jameson, the distillers, whose cutters Samvena, Irex, and Iverna, were each in their day the "cock of the walk." Mr. Frank Jameson had the twenty-rater Luna designed and built by Fife two seasons since. But last Summer he found Herreshoff's Niagara one too many for the Luna, and sold her. It has not been made public whether this new cutter is to be a fin and bulb keel cutter, or simply a keel cutter. It is thought she will be a keel cutter, since Fife's Euchris, built last Summer, with a fin and bulb keel for Lord Londsdale, turned out a comparative failure and was no use to Niagara in almost any weather. In breezy weather while Niagara was going with her jibheaded topsail Euchris was doing the lame duck.

Fife has a good show of work, but mostly small raters. For Mr. Kenneth Clark, one of the indefatigable Paisley Clarks, a new lugger 23 feet on the load water line is in hand for the special Clyde class, which keeps up its sport and its reputation when the classes under the Yacht Racing Association rules are falling back. Last season Watson's new Vida proved the lightweather champion, while Fife's new Klysma proved the heavy-weather one. Fife is also building a new lugger for the 17-foot load water line class, also a Clyde class. Another new boat in hand is a 25-rater for Mr. J. S. Clark, another Paisley Clark.

New-Rochelle's Yachtsmen's Plans.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., Feb. 17.—Charles P. Tower, Arthur P. Weston, William M. Bavier, and P. A. Meyrowitz of the recently elected Regatta Committee of the New-Rochelle Yacht Club met informally yesterday at the clubhouse, organized for work, and discussed plans for the Summer regattas. L. Talbot was the only member of the committee absent. Mr. Tower was made Chairman of the committee and Mr. Weston Secretary. The New-Rochelle Yacht Club last year gave three regattas. At least four will be held this year, and it is likely that there will be five or six, with special races through the Summer for different classes. The annual regatta will not be held the last Saturday in June as has been customary, as this date may conflict with that fixed for the regatta of some other club. The matter will be decided at the next meeting of the Board of Governors at the Grand Union Hotel, March 2.

Thinks Dunraven Will Apologize.

BOSTON, Feb. 17.—W. Skone of London, a personal friend of Lord Dunraven, is registered at the Parker House. A morning paper quotes him as expressing his belief that, inasmuch as Lord Dunraven is a cool man, who always acts deliberately, the charges he brought against the Defender syndicate were well considered by him, and were founded upon what he firmly believed to be actual facts. Continuing, Mr. Skone said:

"The investigation entirely disproved his charges. This leaves only one thing for me to suppose, and that is that he was grossly misinformed. He acted upon information that he supposed was entirely true, but he made his charges upon this misinformation only. Lord Dunraven will apologize, I am sure. He cannot afford not to. He would be killed in society, and in spite of all his eccentricity he is a gentleman."

Knickerbocker Yacht Club Officers.

The members of the Knickerbocker Yacht Club have elected the following officers: Commodore—J. D. Billard, Jr.; Vice Commodore—E. G. Davis; Rear Commodore—A. E. Kuper; Treasurer—George H. Cooper; Secretary—J. O. Sinkinson; Measurer—George M. Rae; Fleet Surgeon—E. Ringer, M. D.; Board of Directors—F. B. Myrick, Chairman; J. Fournier, C. Coughtry, F. G. Pauly, Edwin Oliver; House Committee—F. G. Pauly, Chairman; Edwin Oliver, F. B. Myrick; Finance Committee—F. B. Myrick, Chairman; J. Fournier, C. Coughtry; Regatta Committee—O. H. Chellborg, Chairman; H. Stephenson, C. W. Schlesinger, J. B. Palmer, J. O. Sinkinson; Fleet Captain—J. B. Palmer.

For the Sportsmen's Exposition.

The Spalding St. Lawrence Boat Company of Ogdensburg, N. Y.,, will exhibit at the Sportsmen's Exposition at Madison Square Garden, New-York, the following boats: A half-rater, an exact duplicate of the Ethelwynn, winner of the International Cup of last year; a yacht's 17 foot 6 inch by 4 foot 6 inch mast boat; a 10 foot by 30 inch yacht's dinghey, and a new style of Canadian canoe. The half-rater will be shown fully rigged with sails hoisted, and will be one of the chief attractions at the exposition.

Corinthians' Mess Dinner.

The annual meeting of the Corinthian Fleet of New-Rochelle will be held at the Hotel Bartholdi this evening. The annual mess dinner will be served immediately after the meeting, at "eight bells." An amendment to the constitution has been offered, making the initiation fee $10, and the annual dues $15.

HAND TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

A New and Interesting Game for New-York Athletic Club Players.

An innovation in the way of an indoor competition occurred in the New-York Athletic Club yesterday afternoon in the form of a hand tennis tournament. While the game has been played for some years past, having been invented and played by "Count" Giannini at Wood's Gymnasium in 1887, it was not perfected until recently, when, realizing the many good points of the game, the members of the club prevailed upon Giannini to fix up rules so that a tournament could be played. The result was that after the announcement of the tournament thirty-two players entered, and, if all the games are productive of as sharp plays and as great activity as marked those of yesterday, the novelty will become a most popular game.

Messrs. H. S. Lyons and James Loweree were the first pair drawn, and, as the tournament is a handicap, Lyons played 18 points to Loweree 13, best two games in three. Lyons's athletic ability stood him in good stead, and he won two straight games—18 to 7 and 18 to 2.

The second game brought together B. D. Bagley, who plays 19, and J. R. Curran, who plays 18. Bagley won the first by a score of 19 to 12. Curran then braced up and took the remaining two, with a score of 18 to 7 in each instance.

E. J. Giannini officiated as referee, Guy Briggs as scorer, and Cecil Lyons and Fred Kellogg as linesmen.

The game of hand tennis is similar to lawn tennis, the hand being used instead of a racquet. The player who serves stands just outside the boundary line and bounces the ball outside of the base line, serving alternately to the right and left court over the net. Points can only be scored by the server. When the ball is first served it should be returned by the opposing player by striking it with the open hand after the first bound. After the service the ball may be returned by striking it on the fly or from the first bound.

If the opposing player fails to return the ball inside the boundary the server scores one point. If the server fails to return he loses the ball and his opponent then serves. When the server loses the ball it is called "hand-out," and no points can be scored by either player. A ball which is netted on service is also called "hand-out." Either hand may be used in play, providing the ball is not held or grasped.

In serving, a ball which strikes the net and rolls over is called a "let," and another service is allowed. The foul lines are three feet from the net on both sides, and the player standing on or running over the same loses the ball. The games are 25 points. The court is 16 by 42 feet and the net 2 feet 6 inches in height.

Following is a list of the players and their handicaps in the games scheduled, which will be continued to-day, to-morrow, and Thursday and next week Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, at which the new drawing will take place between the sixteen winners:

C. E. Wainwright, 19; H. S. Thompson, 21; J. M. Maslin, 23; L. R. Sharp, 13; G. M. Boynton, 21; B. E. French, 16; C. H. Enos, Jr., 15; G. W. Halstead, 15; A. L. Paynter, 17; R. O. Haubold, 19; F. D. Ames, 19; J. T. Wainwright, 17; T. W. Lewis, 25; J. G. Gilpatrick, 16; E. P. Reynolds, 16; E. Weinacht, 25; C. J. Kintner, 17; J. M. Harley, 23; E. Burke, 16; H. Andrews, 20; E. Ellsworth, 17; T. L. Cook, 20; W. T. Heintz, 19; C. G. Bothner, 22; A. J. Moore, 21; T. P. Barens, 23; D. Tenny, 19, and P. G. Wilmarth, 17.

Instructor Eugene J. Giannini is the handicapper of the tournament.

SEVENTH REGIMENT SHOOTS.

Company D's Men Compete for the Kemp and Clark Trophies.

The competition for the Kemp and Clark trophies was resumed on the Seventh Regiment range last evening, with Company D's men at the butts. In the Kemp trophy they made a total of 1,013 points, and a grand total of 1,884 points in the Clark trophy match. Summary:

KEMP TROPHY MATCH.

Name and Rank.	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Ttl.
Private W. K. Tobias	22	24	46
Private E. M. Leask	22	23	45
Corp. C. G. Halliday	24	20	44
Private E. S. Cor	23	21	44
Lieut. F. H. Clark	22	22	44
Private W. B. Short	22	22	44
Corp. W. F. Robertson	21	22	43
Capt. W. C. Fisk	20	23	43
Private S. C. Hicks	20	22	42
Corp. B. Kipp	19	23	42
Private F. C. Pollard	19	22	41
Corp. G. L. Townsend	18	23	41
Private C. E. Roselle	21	19	40
Private J. Pinder	20	20	40
Private O. T. Weinge	16	24	40
Private L. H. Cutler	20	19	39
Private H. B. Snyder	19	20	39
Private C. W. Sturges	19	20	39
Lieut. Robert Mazet	20	18	38
Private H. F. Wemple, Jr	20	18	38
Sergt. H. Everdell	17	21	38
Corp. J. D. Hopkins, Jr	21	16	37
Corp. John Bissell	20	16	36
Private A. S. Best	20	15	35
Sergt. J. C. Ammann	19	16	35
Total	503	510	1,013

CLARK TROPHY MATCH.

Private J. M. Tufts	23	23	46
Private P. Cook	19	22	41
Private W. M. Phillips	23	18	41
Private R. B. Elliott, Jr	18	23	41
Private G. G. Donnolly	21	19	40
Private W. F. Nicoll	19	21	40
Private H. C. Benedict	19	20	39
Private R. Kipp	18	21	39
Private C. C. Orcutt	21	17	38
Private A. D. Rockwell, Jr	20	18	38
Private R. N. Frick	20	18	38
Private F. H. Romaine, Jr	20	18	38
Private F. H. Parker	18	19	37
Sergt. R. L. Eldredge	19	15	34
Private E. V. Reed	19	15	34
Private C. P. Loeser	15	19	34
Sergt. A. L. Golsh	21	12	33
Private F. M. Smedley	17	14	31
Private F. H. Hines	18	12	30
Private William Armstrong	18	12	30
Private W. W. Lee	15	15	30
Private W. H. Mason	15	14	29
Private Frank Heuer	15	12	27
Private H. T. Spencer	20	2	22
Private F. J. Montz, Jr	13	8	21
Total	459	412	871
Plus Kemp Trophy total	503	510	1,013
Grand total	962	922	1,884

The record of the teams to date is:

	Kemp.	Clark.
Company B	1,096	2,050
Company G	1,036	1,807
Company A	984	1,739
Company E	953	1,622

SAWYER HEADS THE LIST.

The Golden Rod Bowler in the Lead for The New-York Times Medal.

The fact that two members of the Golden Rod Wheelmen's bowling team are first and second in the individual competition in the tournament of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs, speaks well for the success of that "five" in the team contest. Sawyer and Starr are the two cracks referred to. The former heads the list, and there is a strong belief that he will capture THE NEW-YORK TIMES Highest Average Medal. Olozaga, who is doing so well in the Jersey tournament, is fourth in this competition. The individual standing and the team records follow:

COMPETITION FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES MEDAL.

Name and Club.	Games Rolled.	Average.
Sawyer, Golden Rod	19	183
Starr, Golden Rod	13	176 12-13
Riordan, Catholic Club	14	171½
Olozaga, Atalanta	10	169½
Shirnan, Golden Rod	12	169½
Millar, Atalanta	14	168 11-14
Wilckens, Golden Rod	10	167 1-10
Wadleigh, Jersey City	12	166
Taylor, Tourist	14	164 2-7
Terbell, Atalanta	14	163 5-14
Berdan, Tourist	14	163 1-14
Brock, Catholic Club	14	162 3-14
Beam, J., Riverside	16	161 1-16
Beam, H., Riverside	16	160 9-16
Starrett, Jersey City	14	160

RECORD OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Games Rolled.
Golden Rod Wheelmen	12	2	14
Atalanta Wheelmen	10	4	14
Catholic Club Cyclers	9	5	14
Tourist Cycle Club	9	5	14
Manhattan Bicycle Club	9	5	14
Jersey City Club Wheelmen	9	5	14
Riverside Wheelmen	9	7	16
Prospect Wheelmen	5	9	14
Hudson County Wheelmen	4	10	14
Harlem Wheelmen	2	10	12
Greenwich Wheelmen	1	17	18

YONKERS WON TWICE.

Defeated New-Rochelle Wheelmen on New-Rochelle Alleys.

Bowling clubs of the Yonkers Wheelmen and the New-Rochelle Wheelmen bowled two games on Saturday evening at the New-Rochelle gymnasium. The games resulted in a double victory for the visitors by these scores:

FIRST GAME.

YONKERS W. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	NEW-ROCHELLE W. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Holden	2	1	116	Ross	1	3	121
Van Tassel	3	6	175	H. Kuchler	0	2	88
Wing	3	2	127	Fitzpatrick	0	4	110
Brady	3	5	165	Lauer	4	4	154
Burnham	3	5	170	C. Kuchler	1	3	127
Total	14	19	753	Total	6	16	630

FRAMES.

Yonkers.....84 160 240 311 374 450 516 591 658 753
New-Rochelle.48 115 183 260 308 374 432 503 571 630

Scorers—Jay Hadden and Frank Carpenter. Umpire—Elmore Doolittle. Averages—Yonkers, 150 3-5; New-Rochelle, 126.

SECOND GAME.

YONKERS W. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score	NEW-ROCHELLE W. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Holden	3	4	176	Ross	0	2	97
Van Tassel	2	1	116	H. Kuchler	0	4	123
Wing	0	2	98	Fitzpatrick	4	5	183
Brady	3	2	142	Lauer	2	4	146
Burnham	2	3	144	C. Kuchler	2	2	114
Total	10	12	676	Total	8	17	663

FRAMES.

Yonkers.....60 121 173 238 311 402 485 537 617 676
New-Rochelle.63 111 198 288 354 431 492 545 598 663

Scorers—Benjamin Badeau and Frank Carpenter. Umpire—James Hewes. Averages—Yonkers, 135 1-5; New-Rochelle, 132 3 5.

HICKOK GIVES UP MEDALS.

The Big Yale Athlete Surrenders a Championship Emblem.

W. O. Hickok, the Yale College champion hammer thrower, has returned his medals to the Amateur Athletic Union. At the last annual meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union Hickok was suspended on account of his irregular reinstatement by the Atlantic Association of the Amateur Athletic Union. His first offense was the nominal one of having competed in unregistered games at Harrisburg, Penn., early last season. In order that the Yale man could compete in the international match, and also with Yale against Cambridge, the Atlantic Association antedated the reinstatement, and the matter was brought before the meeting of the parent body with the surprising result stated, Hickok also being ordered to return all the medals won by him up to Sept. 14. He refused to comply with the order at the time, but on second thought has acted as desired. The most important event won by him after reinstatement was his winning the National championship at putting the sixteen-pound shot. G. Wuttrick of the Pastime Athletic Club was second, J. S. Mitchel third, and H. P. Cross of Yale fourth. The gold trophy then won has been presented to Wuttrick, who will in future figure as the champion of 1895 on the record books of the Amateur Athletic Union. The silver medal was awarded to Mitchel, and the bronze crescent to Cross.

Golf at Bayonne.

The game of golf has taken a great hold on the members of the New-Jersey Athletic Club, and next Saturday afternoon the first game of this season will be held on the club grounds, at Bergen Point. The putting green will be on the baseball diamond in front of the clubhouse. There will be some capital hazards on the links, giving ample opportunity for the use of the niblick. The first hazard is the board fence inclosing the grounds. After a rather tortuous course, the players will have to cross the railroad tracks of the New-Jersey Central, and on the return, the railway bridge is another hazard, but, as most of the members are old golfers, such obstacles are treated lightly. Howard Cook is the leading golfer in the club. Others are Henry D. Fuller, C. A. Davis, H. Popham, Charles Annette, S. S. Schuyler, James E. Sullivan, and James D. Boyd.

Forest and Stream Club Banquet.

The adjourned annual meeting of the Forest and Stream Club of this city will be held this morning at 10 o'clock at the Hotel Marlborough, Broadway and Thirty-sixth Street. The members, their guests, and ladies will have a dinner at 7 o'clock, at which banquet a jovial reunion and interesting interchange of stories of hunting and fishing are anticipated.

"ZIM" BACK IN AMERICA

The Celebrated Champion Racing Cyclist Returns from Australia.

WON 19 RACES OUT OF 35 STARTS

Malaria and the Heat Responsible for His Poor Showing—Expected to Reach This City Next Saturday.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 17.—Arthur Zimmerman, the famous racing cyclist, arrived yesterday from Australia on the steamship Monowai. He appeared to be in excellent health. Mrs. Zimmerman accompanied him.

Out of thirty-five races in which he took part, the "Flying Yankee" got home first in nineteen, six of which were won in Melbourne, five in Brisbane, four in Newcastle, and two each in Sydney and Adelaide. The climatic changes and malaria kept "Zim" from doing his best. "The heat," said the champion, "took all the ginger out of me, and then the Australian racing tracks were a drawback. They are grassed, and racing time is consequently slow."

Immense crowds witnessed all the meets at which "Zimmy" appeared. The turnstiles at Sydney on the opening day registered 27,000, which was the largest number of people before whom Zimmerman rode. Cycling is all the rage there; in fact, the champion says he never knew a people to be so enthusiastic over a sport as are the Antipodeans over wheeling.

According to Zimmerman, the pick of the Australian cracks are not the equal of ours. The three best riders in that country, he says, are Parsons, Walker, and Piether. They are very promising young men, but have not had the track experience that falls to the lot of the average American racing man.

Joseph McDermott, Zimmerman's brother-in-law, came to town from Freehold, N. J., yesterday. He said the "Skeeter" was expected to reach here next Saturday. Concerning the latter's plans for the future, he said he knew nothing.

It is believed by several of Zimmerman's close friends in this city that he will not give up racing this year. They think he will resume training after a short rest, and accept one of the several big offers that have been made to him. One of these is said to be $500 a week to ride in Paris; another is reported to be $10,000 a year for three years. This latter offer is said to have been made by a well-known firm in this city.

"Sid" Bowman, who was one of "Zim's" old cronies in the younger days of cycling, was a visitor in down-town wheeling circles yesterday. He is one of a large number who scout the idea that "Zim" has seen his best days. "Sid" said a number of "Zim's" friends wanted to give him a little dinner for old times' sake upon his arrival, and if the distinguished traveler would consent the "feed" would be scheduled.

WILL REPORT AGAINST IT.

Aldermen Not in Favor of the Proposed Bicycle Brake Ordinance.

The Aldermanic Law Committee to which was referred the ordinance introduced by Alderman Hall to the Board of Aldermen, requiring that all bicyclists be compelled to use a brake on their machines, will make a report to-day declaring against its passage. The report will be presented by Alderman F. A. Ware.

The wheelmen have felt all along that this proposed ordinance would never become a law. Every prominent club, with perhaps one exception, has been against it, and the hue and cry in opposition has been sufficient to down a more stupendous movement.

One of the latest acts against the ordinance will be embodied in the resolutions to be drawn up this forenoon by the Harlem Wheelmen delegates to the councils of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs. The association, at a poorly attended meeting a short time ago, took action favoring the enforced use of brakes, and this occasioned a fierce and prolonged "kick." It is worthy of note that this is the only instance on record of a body of wheelmen taking action in support of the ordinance.

Charles A. Underhill, one of the popular men of ideas in metropolitan cycling affairs, is Chairman of the Harlem's delegates, and, acting under instructions from his club, he says, the delegates will draw up a set of resolutions condemning the action of the association in no unmeasured terms. The resolutions will be sent to the Board of Aldermen by special messenger.

FUN FOR PARAMOUNT WHEELMEN.

A Large Crowd at the First Entertainment of the Club.

The first entertainment and reception of the Paramount Wheelmen of Brooklyn was held at Acme Hall, Seventh Avenue and Ninth Street, last evening. It was a splendid success, the hall being crowded with an enthusiastic audience, thoroughly appreciative of the many good things prepared for its entertainment by this hustling organization. The witticisms relative to the wheeling abilities of the more prominent members were keenly enjoyed.

Some of those who participated in the entertainment were Leo Sullivan, tenor; Bert K. Forrest, baritone; M. H. Shotwell, serio-comic; A. Charles Reilly, pianist; Clifford Smith, tenor; "Prof." Stromberg, magician. Harry Kraft, with his humorous stories, and two infant "wonders," Boorum and Roberts, who, as change artists, were clever beyond their years.

The following were among those present: Adolph Fellner, Miss E. Mueller, Herbert Volkmer, Miss Maud Wild, Arthur Terhune, Miss Davis, Ed Rood, Miss Minnie Rood, Charles Simpson, Miss Emma Deiters, Henry Rolfh, Miss Reller, Joseph Wekele, Miss E. Martin, William Jenkins, Miss Nellie Marr, Lew Sullivan, Miss Minnie Boldt, R. A. Campbell, Miss Minnie Howell, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson J. Wilbur, George Nast, Miss Black, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Gargan, Edward Stockton, Miss K. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. George Edwards, H. S. Hesser, Jr., Miss Nellie Irwin, William Heepe, Miss Meister, Frederick Schultz, Miss A. Taylor, Richard Heepe, Miss A. Shaefer.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Sibbert, W. A. Armstrong, Robert Wilford, Frederick Holt, John H. Bonne, Charles Wright, Joseph Jackson, William Hollenbeck, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Seamen, Edward Jones, Miss Nellie Frank, Mr. and Mrs. James Vail, Will Brown, George Hopkins, Miss Emma Hopkins, Miss Wright, E. Jaehne, Miss Springle, George Lawbert, Miss Dodson, Ha. Hewitt, Miss Myrtle Dale, Albert Shinton.

Miss Mattie Hudson, William Fowler, Miss Leona Abrams, R. Harvey, Gertie Dumpleton, Charles Black, Miss Morrison, C. J. Riotner, Miss R. Riotner, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Carter, A. Y. Betts, Frank E. James, Miss E. H. Horswell, E. Skinner, Miss E. Bantling, Miss Bantling, Charles S. Scoville, Miss Scoville, E. A. Anthony, Miss B. Fairbanks, Robert Conn, Miss Emily Bruett, Joseph Connor, Miss Blythe, Edward Hemingway, and Miss F. Jones.

NASSAU WHEELMEN DANCE.

Reception by the Wheelmen of Brooklyn's Eastern District.

The Nassau Wheelmen of Brooklyn gave their annual entertainment and reception at the Amphion Music Hall, on Clymer Street, last evening. This club, which is one of the most progressive in the Eastern District, quite eclipsed all previous efforts in this affair, which was largely attended. The audience took kindly to the funmakers, who were in their best moods. The decorations of the hall reflected great credit on the originators, some of the club members.

Chief among those who contributed to the welfare of the guests were E. K. Blaisdell and William Blackburn, who proved very efficient in their respective positions on the Floor and Reception Committees.

Among the entertainers were J. Comody, tenor; Fred Niblo, comedian; Mabel and Agnes Lynn, song and dance artists; Messrs. Seward, Mehling, Rhodes, and Rup, a quartet of singers; A. C. Plaut, Buffo, and Cora Rouit, soprano.

The dance which followed was a most enjoyable one. Among those who participated were: Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Brenner, Miss Eva Bindrum, Mr. and Mrs. Wirshing, Mr. and Mrs. John Wagner, George Rup, Miss E. Patterson, C. S. Greene, Miss E. Moller, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. Brenner, Miss H. Williams, W. Lands, Miss E. Hentsinger, Mrs. and

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

The Hearings Before the Senate Committee on Pacific Roads.

MORGAN QUESTIONS MR. HUNTINGTON

F. B. Thurber Gives Some Clear-Cut Views Regarding the Duty of the Government Toward the Bond-Aided Railroads.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—C. P. Huntington, President of the Southern Pacific Railroad, appeared before the Senate Committee on Pacific Railroads again yesterday. He was questioned closely and at great length by Senator Morgan in an endeavor to show that the consolidation of the Southern Pacific and Central Pacific under one management placed the people of the Pacific coast at the mercy of the combination in regard to transportation rates. But Mr. Huntington denied that the consolidation would create a monopoly of the Pacific coast business.

After wasting considerably over an hour in worrying Mr. Huntington over this phase of the question, Senator Morgan produced a printed copy of the memorial adopted at a recent public meeting in San Francisco in opposition to the extension of the Government debt of the Pacific railroads. This memorial was largely made up of allegations and charges against the Messrs. Huntington, Stanford, Crocker, and Hopkins, in connection with the Contract and Finance Company, which built the Central Pacific road. All the charges and allegations of fraud were denied by Mr. Huntington, who more than once remarked that the fact of such statements being made by Adolph Sutro, and the others whose names were given, was a sufficient indication of their being false.

The other members of the committee, who had taken no part in these lines of inquiry, finally interfered with a suggestion that while the examination might be interesting, it had no bearing whatever on the real question before the committee, which was as to the adjustment to be made between the Government and the Pacific Railroads. Mr. Morgan insisted that he had a right, as a Senator, to have his constituents informed on the whole history of the building of the Pacific Railroads, and said that he would continue that line of investigation at the next meeting of the committee.

F. B. Thurber of New-York, representing the National Board of Trade, appeared before the committee early in the day and made an argument in opposition to Government ownership of the Pacific Railroads and in favor of the adjustment of the Government debt on the best terms practicable. Such an adjustment, he said, would be an important starting point for placing the railroad interests of the country on a better basis, and would thus have an important bearing on the entire commercial interests of the country. He had aided Mr. Reagan of Texas in urging the enactment of legislation against railroad pooling, but experience and the logic of events had convinced Mr. Reagan and himself that the prohibition of pooling was unwise. The problem now was to eliminate unjust discriminations. Mr. Thurber had changed his opinion in regard to pooling because the experience of the past eight years, in which pooling had been prohibited, had demonstrated that a greater inequality, more injustice, and more favoritism in rates now existed than before. The railroads said they were powerless to enforce agreements between each other, and secret rate cutting flourished in spite of all the Inter-State Commerce Commission could do. He thought the Patterson pooling bill was the best remedy yet presented. That would strengthen the hands of the Inter-State Commerce Commission and would give them power over pooling contracts—power to regulate, cancel, and annul. It would also enable the railroads to enforce contracts between themselves.

Replying to questions, Mr. Thurber said he favored Governmental control of the bond-aided roads, but not Governmental ownership.

Senator Morgan asked Mr. Thurber if from the beginning a Board of Directors appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate and of honorable character had been selected whether he thought the Crédit Mobilier would ever have grown in that company.

Mr. Thurber replied that he thought the chance for bad management increased as soon as the management of railroads was taken into politics. The Crédit Mobilier was largely due to the Government having anything to do with ownership and management of railroads. Senator Morgan endeavored to get the opinion of the witness as to whether the Government or the private Directors were responsible for the Crédit Mobilier, but Mr. Thurber said he did not know or did not care to express an opinion.

Mr. Morgan pressed his question in various forms, but Mr. Thurber was inclined to believe that Government Directors were probably no better than any other class.

Senator Morgan, in his cross-examination, was somewhat sarcastic in his reference to the Crédit Mobilier, and finally Senator Frye, who had been growing restless, said curtly: "You would never have had any Pacific Railroad had you not had a Crédit Mobilier. It was nothing and is nothing but a construction company, and you have the same in connection with the Nicaraguan Canal. It is in every great public work."

"If I thought so for one minute," replied Senator Morgan, "important as I consider that great work, I would abandon it at once." Continuing his argument, Mr. Thurber said that he believed by a co-operation of all interests concerned, and extending the time for the payment of the first and second mortgage bonds, the Government could be repaid in full, and something remain for the stockholders.

Mr. Thurber favored Mr. Frye's bill relating to the Central Pacific. The adjustment of the indebtedness of the Pacific roads to the Government would be, he thought, an important starting point for placing the railroad interests of the country on a better basis, and materially affect the entire business interests of the country for the better.

In further discussing the question of rates, he called attention to the fact that rates on the Pacific roads are now less than one-third what they were when the roads were first constructed, and this was, he believed, an argument in favor of treating these roads liberally in the adjustment of the obligations they had incurred.

The committee adjourned until this morning.

PENNSYLVANIA IN CONTEMPT.

Decision by Chancellor McGill in the Point of Rocks Tunnel Case.

Chancellor McGill rendered a decision in Jersey City yesterday in the suit of the New-Jersey Junction and National Docks Railroad Companies against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in which he held that the latter company had been guilty of contempt in preventing the complainants from constructing a tunnel under the Pennsylvania tracks at Point of Rocks.

The Chancellor said that after a full examination of the various laws bearing on the subject he could find no warrant for the claim set up by the defendant that an appeal invalidated the full effect of the decree. An appeal could not suspend the injunction. There can be no question, he added, as to the disobedience of the defendant not only by negative omission, but by positive commission. That there was no intent to disobey the decree, and that the company acted under advice of counsel, would be taken into consideration and would mitigate punishment.

Sequestration, the Chancellor said, had been suggested as a method of enforcing the decree, and the Court would take that action. It would not immediately enforce the order, however, but would allow the defendant thirty days' delay, at the end of which time the defendant might, if necessary, apply for a further discontinuance. In the meantime the defendant would be heard on an application for an order suspending the injunction.

The Chancellor also said that while he would issue no further orders, he would prefer that all matters relating to the case, including work on the tunnel, should remain in abeyance until after the argument.

The Chancellor said that he and Vice Chancellor Reed would hear the argument, and counsel agreed on Wednesday morning as the time.

COMPLAINT FROM PANAMA.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company Not Handing Over Any Through Freight.

There appears to be some friction in the operation of the traffic contract recently entered into by the Panama Railroad Company and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The railroad company claims that it is not getting from the stemship company as much through traffic from San Francisco as it had reason to expect. In fact, two of the Panama Railroad Company's steamships have recently come to this port from Colon without bringing any through freight from San Francisco.

C. P. Huntington, President of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, has been in Washington for several days, consequently no authoritative statment regarding the actions of that company has been obtainable. Some of the Pacific Mail people intimate, however, that the boats of that company on the Pacific coast have been so busy of late with freight traffic between California ports and Central American ports that they have not been able to take any through freight out of San Francisco.

Some of the Panama Railroad men openly pooh-pooh at this intimation, and assert that a large amount of through freight has been diverted at San Francisco to the Southern Pacific Railroad, and brought to New-York from New-Orleans by the Morgan Line of steamers, which is owned by Mr. Huntington.

It is believed that there has been some correspondence in relation to this matter between the officers of the two companies concerned.

Chicago and Alton.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—The thirty-third annual report of the President and Directors of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company for 1895 was issued to-day. The gross earnings for the year were $6,802,486, and an increase, compared with those of 1894, of $510,249, or a little over 8 per cent.

President T. B. Blackstone, in some caustic comments on railroad affairs, declares that the decision of the company not to make further extensions was forced by the policy of the people, seventeen years ago, and the present situation does not work any change in the company's stand in the matter. He adds that the Legislatures have permitted railroads to be built in excess of the necessity for them, so that the builders could make a profit while the roads were under construction; then the people force the roads into bankruptcy by insisting on unreasonably low rates. The struggle of a road to avoid bankruptcy and the inevitable receivership only serves to demoralize the business of competitors. The railroad problem was what the people had made it, resulting in four or five times as many competing lines as were needed.

Jersey Central Report.

The annual report of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey has been issued in pamphlet form. For the year ended Dec. 31 the gross earnings were $13,568,023, an increase of $908,082; the operating expenses and taxes were $8,295,053, a decrease of $143,252, and the net earnings were $5,272,960, an increase of $1,051,334. The total surplus was $1,828,257, an increase of $886,264.

J. Rogers Maxwell, President of the road, says that the operating expenses cover all expenditures for repairs, charges for reduction in value of equipment and other property, and include expenditures for renewals of bridges, buildings, and wharves, substitution of heavier rails, and other construction. There was expended for construction chargeable to capital account $272,593, of which $194,908 represents the outlay for changing the grade, lowering streets, and elevating tracks through Elizabeth, N. J., now practically completed, the total cost of which up to Dec. 31 aggregated $502,888.

East-Bound Freight Tonnage.

The shipment of dead freight out of Chicago, east-bound, last week aggregated 70,000 tons, compared with 80,078 tons the previous week, and 49,738 tons last year. The Erie Railway carried 12,445 tons, the Lake Shore 10,529 tons, the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne 8,016 tons, the Pan Handle 7,064 tons, the Grand Trunk, 7,863 tons, Michigan Central 6,501 tons, Nickel Plate 6,158 tons, the Wabash 5,36[illegible] tons, the Baltimore and Ohio 5,062 tons, and the Big Four 2,022 tons.

Manhattan Railway Figures.

The general balance sheet of the Manhattan Railway Company for Dec. 31, 1895, shows an increase in the funded debt of $9,196,000, and a decrease in profit and loss surplus of $590,914. The assets show an increase of $1,991,451 in value of road and equipment, and an increase of $189,834 in value of real estate. There is a decrease of $87,814 in open accounts and a decrease of $220,000 in the item of "loan on call."

St. Paul's Earnings.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—The earnings of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad for the second week of February were $549,311; for the corresponding week of 1895, $423,727; increase, $125,514.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—The report of the New-York, Chicago and St. Louis (Nickel Plate) Railroad Company for the quarter ended Dec. 31 last, filed with the State Railroad Commission in Albany yesterday, shows: Gross earnings from operation, $1,520,984; operating expenses, $1,318,874; other income, $3,475; fixed charges, $206,187; net income, $200,398; cash on hand, $251,228; profit and loss, (surplus,) $206,397.

—Application has been made by New-York capitalists to erect and maintain slips and a ferry line to Perth Amboy and Tottenville. All of the necessary arrangements have been completed at those two points, and it rests solely with the Mayor and Council of South Amboy whether the grant will be awarded.

—Conductors and trainmen on the Lehigh Valley passenger trains began last Sunday wearing their new service badges. Those for the conductors are heavy gold plate, while the badges for the trainmen are made of aluminium. Each shield is numbered according to the length of service of the employe.

—A circular has been issued informing holders of Oregon Improvement first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds that F. P. Olcott, Gustave Kissel, and Moses Williams have consented to act as a committee for the exclusive protection of those bonds under a bondholders' protective agreement.

—Special Master Johnson, who sold the Atchison Road in the foreclosure suit, announces that on March 2 he will make payment to holders of the general 4 per cent. bonds and defaulted coupons their proper proportion of the proceeds of the foreclosure sale.

—General Manager C. M. Hays of the Grand Trunk has abolished the Grievance and Investigating Committee, in which was vested the power of dismissal or reinstatement of employes. All complaints will go directly to Mr. Hays.

—A general meeting of the first and second mortgage A and B bondholders of the Mexican National Railroad will be held on March 23 to nominate eight Directors to be voted for at the annual meeting of the company.

—The Railway Cripples' Association, which was organized in Pittsburg three years ago, and has headquarters now at Glenwood, Penn., is to be made a National organization, with sub-divisions all over the United States.

—No appointment of a successor to the late W. M. Sage as Freight Traffic Manager of the Rock Island Railroad will be made until the return of President Cable from Mexico.

—Walter MacMillan local Freight Agent of the Michigan Central at Detroit, has been appointed General Eastern Freight Agent of that road, with headquarters in Buffalo.

—The anual report of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company for 1895 shows a net surplus over all expenses of $134,935.64.

—A meeting of the old trunk line Executive Committee has been called for next Friday in the Liberty Street building.

—Freight and passenger rates on the Northwestern railways are said to be in a satisfactory condition just now.

—Oscar G. Murray will be formally elected First Vice President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to-morrow.

—Gross earnings of the Wabash Railroad for the second week in February show an increase of $18,315.

—H. B. Ledyard, President of the Michigan Central Railroad, is in New-York for a few days.

—John S. Baxter of Macon, Ga., has been elected President of the Southwestern Railroad.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—The Vick & Hill Company of Greece, Monroe County, to deal in seeds and farm products; capital, $15,000. Directors—John Hill and Edward H. Vick of Rochester and Frederick W. Vick of Barnard's Crossing.

—The Geiger Pump Company of Rochester, to manufacture and sell pumps; capital, $25,000. Directors—Adolph Geiger, Howard W. Snell, and Charles A. Wolff of Rochester.

—Excelsior Clothing Company of New-York City; capital, $1,000. Directors—Martin Singer of Newark, N. J.; Frank Borasch, Sr., and Louis F. Goldman of Brooklyn.

—Keystone Clothing Company of New-York City; capital, $1,000. Directors—Frank Nestor of New-York City, Joseph Ocker of Brooklyn, Frank Borasch, Jr., of Astoria.

—Clinton Coal and Oil Company of Plattsburg; capital, $10,000. Directors—J. H. White and M. H. O'Brien of Plattsburg and F. J. Lengfeld of Ingraham.

TO AMEND THE RACING LAW

Report of the State Racing Commission to the Legislature.

RECOMMEND REDUCTION OF THE TAX

All the Associations Lost Money Last Season—Extra Fees to be Charged to the Paddock.

ALBANY, Feb. 17.—The State Racing Commission, composed of August Belmont, Edwin D. Morgan, and John Sanford, presented to the Legislature to-night its first annual report. It is an exhaustive document, dealing in detail with the practical operation of the Gray-Percy law, and concluding with such recommendations as experience suggested for its perfection.

Two of these recommendations will undoubtedly be the subject of legislation. The first will be an amendment of Section 18 of the present law, so that it may be possible for the several racing associations to discriminate in the prices of admission they may charge to certain portions of their grounds, where certain privileges may be enjoyed, providing always, of course, that these privileges are not contrary to law, and do not contemplate poolselling or bookmaking. The second amendment will be designed to make impossible in future any such attempt to violate the law as that which was designed by De Lacy and others in the Maspeth bogus fair of last Fall.

In accordance with a strong letter addressed to them by the Coney Island Jockey Club, the Brooklyn Jockey Club, and the Westchester Racing Association, the commission recommends that the Legislature should lighten the burdens imposed by the State tax of 5 per cent. on the gross receipts, to the extent at least that such tax shall neither create nor increase a deficit. The commission suggests some alternative propositions on the subject, but it is understood that, while it concedes the argument of the associations, it does not feel called upon to introduce legislation in the matter. From the tone of the report, it may be accepted that it will content itself with a mere report and recommendation on this subject, and will then allow it to be entirely at the discretion of the Legislature.

A strong feature of the report is contained in the appended copy of the judgments of the several courts in which the constitutionality of the law was upheld. It is a neat compliment to the wisdom of the Legislature of 1895, and brings forcibly to the attention of the present House the fact that the courts have decided that horse racing and that sweepstakes are not lotteries, and that the Gray-Percy bill is well within the constitutional inhibition against gambling. The report says in part:

"The enactment by the Legislature of Chapter 570 of the Laws of 1895, being the so-called Gray-Percy bill, was a new and radical departure for the conduct of racing within this State. For the first time in its history the attempt was made not only to remove racing from surroundings which were not conducive to its highest development, but, through the State Racing Commission and the Jockey Club, to provide safeguards against the recurrence of evils which, in the opinion of many of its supporters, had become associated with the turf.

"The commission is convinced that the experiment of racing under its new conditions is a decided success. The passage of the constitutional amendment providing that pool selling, bookmaking, and other kinds of gambling should not thereafter be authorized or allowed within this State, and requesting the Legislature to pass appropriate laws to carry the provision into effect, was a great departure from former laws, and might have been the occasion for unwise action on the part of the Legislature. The Legislature, however, with due regard to the constitutional requirement, has authorized racing under such conditions that the large amount of money invested in breeding establishments and racing stables is likely to be preserved, and the large number of employes in and about the conduct of breeding and racing of horses to continue to be employed under conditions where the sport of horse racing has been distinctly advanced.

"The men prominently identified with The Jockey Club, an organization which had already assumed the practical control of racing some time before the adoption of the Constitutional amendment, had determined, by legislation if necessary, to regulate racing of horses under auspices and conditions where it could be controlled. The adoption of the Constitutional amendment afforded this opportunity, and they were prominently identified with the advocacy of the passage of the Gray-Percy bill. Under this bill the State Racing Commission was established to act in the matter of licensing associations conducting running race meetings under rules established by the National Steeplechase Association.

"The safeguards thrown about racing by these provisions have been found to work as well in practice as in theory. The racing itself has been of the highest order, and many persons prominent in the community who have not of late been in sympathy with racing have returned to or have for the first time become identified with the turf. Unfortunately, however, the net returns to the racing associations have been very disappointing. In nearly every instance a financial loss has been sustained. Every effort must be made to correct this, for otherwise it is only a question of time when racing itself must suffer, and with it the only test essential for the breeder in the selection of stallions and brood mares. Excessive or even large profits are among the doubtless things of the past, but the associations must not only be self-supporting, but must secure reasonably liberal incomes in order to offer premiums sufficient in importance to induce the maintenance of breeding establishments and racing stables, which are at best expensive luxuries.

"During the year the commission issued licenses to the following associations: The Coney Island Jockey Club, the Brooklyn Jockey Club, the Saratoga Racing Association, the New-York Steeplechase Association, the Westchester Racing Association, the Queens County Jockey Club, and the Brighton Beach Association. They have in all respects complied with the requirements of the law. Two if these held metings in the County of New-York, three in Kings County, one in Saratoga, and one in Queens County. In no instance was it found necessary to annul or suspend a license, or to secure, by an arrangement suggested, but not dictated, by the commission, these racing associations so adjusted their dates of meeting that there was not any one time, as has been the case heretofore, in any one section more than one association engaged in holding a race meeting.

"There were in all this State 847 races run last year under the auspices of these associations so licensed by the commission. To the owners of the winners of these races the several associations paid out the sum of $[illegible]. About 50 per cent. of these premiums was won either by horses owned in this State, and in many prominent instances bred within a radius of 100 miles of New-York City, or at least to all intents and purposes, by horses permanently here. While of the amount won by horse owners who were residents of other States, it is estimated that fully 30 per cent. remained here in the form of money expended in the maintenance or horses and men, jockey fees, transportation, and other incidental expenses necessary to the equipmen: and conduct of a stable.

"Apart from the vast sums of money invested in breeding and racing establishments, and the hundreds of men employed in the conduct of both private and public stock farms, whose existence the racing laws preserve, there was given direct employment during the year to nearly three thousand people. So far as your commission has been able to learn, there were during the year no violations of the laws, as interpreted by its counsel."

Following this comes a letter addressed to the commission by the three racing associations above mentioned, reciting the burdens of the 5 per cent. gross receipt tax, and requesting the commission to call the attention of the Legislature to the sweeping change in the earning power of the racing associations. They appended a comparative statement of the receipts of the Coney Island Jockey Club and of the Brooklyn Jockey Club for the years 1894 and 1895, as follows:

THE CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB.	1894.	1895.
Number of days raced	27	26
Gross receipts	$552,147.80	$183,190.80
Receipts from bookmaking and poolselling privileges	151,713.38	.....
Gate receipts	245,610.00	142,045.00
Amount of money raced for	400,000.00	308,540.00
State tax paid the Controller, and of which the agricultural fairs are the beneficiaries	27,607.89	9,159.00
THE BROOKLYN JOCKEY CLUB.	**1894.**	**1895.**
Number of days raced	27	26
Gross receipts	$438,920.00	$148,706.50
Receipts from bookmaking and poolselling privileges	227,594.58	.....
Gate receipts	184,521.50	124,336.00
Amount of money raced for	251,550.000	216,565.00
State tax paid the Controller, and of which the agricultural fairs are the beneficiaries	21,946.00	7,435.00

This letter the commission discusses at some length. Speaking of it, it says that the whole matter should be dealt with wisely by the Legislature. To impose too great a burden upon the associations would be to destroy racing, which the Legislature has taken so great pains to rehabilitate and continue under conditions which bid fair to accomplish all the good results anticipated. Without these associations, maintained by intelligence and large capital, the breeding of thoroughbred horses for profit, and even for pleasure, is in danger of extinction. Though all of these associations, the commission is informed, lost money during the last year, there was no extravagant policy adopted by them.

While the large stakes were not in many instances reduced during the last year, the "overnight purses" were made much less than before, and a general reduction has been made for the coming year in all stakes, and unless the associations prosper in the coming year more than in the last year it is certain that the stakes will again be further reduced during the following year, with the possibility that ultimately some of the associations may be forced to close their gates. If this prediction be correct, the result will certainly be that the standard of racing must in consequence be materially lowered and the value of horses appreciably reduced. Such value is already less than heretofore. This is not apparent to the general public, whose estimate of the value of the average thoroughbred is improperly gauged by the price paid during the year 1895 in some conspicuous instances for horses believed to have been of exceptional merit.

"An examination of the sales at public auction of the yearlings of 1894 and 1895 brings out strongly the fact that the horse giving evidence of only average merit has no longer a value at all equal to that which prevailed under the old order of things. His value is governed by the amount of money that he may be able to earn as a contestant for the reduced stakes and premiums now offered by the several racing associations. Any condition, therefore, which will tend toward a further reduction of stakes and premiums will have its effect upon the market value of the horse, and therefore upon the general breeding industry.

"In 1892 there were sold in the public markets 1,515 thoroughbred yearlings. These realized the sum of $809,795. In 1895 there were 1,237 sold for $385,389. The average price realized by the breeders in 1894 was $534.51. In 1895 it was $311.52. In other words, there was a decrease of nearly 42 per cent. in the value of yearlings, and this depreciation in values fell entirely on the breeding industry. Nor do the figures quoted fully express the situation. In many instances there were no bids for yearlings offered, and these the breeder was compelled to retain. It is this fact which explains the difference between the number sold in 1894 and that in 1895. The prosperity of the breeding industry and of the racing associations are interdependent. The breeder depends for his return upon his sales, and these are naturally governed by the earning capacity of the horse, which in turn is almost exclusively dependent upon the premiums which the associations are able to offer.

"In just exactly what proportion the value of brood mares has decreased may be illustrated by citing the fact that at the Lexington sales in December last many were sold at a figure which represented less than what the owners had obligated themselves to pay for service of the horse to which these mares were bred. Undoubtedly causes other than those existing in this State contributed in some measure to such wholesale depreciation in values, but the fact remains paramount that the breeding industry is vitally interested in having racing associations sufficiently prosperous to be able to continue to offer stakes and premiums of fair value. The associations can do this only if they are reasonably prosperous."

On the subject of special entrance fees the commission says:

"The law of 1895 punishes certain kinds of betting by a civil penalty, which is the exclusive penalty. It is, in the opinion of counsel to the commission and to the several associations, doubtful whether the associations had any right to interfere with the interchange of money any more than with such betting itself. The request was made by the commission and acquiesced in by the associations, and by a large number of those who frequent the race tracks, that there should be no exchange of money, lest under cover of the payment of money the exchange of tokens, which is made a crime by other acts, might take place. Such prohibition, however, has made it necessary for the associations to provide a very large police force to compel the attendance at the race course to acquiesce in the decision of the commission, when a much smaller force ordinarily would have been sufficient.

"It would, on the other hand, have been possible to request patrons of the turf to refrain from any kind of betting in certain parts of the grounds, but, as the remaining parts of the grounds where a police force could operate most easily would be in places where special fees were charged, and where it was intended that further special fees should be charged, in order to increase the returns to the race association, it was thought by the commission that the language of Section 18 of the statute might be held to apply, and to prohibit such a course.

"Many frequenters of the race tracks, it seems, having in view the benefit to the associations, have expressed themselves as willing to pay special entrance fees to certain parts of the grounds, where there would be special privileges, such as the paddock, reserved seats, &c., but the associations, at the request of the commission, for the reasons explained, refrained from having such inclosure or accepting such special entrance fees.

"The associations are of the opinion that they could get a very substantial return from such an inclosure. During the past season there has been charged a general admission fee of $2, a sum in excess of the former charge for admission, and this has operated to cause reduced attendance. Many have been unwilling to pay this increased amount, while others who would have been willing to pay for special privileges have not had the opportunity afforded them. The large attendance, exceedingly desirable on the race course in order to add to the pleasure of the onlooker, has, on account of the increased entrance fee, been wanting at the race meetings during the past year.

"The commission is in sympathy with the views of the associations that any such interpretation as might be put upon Section 18 should be made impossible by its amendment. It is suggested, therefore, that an amendment substantially as suggested in the communication from the associations be passed by the Legislature, applicable not only to racing associations but to county fairs. Better accommodations will thereby be afforded to patrons of the turf, a larger attendance will be secured, and a larger return to the racing associations, without any compensating injury to the sport of racing, and the fair associations entitled to the benefits of a percentage of the receipts will be correspondingly benefited.

"The provisions in regard to fairs should be amended so as to avoid the repetition of such a performance as was attempted last year at the Maspeth track, and the consequent expense attending its suppression. It will be remembered that trotting associations and fairs are not required to secure licenses from the commission, so that it is possible for unworthy persons, under the guise of a fair organization, to conduct a disreputable running race meeting. A simple amendment to the act to the effect that the grounds of no fair organization should be used for more than a five days' meeting would correct the evil.

"It might well have been, without the great diligence used by the commission—assisted by the co-operation of a fearless Judge—that the race meeting at Maspeth, with its attendant evils, could not have been suppressed. There ought to be no invitation for improper persons to seek in this way to evade the clear intention of the law and to bring legitimate racing into disrepute, which it was the object of the Legislature in passing the Gray-Percy act to provide against.

"Realizing that poolrooms by the so-called Wilds bill are dealt with as a menace and evil to the community and to the sport of racing, the commission felt it incumbent upon itself to expend a great deal of time and considerable money collecting convincing evidence to suppress them. This evidence was placed in the hands of the Police Department for the purpose of prosecution of the offenders. Though the result was not all it should have been, still the commission believes that with the co-operation of the Police Department in the future it is possible wholly to eradicate the poolroom evil."

The report then recites the story of the collusive proceedings in the Dudley and Judson cases, and concludes by saying:

"If, then, the Legislature will so amend the Gray-Percy bill in the particulars suggested it is the view of the commission that the permanency of racing is re-established and its consequent incalculable benefit to the industry of horse breeding—not on its old lines, or with its former profits, but re-established as a great sport, affording a safe investment for large sums of money, employment to thousands of worthy persons, and, what should not be lost sight of, an innocent diversion to our citizens."

After the report had been presented Mr. Austin of New-York City, in the Assembly, introduced a bill amending the Gray-Percy bill. One of the amendments aims to make impossible a repetition of the Maspeth affair of last year, where, under the guise of conducting a fair a mammoth gambling device was contemplated. Mr. Austin's bill will limit the period of running races at State fairs to five days, so that, without interfering with the legitimate fair in any way, it will prevent the law being taken advantage of in an improper manner by unscrupulous persons. The other important amendment is to Section 18 of the present law, providing that racing associations may charge additional sums for admission to certain portions of their grounds, providing that in such portions there should be neither bookmaking nor poolselling. It is really in effect only having the Legislature place a construction upon this section of the bill. There is no bill seeking to reduce the State tax on the racing associations. It is understood that the commission will not itself seek any legislation on this subject.

SOUGHT REFUGE IN THE MENAGERIE

Boy Said He Was Turned Out by His Mother, Who Threatened to Kill Him.

A shivering, fourteen-year-old boy was found in the menagerie in Central Park yesterday by Park Detective McGinty, huddled in a corner close to the alcove. He was grotesquely attired in a coat many sizes too large for him and a man's hat which same down over his eyes. The rest of his clothing was scant and threadbare.

He was taken to the Arsenal, where he gave his name as Luigi Gato, and said he lived at 31 Thompson Street. He was given food, which he ate as though nearly famished. His mother, he said, had turned him adrift last Tuesday night, and, after giving him a sound thrashing, had forced him out of the house. She then threw an old coat that had belonged to his father after him.

The boy says she threatened to kill him if he returned, and, for fear that she might carry out her threat, he had wandered around the streets since. He was committed to the Gerry society in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday.

Child Commissions.

From Notes and Queries.

Probably the most remarkable instance is that of the late Admiral Sir Provo Wallis. His father, Captain of a ship, entered his son as an able seaman at four years old. The youth received pay as such until he became a midshipman, and then his pay increased as he rose, step by step, to be an Admiral, and as he died at the age of ninety-eight he actually received pay for ninety-four years. On account of his services and his great age, he was retained on the active list—that is, received full pay—to the end of his life. It was he who succeeded Capt. Van Broke in command of the Shannon after her engagement with the Chesapeake, and towed the latter into harbor in 1813. He died in 1890.

CATHOLIC CLUB REJOICES

The Celebration of Its Twenty-fifth Anniversary.

AN ADDRESS BY JUSTICE J. F. DALY

He Tells of the Origin and Aims of the Association — Speeches by Bishop Farley, F. R. Coudert, and Others.

The Catholic Club celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary last night in its home, at 120 West Fifty-ninth Street.

Among those present were Robert Maclay, President of the Board of Education; Judge P. E. Williams, Justice Smyth, W. W. Sherman, President of the Bank of Commerce; James J. Phelan, ex-Dock Commissioner; Lieut. Robert E. Peary, Bishop Hennessy of Wichita, Kan.; Bishop O'Donnell of Brooklyn, Judge James A. O'Gorman, Judge A. Van Wyck, Dr. John Aspell, Richard M. Wallace, the Rev. Matthew A. Taylor, the Rev. H. T. Newey, Prof. E. Marzo, James S. Coleman, the Rev. Charles H. Parks, W. J. K. Kenny, James Smith of Chicago, Justice Charles F. McLean, Victor J. Dowling, the Rev. James H. McGean, the Rev. F. Colton, the Rev. F. X. O'Connor, Hermann Ridder, J. F. Egan,, Brother Justin of Manhattan College, Adrian T. Kiernan, Judge Bischoff, Postmaster Charles W. Dayton, and Justice Henry W. Bookstaver.

A feature of the evening was the reading of the following cable dispatch, dated yesterday, from Joseph Thoron, one of the founders of the club:

With you in thought and heart. Long life and prosperity. Drink to the Golden Jubilee.

Justice Joseph F. Daly, President of the club, who was warmly applauded by the large audience, said, in his address on the anniversary of the club:

We are twenty-five years old this month. If we were of the feminine gender we might not be so ready to acknowledge our age, but even in that case we could boast that although now a quarter of a century old, we had succeeded in changing our name while still in our teens. For the benefit of our friends we will explain that our maiden name was the Xavier Union; that our parent was the Xavier Alumni Sodality; that we first saw the light in 1871; that we dwelt in modest seclusion for seventeen years, and that we then assumed serious responsibilities in a new sphere of action and became known as the Catholic Club.

It is needless to say that we still love our parent; that we look with fondness upon our youthful days, and that the splendor of our maturer existence will not prevent our listening with pleasure to the historian of the evening, who will recall our early experiences. The most important act in our past history is the adoption of the name The Catholic Club. It made us what we are, and will make our future. For it is certain that but for that name we would not have developed the ambition to become a metropolitan institution, nor the energy to accomplish that purpose.

But what we are and have been most desirous of impressing upon friends and strangers alike is, that in adopting so important and distinguishing a title, there was no intention of being assertive, much less aggressive. Eight years ago, when the change was contemplated, some good friends said: "You will be thought to assume too much in calling yourselves the Catholic Club, when there are so many societies in this city whose membership is exclusively Catholic." Others said: "It may be thought that you claim to represent the sentiments of all the Catholics in the community, and you know that their number is so great that no single institution can pretend to speak for them all." And, finally, others said: "You are not challenging public attention and inviting a scrutiny which you may not be able to sustain as a social, moral, or an intellectual body?"

To these suggestions, prompted by the most friendly concern, we replied, first, that, with regard to other societies of Catholic gentlemen, in adopting this name, we desired to encourage such institutions in every quarter, in order to show how fully the lay community was in accord with the spirit and purpose of the Church; second, that we did not pretend to represent Catholic sentiment, we only hoped to present it on fitting occasions and in a modest manner and for good ends; third and lastly, that we would only be held responsible for the offerings to the community one side of the Catholic character—the most important to them—that is to say, a spirit of hearty friendliness toward all our fellow-citizens. That this disposition would be the better appreciated and displayed in the form of organized, instead of individual sentiment we would, we thought, be generally conceded and be recognized in every way as an advantage.

It is not necessary to recall the fact that individual Catholics ever since the formation of this Government have been socially welcome everywhere, but there were uneasy souls who doubted whether these individuals represented the feelings of the majority; whether they were more than isolated examples of toleration and cordiality. Nothing could better dispel those doubts than to have in evidence a society of gentlemen whose name and purpose indicated unquestioned devotion to the interests of their faith and whose acts must inevitably evince the general spirit of persons so devoted. If such devotion produced intolerant bigots, then a house full of such uncomfortable people would inevitably betray the fact. If, on the contrary, such devotion increased the general stock of brotherly love in the community, it was a good thing to have it in a collective form.

While we are not, in any sense, a religious body, and disclaim any intention of embodying the virtues of the faith we cherish, we do firmly believe that in these days it is a distinct advantage to have men feel that it is no shame to be enrolled under standards which acknowledge the obligations of the community to forms of religious belief. What is needed in these last years of the nineteenth century is not less religion, but more of it; not a drifting away from creed and church, but getting nearer to them. We would hail with satisfaction the springing up of societies calling themselves Methodist Clubs, or Baptist Clubs, or Episcopalian, or Presbyterian, or by any of the well-known denominational titles. It would only show that there are centres of defense organizing in every quarter against infidelity and agnosticism and materialism, and the other isms which shake the world's belief in responsibility to a higher power; a responsibility which has never been taught but by creeds and churches, and upon which the safety of society wholly depends.

May the next twenty-five years be rich in memorials of the same brotherly feeling. The all-embracing charity of the Supreme Pontiff has taught all mankind the spirit of union and fraternity.

It is unnecessary to say that tolerance grows out of the sincere practice of what a man believes to be a true creed. Whoever obeys the injunction to love his neighbor as himself does so from religious convictions. And the world loves the man who has convictions and stands by them.

Joseph A. Kernan spoke briefly about the history of the club, and Edward J. McGuire talked of its literary quality and the advantages its library affords.

The Rev. P. A. Halpin, S. J., Director of the Xavier Alumni Sodality, out of which the present club grew, delivered a brief address.

Ex-President Charles V. Fornes spoke of the advantages of membership in the club. Frederic R. Coudert delivered one of his inimitable speeches, breathing toleration and good will.

Coadjutor Bishop J. M. Farley also spoke briefly, and Henry Sayers gave a word picture of those founders of the club who still retain their membership.

The Writings of Two Queens.

From Macmillan's Magazine.

The two rival Queens are both represented in the collection of the British Museum, Elizabeth of England and Mary of Scotland. Mary prided herself on her handwriting, and as penmanship then went, with some reason. There is no difficulty in deciphering her letter to Elizabeth, praying that the rigor of her confinement may be relaxed, that a priest of her own faith may be sent to her, and that she may be permitted to write at least an open letter to her son, to remind him of his unhappy mother (et luy ramentevoir sa triste mere.) It is dated Oct. 2d, 1571, de mon estroite prison de Chefild (Lord Shrewsbury's Castle of Sheffield) and signed Votre bien bonne soeur et [cousine] Marie R. Elizabeth's letter is dated two and thirty years later, within two months of her own death, when the Daughter of Debate had long been in her grave, and her little son (son seul enfant et esperance de future joye en ce monde) had grown to a man of middle age. It is written to him, in that fantastic strain of unreality which, as Froude says, she carried even into the presence of the Almighty, to clear his mind of certain charges brought against her by the Spanish King.

Among other questionable asseverations, she assures him that she is "nothing of the vile disposition of such as, while their neighbour's house is, or likely to be afire, will not only not help, but not afford them water to quench the same"; and she concludes, not with the hope but, with the conviction that she has made patent her sincerity, "though not fraught with much wisdom yet stuffed with great good will." In one respect indeed all will go along with her; she apologizes for her "skrating hand," and a scratching hand it surely is, as crooked as her policy so often was.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Many unique novelties sacrificed, to make room for Spring goods.

MAYOR GLEASON CHALLENGED.

A Small Long Island City Public School Scholar Wants to Contest with Him in Geography, Grammar, &c.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Feb. 17.—Mayor Patrick J. Gleason, who incurred the wrath of a small army of school children in Grammar School No. 7 last Wednesday by asking them to bound Long Island City, and scoring their Principal when they failed to do so, has been challenged to a novel duel by one of the offended scholars. If the challenge is accepted, axes will not be the weapons, as the Mayor has not been given the choice of weapons.

Frank H. Ward of 286 Hoyt Avenue, is the youthful warrior who seeks a joust with the big Mayor. He is between eleven and twelve years old, and is one of the pupils of Principal Martin Joyce, whose teaching the Mayor scored at the City Hall on Lincoln's Birthday. His teacher is Miss McElroy. Ward strutted into the City Hall to-day and demanded of the policeman at the door:

"Say, you'se, where

SHOWED NATURE'S CURE

Bones of a Forearm Photographed by the Roentgen Rays.

THE ARM HAD BEEN TWICE BROKEN

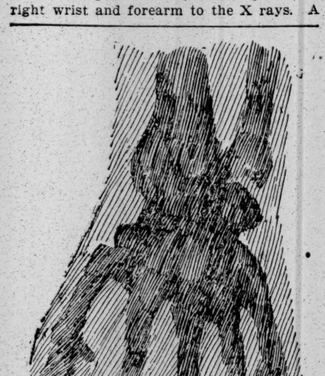
Experiment Conducted by Prof. W. C. Peckham—He Also Makes Some Tests of the Potency of the Radiations.

A Röntgen photograph of the bones of a man's right wrist and forearm was taken yesterday by Prof. W. C. Peckham in his laboratory in the Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn.

William Nolan, an employe of Stringer & Sherman, ironworkers, was engaged in putting up a fire escape last December at St. Mark's and Underhill Avenues, Brooklyn, when he fell and fractured his left wrist and his right forearm near the wrist. Nolan's right forearm had also been broken when he was a boy seven years old, at a point nearer the wrist than the fracture of last December.

He became a patient in St. John's Hospital, and was recently discharged as cured. Dr. George Hopkins, the chief surgeon to the hospital, requested Prof. W. C. Peckham to make a Röntgen photograph of Nolan's right wrist and forearm.

Accordingly, Nolan went to the laboratory in the Adelphi Academy and exposed his right wrist and forearm to the X rays. A



Photograph of a Forearm.
Bones That Had Been Broken Shown by the Roentgen Rays.

negative plate in a plate holder was placed directly behind the part of the forearm exposed, and after an exposure of twenty-five minutes the plate was taken to the dark room and developed.

The result showed a graphic picture of the bones of the forearm, with a confused mass of the bones of the wrist. The repairs of both the early fracture and the recent one were so carefully made by nature that no perceptible trace of them appears in the picture drawn from the photograph.

Prof. Peckham said after the experiment was over that the Röntgen rays might yet prove of value in cases where negligence was alleged as a cause of action against a surgeon who might set a broken bone unskillfully.

Nolan's testimony as to the effect of the rays coincides with that of other impartial observers. He says that he did not feel the slightest sensation while his hand and forearm were in position before the Crookes tube. Some hasty observers have imagined that they felt a sensation of cold given off the tube.

Prof. Peckham also made some experiments to determine the thickness of organic material through which the X rays would pass. For this purpose he took strips of ebonite about two-fifths of an inch thick, and placed one upon the top of another until he had six strips so superimposed. He found that at six inches distance the X rays would penetrate six strips, but that they failed to penetrate seven strips.

As determined by Edison's experiments ebonite is not so penetrable as celluloid to the X rays, but more penetrable than aluminium.

Members of the Brooklyn Academy of Photography have been busily engaged during the past few days in making shadows on negative plates, through the prolonged action of sunlight through the vulcanite shutter of the plate holder.

A key, a lock, several coins, and a piece of bone have left shadows on the negative plate through this process, but nothing has apparently been done to show whether these shadows are the effect of the heat rays of the sun, of the actinic rays of the sun, or of the X rays discovered by Prof. Röntgen.

THE HONOR SYSTEM ADOPTED.

The Students of Williams College Prepare a Plan to Prevent Frauds at the Examinations.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Feb. 17.—About one-half of the student body of Williams College assembled in Alumni Hall to-night and voted to adopt the honor system, with a few changes, presented at a meeting held just before the close of the Fall term. The system met with but little opposition. A two-thirds vote was required for its adoption.

The clause of the system regarding the reporting of frauds met with much opposition, and it was finally voted to make it optional with the student whether or not he report any attempt to cheat which he may see. The freshmen objected to their not being represented on the committee the first term, but their objection was not sustained. The system requires that each student must, in order to make his examination valid, sign the following declaration: "I have neither given nor received aid in this examination."

Fraud in examinations will consist in any attempt to receive assistance from written or printed aids or from any person or from his paper, or any attempt to gain assistance, whether the one so doing has completed his paper or not. This rule will hold within or out of the examination room during the entire time in which the examination is in progress, that is, until the time specified has expired. The Faculty will dispense with the presence of Proctors to prevent dishonesty in examinations. The instructor may be present in the examination room at his option. The instructor will limit the time necessary to complete the final examinations to three hours, and all other examinations to one hour. The nature of the paper is to be adjusted to this requirement.

During the examination each student will have perfect freedom of action and conversation, provided he does not annoy or interfere with the work of others. There will be a committee, consisting of ten members, who will represent the student body, and deal with all cases involving violation of the honor system. The members of this committee are to be elected at special class elections, to be held during the week beginning with the second Thursday of the first term of each year, with the exception of the representative of the freshman class, who is to be elected near the close of the second term. The members of this committee will consist of four seniors, three juniors, two sophomores, and one freshman. The Chairman of this committee will be chosen by the committee from its senior representatives.

"In case of reported fraud in examination, the committee will summon the accused person or persons, and witnesses who shall be from the student body only, and will conduct a formal investigation publicly or secretly at the option of the accused. In case of conviction, the committee will determine the punishment under the following regulations: First, in case of fraud by a member of senior, or junior, or sophomore class, the penalty will be a recommendation to the Faculty for his separation from college; second, in case of fraud by a member of the freshman class, the penalty will be recommendation for suspension for a time, to be determined by the committee. It will require eight votes in all cases to convict a student. It will be considered the duty of every member of the college to report any fraud in examinations to the Committee of Ten, and also to lend his aid in maintaining this constitution.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—The wedding of Miss Edith Haines to E. Norman Nichols, master of the hounds of the Richmond County Hunt Club, will be celebrated at noon to-day, at the home of the bride's father, Samuel Bowne Haines of 52 East Seventy-eighth Street. Owing to a recent bereavement in the family, only relatives and a small number of intimate friends have been invited to the ceremony and the wedding breakfast, which will be served by Pinard.

—Mrs. H. A. V. Post and Miss Post of 4 East Sixty-second Street will give a large reception this afternoon from 4 to 7 o'clock. Mrs. Post's daughter, Mrs. Regis Henri Post, and her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Edwin Main Post, will receive with her. The latter, who was Miss Emily Price, daughter of Bruce Price, has recently removed from New-Brighton, S. I., and has purchased a house at 217 West Seventy-ninth Street, and is at home on Wednesdays.

—Arthur Howard Pickering of Boston, who is widely known in the United States and England as an interpreter of the works of Robert Browning, will give a course of four morning readings at the studio of Miss Lillie Berg, 123 West Thirty-ninth Street, on March 17, 20, 24, and 27, when he will read "Saul," "Evelyn Hope," "The Pied Piper of Hamelin," and other of Browning's works.

—Invitations have been sent out for the marriage of Miss May Picken, daughter of George F. Picken, to Thomas Edgar Smith on the evening of Feb. 25, in the Calvary Presbyterian Church, in West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, near Lenox Avenue. The marriage ceremony will be performed by the Rev. James Chambers, pastor of the church, and it will be followed by a reception at the home of the bride's father, 56 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street. Miss Mabel Radcliffe will be the maid of honor, and George M. Smith will attend his brother as best man. The ushers will be George Picken, James Picken, and Charles Picken, the bride's brothers, and Walter H. Smith, a brother of the bridegroom.

—The Lenox Choral Society, of which Mrs. Donald McLean is President and Miss Maud Morgan conductor, held a private subscription concert last night in the Leslie rooms at Eighty-third Street and the Boulevard. The soloists were Miss Maud Morgan and Archie Crawford. An interesting feature was a new song called "Good Night," dedicated to the society by Miss Laura Sedgwick Collins. It was sung from manuscript by the chorus of fifty female voices.

—Miss May Leighton Browning will give a series of lectures on Shakespeare, Tennyson, and Browning, at 43 West Forty-seventh Street, on successive Tuesday afternoons, at 3:45 o'clock. The first lecture will be on Feb. 25, and the subject will be "Macbeth." Miss Browning will give a condensed reading, and then follow it with a study of the heroine's character. There will also be music. The other lectures will be as follows: "Much Ado About Nothing," March 3; "Henry VIII.," March 24; "Pippa Passes," March 31; "Some Court Ladies," April 7.

—Dr. and Mrs. Von Beverhout Thompson of 111 West Forty-third Street will entertain the Amusement Club at its next meeting, on the evening of Feb. 24, at Sherry's. Owing to a recent family bereavement, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Rutherford of 714 Madison Avenue will be unable to entertain the club members, as had been arranged.

—Mrs. Charles H. Brush gave a large reception on Saturday afternoon of last week from 4 to 7 o'clock in the Turkish apartments at the Hotel Majestic. There were fully 400 guests. The hostess was assisted in receiving by Mrs. J. Parmly, Mrs. James B. Hunter, Mrs. G. F. Bushnell, Miss Helen Rothschild, Miss Bessie Lufburrow, Miss Greta Lowther, Miss Grace Lufburrow, and Miss Grace Lowther.

—The third and last of her series of teas was given yesterday by Mrs. Arthur L. Root of 114 West Eighty-first Street. She was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Charles R. Leake, Mrs. William H. Rolston, Mrs. J. D. Robinson, Mrs. Thomas Dimond, Mrs. William Berry Foswick, Miss Delia E. Smith of Dayton, Ohio; the Misses Robinson, Miss Florence Guernsey, Miss Mary E. Reed, and Miss May Conrow.

—Invitations have been sent out for a subscription dance, which will be held at the Hotel Brunswick on the evening of March 11. This dance is in a measure the successor to a series of three held last Winter at the Brunswick, and known as the "literary dances." Practically, the same women act as patronesses this year. They are Mrs. Clarence Clough Buel, Mrs. J. Henry Harper, Mrs. Laurence Hutton, Mrs. Thomas Lincoln Manson, Jr., Mrs. John Ames Mitchell, and Mrs. Henry W. Poor.

—Mrs. Alfred Bryant Price and Miss Price of 53 West Ninetieth Street will receive on the first and third Thursdays of each month until April.

—Mr. and Mrs. Richard Croker of 5 East Seventy-fourth Street gave a dance for their sons last evening. They were assisted in receiving by Miss Juddon, the Misses Donahue, Miss Crimmins, Miss McClure, and the Misses Grace.

—Albert Morris Bagby's musicale in the ballroom at the Waldorf yesterday morning brought out a large number of prominent men and women. The programme was as follows:

1. Fantaisie Appassionata.....Vieuxtemps
   Emile Sauret.
2. Eri tu, ("Un ballo in Maschera,").....Verdi
   Perry Averill.
3. (a) Barcarolle.....Spohr
   (b) Farfalla.....Sauret
   Emile Sauret.
4. (a) "Hélas c'est près vous,".....Paer
   (b) Im Herbst,".....Franz
   (c) "Thou Only,".....Arthur Bird
   Perry Averill.
5. Airs Hongrois.....Ernst
   Emile Sauret.

Among those present were: Mrs. John C. Wilmerding, Mrs. William H. Osgood, Mrs. N. L. McCready, Mrs. William Hazard Field, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mrs. Christopher Moller, Mrs. Trenor L. Park, Mrs. Samuel Penniman, Miss Julia Dent Grant, Miss Julia Chester Wells, Mrs. W. L. Livingstone, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., Miss Daisy Cameron, Miss Kitty Cameron, Miss Gibson of Boston, Miss Juliana Cutting, Miss Polly Brewster, Miss Mamie Field, Miss May Suydam Palmer, Miss Effie Moller, Miss Alice Ward, Miss Nella V. Wilder, Miss Elizabeth Bradhurst, Mrs. Robert Osborne, Mrs. George Bird, Mrs. Oliver Eaton Cromwell, Mrs. Alfred Bishop Mason, Mrs. J. Frederick Pierson, Mrs. Charles W. Cooper, Miss Alice Harriman, Miss Effie Barrome, Miss Maude Thompson of Baltimore, Miss Sard of Albany, Miss Schermerhorn, Miss Minella Alexander, Miss Daisy Pierson, Miss Adelina Pierson, Mrs. Charles Stickney, Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, Mrs. Phoenix Ingraham, Mrs. Walter Cutting, James J. Harrison, Major Colburne, Stewart Barney, Sheldon Carey, Phoenix Ingraham, Charles T. Mathews, Alfred De Castro, James Otis, Charles H. Gibson, Jr., and John T. Sill.

PATRIARCH.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

TIMELY HINT.

We know it is useless to expect our great rush of "in the season" buyers, between seasons, unless great inducements are offered. Have therefore looked over the samples remaining, and have remarked some very pretty pieces, of which no duplicates will be made, at prices to suit the most economical.

Better save by buying now.
Delays cost money.

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,
43, 45 and 47 West 23d St.,
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH ST.

ELYSIA'S MEN HOMESICK

The Only Explanation of Their Demand to Return to Port.

NO SATISFACTION FROM CONSUL

Must Return to the Steamship, Promise to Obey Orders, or Be Considered Deserters Liable to Arrest.

There is a good deal in the case of the Anchor Line steamship Elysia and her insubordinate crew which yesterday's doings did not fully explain. The report of the Surveyors shows that the claim of the men, urging that the vessel was cranky, and that she had a twenty-five degree heel to starboard when she crossed the bar, was without warrant. Capt. Johnson's admission that the Elysia had a slight list to starboard would not have been questioned had he not made the astonishing statement that it was due to a brisk south wind. A vessel standing to the eastward, as the Elysia was, would have a south wind on her starboard side, and the spectacle of a ship inclining toward a wind instead of heeling under its influence in the opposite direction is considered by mariners as an extraordinary phenomenon.

There is, however, no reason for doubting the accuracy of the report made by the surveyors who were delegated to the task of examining the ship by the British Consul General. The two members of the board are J. M. Jenkins, an official surveyor, and Capt. William Scott, Master of the steamship Flamborough. The surveyors reported that they had boarded the ship off Stapleton, S. I., to which point she had returned when her crew had refused to work the ship any further after crossing the bar, as was told in THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday. The surveyors assert that they found the ship to be perfectly upright and floating, eleven inches above her plimsoll mark. They "found everything in good and substantial condition, and the vessel perfectly seaworthy in every respect."

Gilbert Fraser, the British Vice Consul, visited the ship in the afternoon. He told the crew no warrant had been found for their action in refusing to work the ship, and made it clear what course they must take. They had their choice of leaving the ship immediately and being considered as deserters and liable to arrest whenever they returned to any port in the domain of her Britannic Majesty, or agreeing to return to duty and obey all orders given them.

The men had not decided what to do when the Consul left the ship. If they leave the ship they forfeit their pay, and if they stay by her they must bear the expense of delaying her and having the survey held.

"The whole fact of the matter," Mr. Fraser explained to a reporter, "lies in the fact that the men are homesick. They were shipped in Glasgow nine months ago for two years' service. When they found the ship was going to the Mediterranean instead of to English waters they did not like it."

The same view of the case was taken at the office of the Anchor Line, where Mr. Coverly, the agent, said practically the same thing. He added that there were a few malcontents on board who, having very little money due them, and therefore but little to lose, had urged the others on. Arrangements, he said, had been made for putting an entire new crew on board. Mr. Coverly did not know at the hour of leaving his office whether the men, at whose option it had been left, would make it necessary for him to put a new crew on board.

Capt. Johnson bears a good record, and the Elysia is known to be a stout and seaworthy vessel. Homesickness on the part of her Scottish men, therefore, seems to be the only tenable reason for their act in forcing the Captain to turn back. It is a most remarkable reason for the crew of a big steamship to be influenced by. But there seems no other, and the final conclusion reached is that the Scot, when he goes to sea, develops some remarkable traits.

HIS RESOLUTION SNOWED UNDER

Republican Club Rejects Mr. Gruber's Plan, Which Some Thought Pointed to Gag Rule for Members.

The Republican Club met last night, with President Cornelius N. Bliss in the chair, and nearly threescore of Republicans present ready to vote against Abraham Gruber's resolution providing that the by-laws should be so amended that neither the club nor any of its committees should take action on resolutions relating to the Republican State or County Committee or any State affairs of the party in this city without first giving ten days' notice to each member of the club.

Mr. Gruber's idea was probably to prevent the club from taking snap shots at Thomas C. Platt. When the matter came up for consideration, Alderman W. M. K. Olcott offered an amendment which struck out the reference to the committees, and substituted three days' notice for ten days.

Mr. Olcott said that he agreed with the spirit of the resolution in other respects.

Mr. Gruber accepted Mr. Olcott's amendment, and then argued on behalf of his resolution as amended. He disclaimed having any interest in the matter except the interest of the club and of the party. He said that it was not fitting that a committee of any twelve men of the club should get together, and at their whim and caprice perhaps commit the club to a policy that may not meet the views of the majority.

Robert N. Kenyon made a fierce speech against Mr. Gruber's resolution. John P. Clarke and John Sabine Smith also denounced it. They said it was gag law.

After Messrs. Olcott and Gruber had replied, Adelbert H. Steele, Chairman of the Committee on City and State Affairs, defended the action of that committee.

When the vote was taken, Mr. Gruber's resolution was snowed under. It only got three votes. They came from Messrs. Gruber and Olcott and James Owen. At least fifty-two members of the club voted against it. Thomas C. Platt and ex-Postmaster Van Cott have resigned from the club because it is anti-Platt. Mr. Gruber and almost all the few Platt men in the club are ready to follow suit.

John Sabine Smith declared during the debate that he "wore no man's collar." This remark was applauded.

Mr. Platt's resignation was not taken up. When it was first handed to the Executive Committee, ex-Police Justice Taintor was asked to see Mr. Platt and get him to withdraw it. Mr. Taintor has not reported, and Mr. Platt, it is understood, will not withdraw it.

Adelbert H. Steele moved at last night's meeting that the club appoint a committee of three to prepare plans for the erection of a clubhouse which, as Mr. Steele said, would be "big enough to accommodate all the Republicans in the country."

Mr. Steele, Wilbur F. Wakeman, and Robert A. Kenyon were appointed as this committee.

President Bliss anounced the Committee on City and State Affairs and the Committee on National Affairs for this year. Henry Melville is Chairman of the former and Col. C. H. Denison of the latter. Among the new members elected were James G. Cannon and Charles Stewart Smith. Lieut. Gov. Saxton was elected as a non-resident member.

It was regarded as curious that the names of Clarence W. Bowen and St. Clair T. Hunting, which had been on the proposed list, had been withdrawn at the request of these gentlemen before the meeting. Mr. Platt's friends were saying that they had withdrawn on account of Mr. Platt's resignation, but this explanation was regarded with some doubt.

MADE NO DEAL WITH MR. PLATT.

Mayor Wurster Denies a Report—Has Not Changed His Ideas.

"I have not made a deal with ex-Senator Platt," said Mayor Wurster, in conversation with a reporter yesterday.

The denial was made while talking of a report that he and ex-Senator Platt had come to an amicable agreement on the consolidation question.

"I have not even talked to him on the subject," said Mayor Wurster, "and the talk of a deal is all nonsense."

Mayor Wurster said he had not changed his views upon the subject of consolidation. They were the same as he had when he wrote his letter accepting the Republican Mayoralty nomination.

A PRETTY WASHINGTON WEDDING

The Sixth Daughter of Chief Justice Fuller Married Last Night to Theodore Smith Beecher.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—One of the most interesting weddings of this Winter occurred this evening at St. John's Church, when the sixth daughter of Chief Justice Fuller, Miss Catherine Martin Weston Fuller, became the wife of Theodore Smith Beecher of Buffalo.

The chancel of the historic edifice was handsomely adorned with groups of tall palms and ferns and clusters of white blooming flowers. Vases of pink roses adorned the altar. Relatives of the bride and groom from other cities filled the front pews, and the large family circle of the bride was grouped together in the three first ones.

The wedding march from "Lohengrin" was softly played as the bridal party advanced to the chancel. The ushers walked first, followed by the bridesmaids, Miss Jane Fuller and Mrs. Pauline Aubrey, the bride being just between these two of her sisters in age. Miss Fanny Fuller, the schoolgirl sister, was maid of honor, and was just ahead of the bride, who came into church with the Chief Justice. The bride was gowned in white satin, the bodice of which was covered with chiffon, handsomely embroidered with seed pearls. Her ornaments were pearls and diamonds. Her enveloping veil of tulle fell away from the hair under a gold bandeau, in which a number of diamonds gleamed and which was one of the groom's gifts. Her bouquet was of white orchids and bride roses.

The maid of honor wore white satin trimmed with chiffon. Mrs. Aubrey and Miss Jane Fuller were gowned in white mousseline de soie over pink silk. They carried large bouquets of pink roses, and wore gold brooches in Mercury wing design studded with pearls, gifts from the bride.

At the chancel railing the bride was met by the groom and his best man, Richard Ware of Boston, and the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Mackay Smith, rector, assisted by the venerable Rev. Dr. Weston of New-York, the bride's grand-uncle, who performed the service for her parents. The ushers were George P. Keating of Buffalo, Nathan Clifford of Portland, Me.; Samuel Wells of Detroit, and Dr. H. H. Haskell of Boston.

A reception followed at the home of the Chief Justice and Mrs. Fuller. The house was elaborately decorated with white blossoms. In the dining room the wedding cake, wreathed in roses, was a conspicuous ornamentation of the refreshment table. Souvenir boxes of wedding cake were handed the guests. The bride's presents were exhibited in an up-stairs room to intimate friends.

The President and Mrs. Cleveland attended the wedding and the reception. Mrs. Cleveland wore a pale mauve brocaded satin trimmed with lace. Among other notables present were the Vice President, the Misses Stevenson, the Misses Scott, Secretary and Mrs. Olney, Attorney General and Mrs. Harmon, Secretary and Mrs. Carlisle, Justice Brewer, Justice and Mrs. Harlan, Miss Harlan, Ambassador and Mme. Patenôtre, Dr. O'Reilly, Mrs. Audenried, Senator and Mrs. Morrill, Mrs. Mackay Smith, Justice and Mrs. Gray, Mrs. Daniel Manning, Justice and Mrs. Field, Mrs. and the Misses Condit Smith, Miss Mendonça, Mr. and Mrs. Whittemore, Miss Aline Wilcox, Minister Le Ghait, Miss Florence Bayard, Miss Cockrell, Representative and Mrs. Daniels of New-York, Gen. and Mrs. Rochester, Mr. and Mrs. Huidekoper, Mr. and Mrs. Ostend, Miss Davidge, and Judge and Mrs. Shepard.

James Curtis Beecher of Buffalo, the groom's father, and Miss Frances Beecher were present, with Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Keating, and Dr. and Mrs. Carter of Buffalo. Late to-night the young couple started for a Southern trip of some length. They will reside in Buffalo.

THE PATRIARCHS' LAST DANCE

NEARLY FOUR HUNDRED PEOPLE AT THE BALL.

A Gay Throng at Delmonico's—No Elaborate Decorations—The Cotillion Led by Elisha Dyer, Jr.

The Patriarchs gave their last dance for this season at Delmonico's last night. The ball was one of the most brilliant given this Winter, and was a much gayer affair than the Patriarchs' first dance, on Dec. 23.

Many private dinners were given previous to the ball, the guests going afterward to the dance. Among those who gave dinners to guests of the Patriarchs were Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Mortimer Brooks. Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt have not given a dinner before since the death of Miss Twombly.

There were present at the ball nearly 400 of the best-known people of this city, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Boston. From Washington came a number of the members of the various legations. There were also present an unusually large number of titled foreigners who are at present visiting in New-York.

The Patriarchs, nearly all of whom were present, are Col. John Jacob Astor, William Waldorf Astor, Edmund L. Baylies, August Belmont, Heber R. Bishop, I. Townsend Burden, James A. Burden, Sir Roderick Cameron, Col. S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, W. Bayard Cutting, Charles D. Dickey, Hamilton Fish, Frederick Galatin, J. Lyon Gardiner, Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry, William Gibson, Ogden Goelet, J. Hooker Hamersley, George Griswold Haven, Adrian Iselin, Bradish Johnson, John Alsop King, Woodbury G. Langdon, Charles Lanier, Johnston Livingston, Bradley Martin, J. Pierpont Morgan, William Gothoud, William C. Pell, Whitelaw Reid, William Rhinelander, J. Hampden Robb, James Roosevelt, Eugene Schieffelin, W. Watts Sherman, Byam K. Stevens, John Steward, Jr., Anson Phelps Stokes, Edward N. Taller, Cornelius Vanderbilt, James M. Waterbury, Gen. Alexander S. Webb, William C. Whitney, Matthew Astor Wilks, M. Orme Wilson, and Buchanan Winthrop.

The guests did not arrive at the ballroom until 11:30 o'clock. There was informal dancing from midnight until 1 o'clock, when supper was served. The main restaurant on the Fifth Avenue side and the café on the Broadway side were used for the supper. The guests were seated at small tables, each table having from four to twelve covers. No attempt whatever was made to decorate the tables with flowers.

The cotillion was begun about 2:30 o'clock, and was led by Elisha Dyer, Jr. The ballroom was exquisitely decorated by Cottenet and Tiffany. There were dainty festoons in front of the mirrors, and shields of roses and greens covered the columns. The balcony where the orchestra was stationed was draped in greens and ropes of roses. No special decoration was made in the red room or in the hall, beyond arranging banks of tropical plants and other exotics.

Among some of those present were Mrs. Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger, Mrs. J. Hooker Hammersley, Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Barney, James W. Jerard, Jr., Creighton Webb, Francis Brockholst Cutting, Robert Cornell Sands, Norman De R. Whitehouse, William Cutting, Jr., Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Baker, Miss Evelyn Burden, Miss Baker, Worthington Whitehouse, Mrs. Alexander S. Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. George R. Schieffelin, Frederic Cope Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Wysong, Mr. and Mrs John H. Davis, Mrs James Abercrombie Burden.

Mrs. William Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, Mr. and Mrs. Howland Pell, Miss Ida Chester Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Abercrombie, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster, Dr. and Mrs. Seward Webb, Mr. and Mrs. John Lawrence Riker, Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel L. McCready, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Harriman, Mrs. J. Hampden Robb, Miss Robb, Goodhue Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Livingston, Mrs. John Lawrence Lee, Mr. and Mrs. George Henry Warren, Miss Lawrence, Miss Julia Grant, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. J. Fredric Tams, Mr. and Mrs. Maturin L. Delafield, Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. De Forest, Col. and Mrs. William Jay, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Tiffany, Mr. and Mrs. Karrick Riggs, Miss Bishop, William Tiffany, Mr. and Mrs. Starr Miller.

Gen. and Mrs. Lloyd S. Bryce, Miss Blight, the Misses Wetmore, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Miss Turnure, Reginald Ronalds, Mr. and Mrs. Rhinelander Steward, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sloane, James De Wolf Cutting, E. A. Crowninshield, Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Willing, Miss Willing, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mr. and Mrs. James Beatrix Jones, Mrs. Nicholas Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Adolf Ladenberg, Mrs. John C. Wilmerding, and Miss Wilmerding.

VALUE OF ANTITOXINE

Results Obtained by the Board of Health in Brooklyn.

GREAT DECREASE IN MORTALITY NOTED

How the Serum Is Prepared and the Agent for Treatment Secured —Lives Saved in Hospitals and Private Practice.

"Antitoxine has proved a great success in Brooklyn," said Dr. E. H. Wilson, the bacteriologist of the Department of Health in that city, yesterday.

"Where the mortality was over 35 per cent. before the use of antitoxine, now the mortality is only 10 per cent. in private practice and 15 per cent. in hospital practice, in cases that are treated with the antitoxine."

Dr. Wilson, in speaking of the great strides antitoxine was making, said that in Berlin 11,600 cases had been treated by antitoxine, of which number 1,442 were hospital cases, out of which 210 had died, the mortality being 14.6. In private practice there had been 4,391 cases, of which the mortality had been 349, or 7.9. Out of the 5,833 cases, 559 had died, the mortality being only 9.6.

In 1893 the mortality was 30.1, but in the first quarter of 1895, when antitoxine was used, the mortality was 17.3, and in the second quarter this was lowered to 14.4. Among the cases where the injection of antitoxine was begun on the first or second day of the disease the mortality was only 6.4.

"In order that the people may be thoroughly acquainted with what antitoxine is," said Dr. Wilson, "you may say that antitoxine is a substance which is held in solution in the blood serum of animals rendered immune against the poison of diphtheria."

Dr. Wilson then went into details, and said that statistics showed that in thousands of cases the mortality rate of diphtheria had exhibited a remarkable decrease since the introduction of toxine.

"In order to bring the serum within the reach of the poor," said Dr. Wilson, "the City of Brooklyn appropriated $10,000 for the use of the Department of Health for the purpose of producing the anti-diphtheric serum.

"This money was available in April, 1895, a stable was secured, and sixteen horses were selected by Dr. Ackerman. These horses were ordinary working horses, accustomed to hardship, but having no organic disease, and they proved the best for this purpose.

"Another preliminary to the introduction of toxine was the building of a special form of incubator, original with the Brooklyn authorities. The incubator was an asbestos-lined room, 5½ by 6½ by 7 feet in the interior. It is heated by a special form of gas stove, and the temperature is regulated by an electric regulator.

"Guinea pigs were used for the purpose of making standard the virulence of the toxine, and the anti-toxine power of the serum. The toxine used for injection into the horses is the poison of diphtheria, produced by the growth of the diphtheria bacilli in a culture medium, consisting of specially prepared beef bullion.

"The cultures are allowed to remain in the incubators for two or three weeks at a constant temperature. The culture is then tested for virulence by injection into guinea pigs. A culture one-tenth of a cubic centimeter, which will cause the death of a guinea pig in forty-eight hours, is called standard toxine, and is used for the immunization of the horses.

"In immunizing the horses we begin by injecting small doses of toxine, which causes a local swelling at the point of injection and a rise in temperature. After these have subsided, injections are repeated, constantly increasing the dose."

Dr. Wilson said that a chart was kept in the stable, showing the history of each horse, the rise of temperature after each injection, and other matters pertaining to the horses.

"After the animal has been immunized to that point of requiring the large injections," said the doctor, "it is proper to collect some of the blood, for the purpose of determining the antitoxine value of the serum.

"The bleeding is done by the external jugular vein, under anti-septic precautions, and the blood is collected in sterilized flasks and taken to the laboratory and placed in the ice chest. As the blood coagulates, the serum is separated from the clot, and drawn off into sterilized vessels.

"For the standardization of the serum two methods are used, the method of Behring and that of Roux. The Behring method is based upon the number of antitoxine units in each cubic centimeter of the serum. The method of Roux is based upon the proportion of the body weight of the animal (guinea pig) to the protecting power of the serum.

"The serum that we use in culture of 1,000 units, according to Behring, or a protecting power of 1 to 150,000 according to Roux.

"The anti-diphtheritic serum prepared in the Bacteriological Laboratory of this department is issued under two labels," said Dr. Wilson. "The bottles having the red label contain 600 antitoxine units. Those having the white label contain 1,000 antitoxine units or more. In each case the bottle contains ten cubic centimeters of the serum. The addition of a small piece of camphor is made for the purpose of preservation. The bottles should be kept in a cool place, and not uncorked until the time for using. In attending the syringe for the injection of the serum, care must be taken not to use any agent, such as alcohol, which will coagulate the serum albumen. The injection should be made in some anterior portion of the body; the breast, abdomen, or thigh.

"A bacteria confirmation of the diagnosis is important. The longer the use of the serum is delayed, the less is to be expected in the way of results, and vice versa.

"As far as Brooklyn goes," Dr. Wilson said, "we are about ready to publish our statistics here. The returns from private practitioners are kept at the laboratory, and the results in the contagious hospital. We propose to get the two sets of figures together and make a general average."

FARMERS WANT A TROLLEY LINE

They Object to the Rates Charged by the Long Island Railroad.

HICKSVILLE, L. I., Feb. 17.—High freight charges upon the Long Island Railroad have caused the farmers in this neighborhood to advocate a trolley line from this village to Jamaica, by which they hope to be able to ship their produce to New-York and Brooklyn. The Long Island Farmers' Club, at a meeting held here Saturday night, discussed the matter, and it is probable that action will be taken to interest capitalists in the project.

The club formally appointed a committee to wait upon Traffic Manager H. M. Smith of the Long Island Railroad. The committee reported that Mr. Smith's action was not satisfactory, and that he claimed that the present rate did not pay the company.

Wilbur R. Lewis, a prominent member of the club, declared that a trolley road could easily be run between this village and Jamaica along the Jericho Turnpike. All the land along the projected route is owned by farmers, and they would be willing, he thought, to give the right of way along the road, provided some arrangement could be made for transporting produce and manure. Produce could be carried directly into Wallabout Market, and manure could be brought right to the fields of the farmers.

Mr. Lewis, W. W. Cocks, and T. E. Burtis were appointed a committee to ascertain the best means of obtaining the introduction of the desired trolley road. The necessary expenses of the committee were voted by the club. Another meeting will be held Saturday, when the committee will make its report.

COWPERTHWAIT'S
RELIABLE CARPETS.
The finest carpets at lowest prices. Wise contracts at the late low prices of wool and wages.
LONG CREDIT.
104 West 14th Street.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE

"THE Royal Baking Powder is superior to any other which I have examined. It is unequaled for purity, strength and wholesomeness.
"W. G. Tucker, M. D., Ph. D."
N. Y. State Analyst.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The Military Society of the War of 1812, constituting the Veteran Corps, will have its annual dinner this evening at the Brevoort House, in commemoration of the eighty-second anniversary of the Proclamation of Peace in 1815. The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, who is President and Commandant of the organization, will preside. David Banks, George R. Schieffelin, James Bliss Townsend, John Butterfield Holland, and Frederick Edgar Underhill are the Committee of Arrangements. Four venerable members who took part in the war of 1812 are still borne upon the rolls. Two are in the Council of Administration. The remaining members are descendants of veterans of that war.

—The Municipal Civil Service Board will shortly hold examinations for the positions of computer and topographical draughtsman in the parks and annexed district. It has been difficult to get a sufficient number of candidates for either of these positions, and quite a number of vacancies exist in consequence. The salaries paid the computers range from $900 to $1,200 per annum. The salary of draughtsman is $1,200. The board is anxious to receive applications at once. Blanks may be procured at the office of the Civil Service Board, Criminal Court Building.

—The New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, of which R. Fulton Cutting is President, is making an appeal for contributions. Everybody, we say—churches, societies, city departments, hospitals, and individuals—are depending on the association to relieve the Winter's suffering, and, owing to the severe weather and hard times, their resources are greatly strained. Many poor are suffering for want of food and clothing.

—Sebastiano Pietro Pinto, the man accused of killing Michael Papa, of 35 Ferry Street, Newark, N. J., on Friday night, with a pick handle, was yesterday committed without bail in the Centre Street Police Court, to await requisition papers from New-Jersey.

—Dr. William H. Von Swartwout, author of "Olombia," "The New Political Economy," and other works, is delivering a course of Tuesday evening lectures at 20 East Fourteenth Street. His subject to-night will be "Single Tax and Socialism."

Brooklyn.

—George Balken of Hoboken, N. J., yesterday applied to Justice Clement in the Supreme Court for the appointment of a commission to inquire into the sanity of his mother, Mrs. Mary R. Balken of West Cornwall, Orange County. Mrs. Balken has a life interest in her husband's estate, which is valued at $80,000. Justice Clement granted the motion, but added that the proceedings must take place in Orange County.

—Justice Clement in the Supreme Court yesterady gave judgment of foreclosure in the suit of Dwight H. Olmstead, as Trustee under the will of Noah T. Pike, against Frederick B. Brainerd, and Henry and G. Latimer. The mortgage is for $18,000, and is on property at Atlantic Avenue and Court Street.

—The Rev. J. C. Wilson will be installed as pastor of the Puritan Congregational Church, Lafayette and Marcy Avenues, Thursday. The Rev. Dr. A. J. F. Behrends, the Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs, the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, and the Rev. Dr. R. R. Meredith will participate in the services.

—Lawrence Broach, thirty-seven years old, of 288 State Street, was arrested yesterday on complaint of his aunt, Mary Broach, who charged him with having stolen sheet music worth $125. He was held for examination by Justice Walsh.

—In the Supre

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THE PRUSSIANS MUST QUIT

Gov. Morton Signs the Insurance Retaliation Bill.

TWO LICENSES WILL BE REVOKED

A Third Company Now Seeking Business in New-York Will Be Debarred—Congress Considering Prussia's Acts.

ALBANY, Feb. 17.—Gov. Morton to-day signed Assemblyman Husted's bill requiring the State Superintendent of Insurance to refuse to issue licenses to insurance companies of foreign countries to transact business in this State when countries in which such companies are organized have shut out New-York State companies from doing business therein and also to revoke the licenses of companies of such countries already doing business in this State.

The bill was introduced early in the session at the instance of the three largest American life insurance companies, whose principal offices are in New-York City, as a retaliatory measure against the Prussian Government. That country some time ago, by its stringent rules, made it practically impossible for the New-York State life insurance companies to do business there, and the Equitable withdrew. Its withdrawal was followed by the expulsion of the New-York Life and the Mutual Life Insurance Companies under decrees of the Minister of the Interior of Prussia. These decrees were, it is claimed, instigated by the Prussian life companies, actuated by jealousies over the success of the American companies in obtaining business in their own territory.

The bill signed by the Governor to-day was bitterly opposed by the foreign insurance companies through their New-York agents. The home fire companies of this and other States warmly supported the bill, as did the life companies. The American companies stated before the Governor that they took this step for self-protection, as it was understood that other European powers stood ready to follow the line of exclusion of American companies which was inaugurated by Prussia in case the cause of the American companies was not upheld by their home Governments.

Steps were taken at Washington to afford the necessary protection to the American companies, through the offices of the American Minister at Berlin. These having proved ineffectual, the question was naturally relegated to the several States, and New-York State is the first to put the stamp of disapproval upon the action of the Prussian Government.

State Superintendent of Insurance Pierce, under the provisions of the law signed to-day, is compelled to revoke the licenses to do business in this State of the Prussian National and Aachen-Munich Fire Companies of Prussia, and to refuse the application of the Magdeburg Fire Insurance Company for permission to do business in this State, which application has been pending for some weeks.

In signing the bill, Gov. Morton filed the following memoranda:

This bill seeks to amend Section 33 of the insurance law by adding a provision for the cancellation of the authority of foreign insurance companies, whenever a company organized under the laws of this State is excluded from a foreign country and is prohibited from transacting business therein, after its compliance with reasonable laws relating to deposits of money or securities with the Government of such countries.

The immediate occasion of the passage of this bill is said to be the difficulties or obstructions encountered by several New-York life insurance companies in transacting their business in a certain foreign country, and it is alleged, and not denied, that these companies had complied or offered to comply with the demands made upon them, but that, notwithstanding this compliance, they were arbitrarily excluded and prohibited from transacting business in that country. They had been for several years engaged in business there, and it is not claimed that they had failed to comply with any of the requirements imposed upon them by the Government of that country. Their exclusion, under the circumstances, seems to justify some action by the Legislature, and this bill was prepared for the purpose of providing means to enable the Insurance Department to properly protect our home corporations, by requiring the Superintendent to exclude foreign corporations from the privilege of transacting business here, when like privilege is denied to our companies to transact business in a foreign country.

While retaliatory legislation is not usually to be commended, it should be enacted for purposes of self-defense and the protection of our business whenever it appears that any other State or country is unwilling to accord to our citizens reasonable reciprocal privileges within its dominions. It seems only reasonable that foreign corporations should not be permitted to do business here when the Government under which they are organized denies to our corporations like privileges. To take no notice of the exclusion of our companies under the circumstances indicated would imply lack of patriotism and self-respect on the part of our people.

The Legislature has seen fit, by the vote of a large majority, to give this matter attention by the passing of this bill, and this exercise of legislative judgment is, I think, proper, and should be approved.

It is urged in opposition to the bill that it is too broad; that it gives the Superintendent of the Insurance Department no discretion beyond the consideration of two given subjects, and that it will be harmful to the business interests of the State. Our State already has a well-defined policy concerning foreign insurance companies. The law provides that "the Superintendent may refuse to issue any certificate to a foreign corporation if, in his judgment, such refusal will best promote the interests of the people of the State." This vests the Superintendent with very large discretion, and he might, perhaps, under this authority, refuse a certificate to a corporation applying to do business in this State; but it does not give him any authority to cancel existing certificates. Foreign insurance companies are required to make large deposits before commencing business in this State, and the Superintendent is authorized to examine the assets, books, accounts, and general conditions of such corporations. He may even visit the general office of any such foreign corporation, wherever located, investigate and examine its affairs and condition, and cancel and revoke its certificate if it unreasonably refuses or neglects to comply with the law or allow such examination to be made.

The certificate of authority granted to a foreign corporation remains in force only one year, and it cannot be renewed unless the Superintendent is satisfied that the capital, security, and investments remain secure, and that the company may be safely intrusted with a continuance of its authority to do business; and when he is so satisfied, it is his duty to grant a renewal of such certificate. Specific taxes are also imposed upon the business of certain foreign insurance corporations, which are devoted to special purposes.

The section of the law which this bill seeks to amend relates to reciprocal requirements between this State and other States, concerning burdens which may be imposed upon insurance corporations organized under the laws of this State, doing business in other States, and requires the Superintendent to impose upon insurance corporations of other States the same burdens which are imposed upon New-York corporations doing business in such State. The amendment now under consideration extends this principle to our relations with foreign Governments by requiring the cancellation of the authority of foreign insurance companies whenever our companies are not permitted to do business in the country where such foreign corporations are organized.

Objection is also made to this bill that it gives no discretion to the Superintendent beyond the consideration of the subject of a deposit of money or securities with a foreign government by a New-York company, and that if such government deems it proper to impose other limitations or restrictions as a condition of carrying on business there, and the company declines to comply with such additional limitations and restrictions and withdraws from such country in consequence thereof, it may apply to the Superintendent for an order cancelling the authority of every company organized under the laws of such foreign government, and licensed to do business in this State, and that it will thereupon be his imperative duty to cancel such authority. Possibly the bill is literally capable of this construction, but a New-York company which is unwilling to comply with reasonable regulations imposed by a foreign government, even in addition to those mentioned in this bill, will be entitled to little consideration by the Insurance Department, and will receive scant sympathy from our people. The bill is evidently designed to reach only extreme cases, and it is likely only such cases that will come to the attention of the department. If a practical application of the law shows that it is liable to abuse, and that the aid of the Insurance Department is invoked to procure the cancellation of the authority of foreign companies under unreasonable or unworthy circumstances, the good sense of the Legislature may be trusted to make such amendment to the laws as experience may suggest.

The opponents of the bill also claim that it will seriously affect the business interests of the State by depriving our people of the opportunity to obtain adequate fire insurance. This objection comes from large commercial interests and the protest is certainly entitled to serious consideration, but an examination of the subject leads me to think that the possible harmful results are overestimated, and that no such mischief will ensue as is predicted by those who object to the bill. The law can probably have no retroactive effect so as to authorize the Superintendent to cancel the authority of foreign companies, upon an application based upon an order already made by a foreign government, and his aid can only be invoked in case of a refusal of an application hereafter made by a New-York company for permission to transact its business in a foreign country. Whether such an application will be made by a New-York company to a foreign government, and whether, if made, it will be refused, can only be conjectured. It cannot be assumed in advance, and the bare possibility of such a result is not sufficient reason for the disapproval of the measure, which, in its general scope, is proper for the protection of New-York corporations. Besides, the present insurance law permits our citizens to obtain insurance from corporations which are not authorized to do business in this State, upon filing with the Superintendent and County Clerk an affidavit to the effect that, after diligent effort, they are unable to procure the amount of insurance required to protect the property owned or controlled by them from the insurance corporations authorized to transact business in this State.

This additional insurance is obtained through agents licensed by the Superintendent for this express purpose. This provision of our law authorizes foreign insurance companies to do business here to a limited extent without procuring a certificate of authority, and enables our people to avail themselves of these companies, although they have not fully complied with our law. The limited number of affidavits for this class of insurance filed in the Insurance Department shows that the available regular insurance is practically sufficient. The probability of the exclusion of any foreign companies under this bill is, I think, very remote, but even if a few of the companies now doing business in this State shall be excluded under the operation of this law, it seems quite clear that there will continue to be enough regular insurance in addition to that which might be obtained under the law last cited to accommodate the needs of our people. The justness of the principle embodied in this bill is almost universally conceded by those who have given it attention during its executive consideration, and while some objections to the measure might be removed by its modification in form and scope, these do not seem to be of sufficient importance to require the return of the bill to the Legislature for that purpose. It is therefore approved.

The bill was drawn to take effect as soon as approved by the Governor.

STANDS FOR THE BOOTBLACKS

Bill Granting Them Privileges Discussed Before the Mayor—Arguments for and Against the Measure.

Mayor Strong gave a public hearing in his office yesterday afternoon on what is known as Assemblyman Laimbeer's Bootblack bill. There was a large attendance, owing to the fact that many confused this bill with the Austin bill for the erection of kiosks for the sale of fruit and newspapers.

The Newsdealers' Association, acting under this mistake, sent Joseph Brennan, Thomas F. Martin, James Mack, Peter R. Cadley, John Daly, H. Molkman, W. H. McKiernan, and Bernard Hoag to protest against the Austin bill. They were surprised when they were informed of their mistake.

The Bootblack bill simply amends the law of 1882 relative to the granting of permits by the Board of Aldermen, so that permits for bootblacks' stands within the stoop line can be granted.

P. M. White, who said that he represented the firm of Callanan & Kemp of Vesey Street, told the Mayor that he was opposed to allowing any one to incumber the sidewalks. If the Mayor agreed to extend a privilege to one class, it would be only a question of time when he would be asked further to extend it.

He referred to the fact that the "awning nuisance" had practically resulted in stopping traffic in certain directions. The Mayor said he could not see what that had to do with the blacking of boots.

Peter Carroll, a Third Avenue oyster dealer, was against the bill, and spoke against foreigners having fruit stands on every corner.

W. Dihm, a florist, of 64 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, spoke against all sidewalk stands.

A representative of the Retail Grocers' Union addressed the Mayor, chiefly on the point that the bill was an injustice to lessees and owners of property.

It was an inconvenience to them, he said, to be compelled to submit to stands in front of their buildings, simply because the Board of Aldermen chose to extend such a privilege to any individuals. He quoted resolutions adopted by the Grocers' Association against booths on the sidewalks.

Alderman Hall appeared for the United Bootblacks' Protective League, which is incorporated.

Mr. Hall said it was apparent that the bootblacks were the only persons really interested in the hearing. He said that the bootblacks had been persecuted by the police and driven from positions to which they supposed they had a right by special permits granted by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen. It was on this account that they had appealed to the Legislature. Mr. Hall had drawn the bill in the interest of the bootblacks, and it had gone through both houses. Under the bill the bootblack would have to file an affidavit that he was a citizen before he could get a permit.

J. A. Dempsey spoke in favor of the bill. He said that the whole matter could be safely left in the hands of the Mayor and Aldermen.

President Jeroloman of the Board of Aldermen suggested that the bill be so amended that permits under the bill should be for bootblacks only. He also thought, with the Mayor, that adjoining property owners should be consulted before a permit could be issued. Mr. Jeroloman said that the Aldermen were frequently abused because some sidewalk booths had assumed almost the dimensions of houses, whereas every permit limited them to 4 feet by 6 feet. Any enlargement of this was due to the neglect of the police.

Mr. Jeroloman said that he wanted the bootblacks to have ample opportunity to make their living. It had been shown, however, that some men had secured a dozen stands, and paid the boys $2.50 or $3 a week to do all the work, while these monopolists of sidewalks pocketed all the profits. Mr. Jeroloman, however, said that he was in favor of the bill. The Mayor said he thought that much of the discussion was wide of the mark, and did not say whether he would sign the bill or not.

THE REV. MR. RUSSELL'S EXPERIENCE

What Befell Him While Discovering Excise Law Violators.

Mayor Wurster and Police Commissioner Welles weekly report that to the best of their knowledge and belief, all the saloons are closed on Sunday. The Police Captains make the same report, including Capt. Miles O'Reilly, who has charge of the Adams Street Precinct.

The Rev. Frederick Bruce Russell, however, can prove that the saloons are open. He was in Valentine Schmitt's barroom, in Fulton Street, Sunday, and in the evening went into Ryan's saloon, in Washington Street.

Before setting out, he applied for a policeman in citizen's dress to escort him. The policeman was known, and was not allowed to enter the side door of Ryan's saloon. Mr. Russell was allowed inside, and then the lights were put out, and several men who were inside seized him and led him around through the passages and hallways, and finally let him out through a rear door into Flood's Alley.

The clergyman then made his way to the front of the saloon and found the policeman held by the skirts of his coat, which were caught in the closed door.

And yet Mayor Wurster and Commissioner Welles say the saloons were not open.

Disagreement Between Partners.

Justice Andrews of the Supreme Court announced yesterday that he would appoint Abel T. Howard as receiver for Abel T. Howard & Co., dealers in bituminous compounds at 98 Maiden Lane, on proceedings brought by Samuel Cochrane, Jr., the "company," for a dissolution of the firm on account of disagreement between the partners.

Mr. Howard showed to the satisfaction of the court that he owned the business when the firm was formed on Nov. 28, 1893, and had given Mr. Cochrane an interest in it without the latter putting in any capital.

The firm, it is stated, is perfectly solvent.

NO DRIFTS FOR NANSEN

Doubts of His Reported Discovery of the North Pole.

THE JEANNETTE RELICS WERE FRAUDS

Opinions of Explorers and Others Which Throw Great Doubt on the Alleged Work of Nansen.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—"Nansen knew that no Jeannette relics had ever been found in Greenland, and whatever thought he may have given to arctic currents must have demonstrated to him that a drift across the pole was utterly impracticable."

This was Dr. Dall's comment to-day when his attention was called to the fact that surprise had been expressed at his statement yesterday to The United Press, discrediting the long-accepted Jeannette relic theory. Dr. Dall is the arctic expert of the Smithsonian Institution, and has devoted most of a long life to scientific research in the north frozen ocean. He believes that, should the reported return of Nansen by way of Siberia be verified, it will be found that he has not been to the pole, and that his expedition was a failure, though to some extent more successful than others entering the ice in the same vicinity, through the fact that some one has returned to tell the tale. In that case it will be a repetition of the Jeannette expedition.

That Nansen would return in the Fram, Dr. Dall has never for an instant believed, and in this he is supported by Melville, Greely, Nordenskjold, and a host of other great explorers. He declares that there are records of more than a hundred ships going into the ice between Point Barrow and the Lena Delta, and not a single relic of one of them has ever been found. All the wood that reaches Greenland, he says, is treasured as if it were gold. In that treeless land the sleds are frequently made of small bits of wood pegged together with the most rigid economy of material, and yet scientists examining these sleds have found nothing from any Siberian source. Records of unquestioned accuracy demonstrate that no system of currents exists in the North Polar Ocean such as are well known in temperate or tropical waters.

In regard to the Jeanette relic story, Dr. Dall says this fiction was totally exploded the moment it gained currency. He had associated with him in the Smithsonian Institution Dr. Emil Bessels, surgeon of the Polaris expedition under Dr. Hall, when the announcement came from Europe that fifty-eight objects from the Jeanette had been found on an ice floe on the southwest coast of Greenland and had been exhibited by the Danish Government at Amsterdam. This was so totally at variance with all knowledge of arctic matters that Dr. Bessels and himself proceeded to investigate it. They questioned a number of seamen who had been on the United States man-of-war Yantic, under Commander Wilde, to that portion of Greenland at the time the relics were said to have been discovered. Among them were Ninderman and Novos of the Jeanette party. The Yantic had been to the north looking for clues of De Long's party, under the supposition that survivors might possibly make their way south through Greenland. These sailors united in the statement that some of the younger officers on the ship, the midshipmen or ensigns, had got up a lot of alleged relics and put them on an ice floe near the ship to fool some of their superior officers. It was simply intended as a naval academy prank, a boyish joke, and wholly without seriousness. The floe drifted off, the Yantic's officers did not find the "relics," but, as subsequently appeared, they fell into the hands of Eskimos and passed thence to the Danish Government.

After the joke miscarried its seriousness became apparent to the perpetrators, and for their own safety, and to avoid probable court-martial, they pledged to secrecy all the sailors who knew about the affair. Dr. Dall and Dr. Bessels never learned the names of these young officers, but they wrote Nordenskiold about it, and Dr. Dall gave a full account of it to Dr. Ringe, the Danish official at Copenhagen having charge of Greenland affairs. This may account for the destruction of the alleged relics as soon as they were returned from Amsterdam to Denmark, their genuineness having been proved. Dr. Dall says there never was a concealment of the discovery made by Dr. Bessels and himself. They were constantly thrown with persons interested in the arctic, and they exploded the relic fake whenever it was mentioned to them.

Commodore Melville, Chief Engineer of the navy, brands the Jeanette relic story as an utter impossibility. He says the first report from Europe of the find, which came a little over ten years ago, described two men's bodies as being found, side by side, covered with canvas, on an ice floe, with a lot of other articles. He promptly nailed that lie, accounting for every one missing from the Jeanette, and proving that not a man could have been on a floe covered with canvas. Except those in Lieut. Chipp's boat, which sank in open water, the whereabouts of everybody was known. Then the Danes retracted that portion of the discovery, but still claimed to have the other relics.

"I tried in every way in my power," Commodore Melville says, "to have the story sifted. I offered every inducement to secure an opportunity to examine the relics, knowing that I could tell in an instant every article on board the Jeanette and every inch of wood in her. I pointed out that such relics or at least a portion of them should come to America where they belonged, but I could get no satisfaction in any direction. I was convinced that if any such relics were found in Greenland, they were taken there by the hand of man, and not by currents."

None of the systematic currents that Nansen relied upon to take him to the pole exist, according to Commodore Melville's experience. As drift expert of De Long's expedition he became more familiar perhaps than any other man with the supposed currents. "On that expedition," he said, "we drifted twenty-two months after entering the ice near where Nansen entered, and went only 1,300 miles. In March of our first Winter we came almost to the point where we put in the previous October, in sight of Wrangell Land, not thirty miles' difference in position in five months. Every mile we went for nearly two years we dredged and got the Siberian river mud between sixteen and thirty fathoms. We never found a current in that whole time; we were simply blown along by the prevailing winds. We zigzagged generally toward the northwest, and the wind was nearly always from the southeast. Along the edge of the ice cap we found eighty fathoms of water, and the called it Melville's Hole, because I talked so much about it. Everywhere else the water was shallow. No currents could have existed in it.

"The great equatorial currents toward the pole run in water four to five thousand fathoms deep, and when they reach shallows they dissipate. None ever enter the Arctic. One of my duties was to keep the drift charts. We had half a shipload of books to read, and all the officers had orders from the Captain to note and report all drift information in their reading to me. I had over a thousand notes turned in running back 300 years, and they almost, without exception, showed the effect of the southeast wind blowing the ice in Summer toward the northwest. Everything on our voyage pointed to a circular ice cap around the pole, 600 miles in diameter, unaffected by tides and practically impassable. Everything which went up from Bering Strait got ground to pieces between that ice cap and the floes driven by the southeast winds, and there is no record that anything ever escaped. The western shores of Nova Zembla and Franz Josef Land and Spitzbergen, are piled high with drift wood from the Siberian rivers, and they are the only places to search for Jeanette or Fram relics."

Capt. E. P. Herendeen, Captain of the watch at the Smithonian, has had over thirty years' experience as an Arctic whaler, north of Bering Strait, having wintered half a dozen times at Point Barrow. Among the numerous instances of vessels entering the pack and disappearing, which came under his observation, he says, that in 1876, twelve whalers got caught and portions of their crews, including one woman, escaped to the coast. The natives said that the next Winter one of the ships was sighted with men, evidently alive, as the sails were being handled. None of the ships were ever heard of again.

Capt. Herendeen says he has taken whales off Point Barrow, carrying harpoons with which they had been struck in the Atlantic. All harpoons have the names of the vessels as well as the year on them for purposes of identification. He was in San Francisco when the Jeanette started and says the whalers in rendezvous there all told Capt. De Long that he would find an open streak of water from Bering Sea tending to the northwest, which led to the pole or to the devil, no one having ever returned to tell which.

HONORED BY MRS. CLEVELAND

The President's Wife Entertains Mrs. McKee with a Beautiful Luncheon in the White House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The Washington Assembly to-night at the Arlington was a beautiful ball. There were between 300 and 400 guests present, and the floral and electrical adornment of the reception suite and ballroom has never been equaled. Supper was served at small tables in the big dining room, each table having a floral centre piece. Mrs. Don Cameron was the hostess of the evening, and received the guests for the club. An impromptu cotillion was danced after the midnight supper, the favors for which were flowers.

Mrs. Cleveland entertained at a beautiful luncheon this afternoon to meet Mrs. McKee, daughter of ex-President Harrison, and the present and past mistresses of the White House sat with a most congenial company of friends. The table was spread in the state dining room, and its tasteful decorations were all in ferns. The old-time tilt plateau was down the centre, and on it were plats of farlayense ferns. The tapers in the candelabra were shaded in white, trimmed with ferns, and all the pretty accompaniments of the feast were in harmony. Mrs. Cleveland's guests were Mrs. McKee, Lady Pauncefote, Mrs. Olney, Mrs. Carlisle, Mrs. Harmon, Mrs. Wilson, Miss Herbert, Mrs. Hoke Smith, Miss Morton, Mme. Romero, Mrs. Justice Harlan, Mrs. Justice Brown, Mrs. Sherman, Mrs. J. R. Hawley, Mrs. McMillan, Mrs. Brice, Mrs. Elkins, Mrs. Hitt, Mrs. Miles, Mrs. Admiral Walker, Mrs. J. W. Foster, Mrs. Manning of Albany, Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. Bancroft Davis, Mrs. Sunderland, Mrs. Calderon Carlisle, Mrs. Townsend, Miss Stevenson, and Miss Bryant of New-York.

Mrs. Lamont went to her home in New-York State Saturday last, being called there by the illness of her father.

Mrs. U. S. Grant gave a luncheon to-day in honor of Mrs. Charles J. Raymond of New-York, who is at the Arlington for a few days.

The Postmaster General and Mrs. Wilson entertained at dinner to-night a diplomatic company, and among their guests were the Mexican Minister and Mme. Romero and the Brazilian Minister and Mme. Mendonca.

A large party from Rochester are at the Arlington for the Sherman-Van Voorhis wedding, which occurs to-morrow at noon at St. Thomas's Church. The bride will be Miss Ailis Sherman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Sherman of this city, and the groom will be Eugene Van Voorhis, son of John Van Voorhis of Rochester. Charles Van Voorhis of Rochester will be best man, and Norman Van Voorhis, another brother, will be among the ushers, with George W. Stedman of Albany and J. M. B. O'Grady of Rochester. The bride will wear a cluster-pearl pin in her tulle veil, given by Senator and Mrs. John Sherman, to whom she is related. The groom's three sisters, Miss Van Voorhis, Miss Louise Van Voorhis, and Miss Marguerite Van Voorhis, will be bridesmaids. They couple will take a honeymoon jaunt to Southern Europe, and will sail by the Normandie. The Rev. Dr. Buck of Rock Creek Church, who baptized the bride in infancy, will officiate, assisted by the Rev. John G. Ames.

STRIKE OF THE PANTSMAKERS

Some Contractors Yield — Beards Pulled and Faces Scratched in Some of the Shops.

The striking pantsmakers yesterday packed Liberty Hall, at 257 East Houston Street. Herman Lebowitz, the walking delegate of the union; Adolph Stein, and other leaders assured the strikers that the trouble would soon be over, and that by the end of the week they would be all at work again. Although this was nominally a strike against the contractors, the fight was really against the manufacturers, who had reduced the prices which they paid the contractors for the work.

Later in the day reports were received that fifty of the contractors, who employed about 700 men, had signed the agreement with the union restoring the old rates of wages. This the strikers understood to mean that the manufacturers who supplied those contractors with work had also returned to old prices. A good many more contractors are expected to sign the agreement to-day.

Every contractor who signed the agreement was required to give security of from $50 to $100 in cash, or $200 in real estate, binding him to observe the agreement, and also to the lawyer who drew up the agreement. The agreement provides that the contractors should employ only union men, and that none should work over ten hours a day, although the men are paid by the piece. The wages were paid at from 5½ to 15 cents for a pair of trousers for shop work, and from 18 to 20 cents for custom work. Pressers are to get from 3 to 9 cents per pair for shop work and from 12 to 25 cents per pair for custom work.

Another report received at the meeting was that 360 men in eight non-union shops had joined the union, and this news was greeted with loud cheers.

The pickets reported that several fights had taken place in some of the shops. In one shop at 139 Rivington Street, which was said to be a non-union one, several of the men wanted to strike and join the union, while others wanted to remain at work. Hard words between the two factions followed, and then those who wanted to strike attacked the others, and a rough-and-tumble fight ensued, in which beards were freely pulled and faces scratched. Neither side won, and the battle was declared a draw.

The Executive Committee of the strikers said that the men would not need any financial assistance, as they expected to win within a few days.

THEY FAVOR GREATER NEW-YORK

Eighty-nine Per Cent. of Brooklyn Union League Club Members Want It.

While the politicians and office holders in Brooklyn are striving to defeat the Greater New-York measure, there are many prominent Republicans who are in favor of the consolidation of the cities.

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford Saturday night gave a dinner at the Union League Club, of which he is President, to the Board of Governors and Chairmen of the committees of the club. There were twenty-two at the table. During the evening the question of consolidation was discussed, and a ballot was taken, which resulted in a most surprising vote. There were eighteen who voted for a Greater New-York and but four who voted against it.

The Union League Club, which is the recognized Republican organization of Brooklyn, has also taken a vote on the consolidation question, and 89 per cent. of its members declared in favor of Greater New-York.

St. John's College Alumni Dine.

The alumni of St. John's College held their annual dinner at the Clarendon Hotel, Brooklyn, last evening. There were present Bishop McDonnell, Vicar General McNamara, the Rev. Sylvester Malone, the Rev. Father Hartnett, President of the college; Justice Martin T. McMahon, President of Fordham College; James T. Grady, President of Manhattan College; Joseph Carroll, President of St. Francis Xavier College, and the Rev. M. J. Kilahey, President of St. Francis's College, Brooklyn.

President James J. Kirwin presided. The toasts were responded to as follows: "American Patriotism," the Rev. William J. Maguire; "Brooklyn," ex-Assistant District Attorney John F. Clarke; "The Church and the Republic," the Rev. Philip E. Ahearn; "College Days," Matthew J. Keany.

Place for Edward S. Hasmer.

Edward S. Hasmer of 2 West Thirty-second Street was yesterday appointed an assistant attorney to the Building Department, at a salary of $2,500 a year. Mayor Strong administered the oath of office to Mr. Hasmer.

IN FAVOR OF MR. DU PONT

Majority Report on the Delaware Senatorial Question.

NO ACTION TAKEN BY THE SENATE

It Is Contended that Watson Ceased to be a State Senator When Governor and Sat in the Senate Without Right.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Mr. Mitchell, (Rep., Ore.,) Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, presented to the Senate to-day, as a question of the highest privilege, the majority report of that committee on the claim of Henry A. Du Pont, (Rep.,) to be admitted as a Senator from the State of Delaware, for the term commencing March 4, 1895, in succession to Mr. Higgins.

Senator Mitchell's report states that at the meeting of the joint assembly of the Legislature of Delaware on the 9th day of May, 1895, which assembly, it is conceded, was in all respects regularly called and held in pursuance of law, the final

Henry A. Du Pont.
Claims He Was Elected a Senator from Delaware.

vote was taken, and this vote, as given in the committee's report, was announced as follows: H. A. Du Pont, 15; Edward Ridgely, 10; Edward Addicks, 4, and Edward W. Tunnell, 1. The report says:

It is conceded by Mr. Du Pont and by your committee that if this contention is true, that is, if each of the thirty persons so present in such joint assembly, and each of whom cast a vote for Senator, was a duly qualified member of the Legislature of the State of Delaware, and under no disability such as would deprive him of his right to a seat in such assembly and to cast a vote for Senator, then Mr. Du Pont was not elected Senator, and is not entitled to a seat in the Senate.

It is admitted upon the part of Mr. Du Pont, and such is the fact, that of the thirty persons so present and claiming a right to vote as aforesaid, twenty-nine of them were so qualified. It is contended, however, that one of the thirty, namely, William T. Watson, claiming to be a Senator from the County of Kent, and claiming to be Speaker of the Senate, and claiming the right as such Senator to be present and participate in the proceedings of such joint assembly and to cast his vote for Senator, was not entitled, under the Constitution of the State of Delaware and the laws of the land, to be present in such joint assembly, had no right to be counted therein in making up the number present, and had no right to cast his vote in such assembly for any person for Senator.

If this contention upon the part of Mr. Dupont is correct, then it is conceded, provided the right to enter into Watson's qualifications to vote in such assembly now exists, that, inasmuch as, in that event, there were but twenty-nine members of the Legislature of the State of Delaware present entitled to vote, and as it is conceded Mr. Dupont received the votes of fifteen of such members, no one of which was that of Mr. Watson, thus receiving a clear majority of all the votes cast, or entitled to be cast, he was duly elected Senator and is entitled to his seat. The whole question involved, then, in this case, is as to the right of Watson to be present in such joint assembly and to be counted therein in making up the number present so as to require the vote of sixteen members to make an election.

The ground upon which it is claimed upon the part of Mr. Dupont that Mr. Watson was ineligible to a seat in such joint assembly and should not have been counted therein in making up the number constituting the same, is based on the fact that, although he had been duly elected a Senator from the County of Kent, and from the commencement of the session in January, 1895, until April 9 of that year, had held and occupied a seat in the Senate, and had been elected Speaker thereof and acted in that capacity, he had on April 9, 1895—the Governor of the State of Delaware, Joshua H. Marvil, having died the day previous—succeeded to the Governorship of the State, in virtue of a provision of the Constitution of that State, and from that date until the following May 9 continued to exercise the functions and duties of Executive of the State, and has ever since and still continues to exercise the office of Governor of said State, and that, therefore, on that day, May 9, 1895, he, then holding the office and being the Governor of the State of Delaware, was ineligible to a seat in said joint assembly, and had no right whatever, under the provisions of the Constitution of the State and of the laws of the land, to be present, either to participate by his vote or otherwise, or to be counted therein.

Your committee holds that this contention on the part of Mr. Dupont is well founded.

A further point is made that Mr. Watson only voted at occasional periods, and the vital question turns upon the right of Watson, then exercising the office of Governor, to cast a vote in the joint assembly of May 9, 1895. The committee is clearly of opinion that he had not.

The committee went into a thorough investigation of propositions involved in determining the question as to whether the offices held by Mr. Watson as Senator and Speaker of the Senate did not become absolutely vacant on his becoming Governor, and hold it clear that while holding and exercising such executive office his right to exercise any of the functions either of the offices of Senator or Speaker of the Senate was absolutely suspended.

Much high legal and judicial authority is quoted in support of this view, consisting in part of judicial decisions, works on Constitutional authorities, and speeches of prominent men, including one made by Daniel Webster in the United States Senate, giving his views on maintaining Constitutional restraints and just divisions of political power, all of which leads the majority of the committee to the conclusion that Watson's vote in the joint assembly on the 9th of May, 1895, was a nullity; that but twenty-nine members of the Legislature were then entitled to vote, and that, as Mr. Dupont received fifteen votes, a majority of the whole number entitled to be cast, he was legally elected Senator.

The views of the minority of the committee adverse to these conclusions will be presented by Senator Gray. The Senate took no action on the matter to-day, postponing it until the minority report shall have been presented.

THE PRETTY COTTAGE WASN'T STOLEN

And It Wasn't a Pretty Cottage but a Tumble-down Shanty.

Capt. Schmittberger of the Tremont Precinct made a report to Chief Conlin yesterday relative to the story that thieves had carried away a pretty white cottage which stood at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street. The Captain says it was not a pretty white cottage, but an old tumble-down shanty, without doors or shutters. It was condemned a year ago and had since been used by laborers working in the neighborhood. It was demolished by William F. Norton of 1,451 Third Avenue, who has the contract for widening the street. The shanty was in the way, so he pulled it down.

George Chappell of 3,310 Third Avenue, the agent representing the owner of the property, told the Captain that the shanty was purposely left standing, as it was believed the city would award more damages to the owner for the property used in widening the street.

Chappell said he inserted the advertisement about the house being stolen for a joke.

Thought There Was a Ship on Fire.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Feb. 17.—A crowd collected on the beach this morning, thinking a ship was on fire a short distance out to sea. The ocean looked as though there was smoke arising from the water. It proved to be a fog, resulting from the cold air striking a warm current of water. The fog was local over a small area. Such an occurrence was never noted here before.

THEY WANT TEA TO BE TAXED

A Committee of Importers Explains Why Protection Is Asked by the Imposition of Duties.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—A committee representing the tea importers of the United States to-day appeared before the sub-committee of the Ways and Means Committee having charge of customs matters. Among those in attendance were A. S. Woodworth of Boston, Frederick Mead, Jr., C. H. Macy, and E. A. Willard of New-York; M. P. Heraty of Philadelphia, and F. Sanders of Baltimore. Mr. Willard, as Secretary of the committee, said they, as a committee, recommended that a specific duty be imposed upon importations of tea sufficient to correct certain evils which could not be avoided under present regulations.

Statistics showed that in 1873 the average import price of tea was double the price of to-day and the consumption per capita 1.53 pounds. Since then the average quality and price have steadily declined, and the consumption has been reduced to 1.34 pounds per capita. To-day the consumer paid the retailer nearly as much per pound for tea as was paid in 1873, but received tea of much inferior quality. Duty was the only real safeguard, and it would retard the importation of poor qualities of tea by American merchants.

Mr. Mead, replying to a question by Mr. Payne of New-York, said that a duty of from 10 to 15 cents per pound would be sufficient. We were the only country in the world which admitted tea free of duty, and, as a result, we got 90 per cent. of the cheap trash.

Charles U. Shepherd of Sumerville, S. C., said that he had been experimenting with tea raising in South Carolina for years. Tea, he said, could be grown here, but not to compete with the low grades grown abroad. Last year he had produced 800 pounds, and would do better next year. The placing of a duty on tea would make its cultivation in the Southern States not only possible but probable and profitable.

Mr. Heraty of Philadelphia said that the cheap stuff brought here as tea was unfit for use as human food.

The committee adjourned.

THREATENED HIS MOTHER'S LIFE

Fritz Hartmann of East Bridgeport, Conn., Accused of Mismanaging His Father's Estate, Attempted Murder.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 17.—East Bridgeport is agitated over the conduct of Fritz Hartmann, the oldest son of the late Charles H. Hartmann, a brewer, who died only two weeks ago, and left an estate worth $150,000. The widow was given a life use of the estate, and upon her death or remarriage it was to be divided equally among the testator's five children.

Since Mr. Hartmann's death, the business has been managed by Fritz, who is twenty-six years old. His mother has suspected that he was withholding considerable money each week, and so reported to the executors of the will, Henry Gunther and John Bauer, both of New-York. They came to this city yesterday, and tried to have the young man explain his accounts to them. This he did not do to their satisfaction. Consequently, they told him that, beginning to-day, an agent appointed by them would do the collecting for the firm, and would handle all the money.

Young Hartmann became furious, and leaving the house, procured a revolver. He returned with the avowed intention of shooting his mother and the executors. But they barred the doors, and he could not enter. Word was sent to the police station, but Hartmann escaped when he heard the officers approach. Before going, however, he said he would return unexpectedly and settle his mother's interest in the property by ending her life.

Mrs. Hartmann was much frightened, and, at her request, an officer remained on guard at the house all the afternoon yesterday and all last night. Efforts to find young Hartmann have proved fruitless, although the police believe he has not left the city. The officer resumed his station at the Hartmann domicile this evening, and will remain on guard until the young man is in the custody of the police.

NEW CANALBOAT PROJECT

If Completed Boatmen's Charges Will Be Greatly Reduced.

Several Produce Exchange members have begun a canvass for subscriptions for the stock of a company to be organized to build a fleet of canalboats of larger capacity than those now in use, for carrying grain from Buffalo to New York and holding it here in storage at car rates of ¼c per bushel for ten days.

The cost of loading on ships from canalboats or lighters is 1 cent per bushel. This plan proposes to make the cost 1¼ cents per bushel for ten days' storage and loading. Grain arriving by cars costs this amount plus charges for transfer.

Terminal charges when grain is placed in elevators are 2¼ cents per bushel. Canalboatmen charge $10 per day for cargoes of 8,000 bushels not discharged within three days after arrival. The new project is aimed at a reduction of canalboat charges. Should such reduction be made voluntarily in advance of the organization of the proposed company, it is said that the new project will not be pushed. The reduction would save shippers 1 cent per bushel, which is said to represent often the difference between activity and dullness in the export trade.

TO TESTIFY FOR COMMODORE GERRY

Witnesses Started from Newport Last Evening—Cottages Rented.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 17.—Several persons left here this evening to testify in New-York, to-morrow, in the case of Julia Linbock against Elbridge T. Gerry. Commodore Gerry's cottage here was entered by burglars, Aug. 20, 1893, and the plaintiff, then Mrs. Gerry's maid, was taken to the police station to be questioned. She alleges that she was falsely arrested at Commodore Gerry's suggestion and made to suffer indignities at the hands of the police. On this account she is suing.

The witnesses from here will testify that Miss Linbock was never arrested, but was merely taken to the police station for an examination. They will also say she was taken from and returned to the Gerry cottage in a cab to avoid attracting attention.

The rental was reported to-day of Mrs. George Merrill's cottage, Bellevue Avenue, to Mrs. E. G. Tinker of New-York, for next season.

Alfred Brush of New-York has rented the Knowles cottage, Conanicut, for next season.

Egerton L. Winthrop of New-York is the guest of Edward R. Wharton.

COLD WEATHER, CHEAP ICE

New-York Is Getting Its Supply for $1.50 a Ton Wholesale.

EMPLOYMENT FOR MANY THOUSANDS

An Ice Field Is Surveyed, Marked, and Plowed — Cakes Are Sawed, Planed, and Stowed Away.

New-York ice dealers have come to the conclusion that an average ice crop will be gathered this year after all.

For a brief period they indulged in day dreams about extravagant prices for next Summer, but the present cold snap has dispelled their illusions.

The season until a few days ago could not be regarded as anything but an unfavorable one. Operations on the Hudson River and in the lakes adjacent thereto did not begin this year until Jan. 20. The thousands of men employed by the numerous ice companies, however, lost no time, and stored many thousands of tons before Feb. 7, when a thaw set in. Last year the Knickerbocker Ice Company, one of the largest producers, did not begin until Feb. 11, and managed to secure a three-quarter crop before March 3.

The weather conditions in this region are so variable that nothing can be predicted for a certainty. In 1890 the yield was so small that fortunes were made by shipping ice from Lake Champlain, on the Canadian border.

"Prices," said an official of the Knickerbocker Ice Company, yesterday, to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, "are at a minimum compared with the rates prevailing two years ago, and do not promise to go higher. Ice is sold wholesale at the depots here for $1.50 a ton. Prices vary according to the amount consumed. The householder who uses very little of course thinks he is paying an exorbitant figure."

No definite action toward making a new scale of prices can be taken before the ice is harvested. The Knickerbocker Company's principal source of supply is at Rockland Lake, on the west side of the Hudson River, just over the mountains, down which the ice is conveyed by a cable railroad to the icehouses and barges. The usual quantity of ice annually gathered at this point is about 350,000 tons. Part of this is shipped to New-York in the Winter by rail. The average quantity of ice annually harvested along the Hudson River region is 3,500,000 tons.

The artificial ice-making companies manufacture about 150,000 tons a year, and from 15,000 to 20,000 tons are brought yearly from Maine. The average annual supply from all sources is about 2,650,000 tons for this city, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and surrounding places, the total population supplied exceeding three millions. The capital invested in the industry in this vicinity is about $5,000,000. Employment is given to 25,000 men and boys during the cutting season, which rarely extends beyond two months. In Summer the number of persons employed in serving, transporting, and shipping ice exceeds 5,000.

The principal ice companies in New-York always have an understanding about prices. The Consolidated Ice Company, which controls the Main output through C. W. Morse, has secured control of the Ridgewood, Consumers', National, Montauk, Mutual Benefit, and New-York City Companies, together with other smaller ones. If the present cold weather continues, the combine, however, can exert little influence on prices, as the dealers in Maine store millions of tons, which they are ready to ship here as soon as conditions permit.

"The crop will be an average one," said Mr. Morse yesterday. Other dealers admitted that the Maine ice crop was a great factor in regulating prices in New-York.

The consumer rarely pauses to reflect upon the dangers the ice cutter encounters in laying up a supply for the city people. The work is generally done in January and February, or in the early part of March. When the ice is thick enough to begin operations it is scraped, if covered with snow, and if rough or wavy on the surface is sometimes planed. When snow continues to fall the ice is often scraped from six to eight times.

This work is performed with plows drawn by horses. There is no fixed rule as to the thickness the ice must attain before being cut. On the lower boundary of the frozen belt, as for instance, on the Hudson River, the uncertainty of settled weather, especially if the season is late, makes it advisable to cut ice as soon as it is six inches thick. Further north the companies usually wait for a thickness of from ten to twelve inches. In Maine, fifteen inches is thick enough, although during the Winter months much ice is harvested from twenty to thirty inches in thickness. Ice sometimes forms three feet in thickness, but the cakes are then too heavy to be handled economically.

When the snow has been cleared away, the field is "prospected" for the best point to begin cutting. Holes are bored and a measuring rod is inserted to test the thickness. The rod is marked off in inches, like a pocket rule, and the lower end is turned off at a right angle to hook on to the bottom of the ice. It pays best to cut the thickest ice, even in small quantities. All things being equal, the preference is given to that part of the field above the ice house, if it is on a river, in order to gain the help of the stream in floating the detached ice down to the house. The further away from the house the cutting takes place the more time, labor, and money are required to harvest the crop, especially as the channels for floating the cakes to the houses are always apt to freeze up overnight, and the further distant the ice is the more trouble there is in keeping them open.

When the scene of operations is chosen the field is immediately lined off into squares. Straight lines, as in land surveying, are run at right angles to each other, a surveyor's theodolite being the best instrument for the purpose. The lines are marked on the ice with the straight edge of a plank. The real work then begins. The first of the ice tools proper comes into requisition. This is the marker, an implement like a low plow, with teeth, set one behind the other, each a little longer than the one in front.

Drawn by a horse, the marker is steered by the handles along the course of the straight line scratched on the ice. It makes an indentation at one cutting of three inches. The marker is then turned around, a sliding guide is placed in the line just made, and the marker is drawn back across the field again, cutting a fresh seam three inches deep at a distance of twenty-two inches from the first one. The guide regulates the size of the blocks, the regular width being 22 inches. When the field has been lined off in one direction, a fresh set of lines is run in at right angles, dividing the whole field into squares, usually of 22 inches. If the ice is thin the field is often lined off in blocks 22 by 30 inches. A favorite size for the New-York market is 32 by 22 inches.

The next implement used is the ice plow. It is made on the same principle as the marker, except that no guide is necessary. It is constructed in six different sizes, governed by the thickness of the ice and the depth to which it can be safely and usefully cut. The sizes vary from six to twelve inches, and the number of teeth vary from five to eight. The object of the plow is to cut the ice field to about two-thirds the depth of the ice into cakes and blocks, which can be readily detached with hand tools and be floated off to the icehouses. The work is done by horse power, the teams being attached to the plow with about ten feet of tug rope. The plow is run through the grooves cut by the marker, each passage of the plow sinking the groove six inches. It is run back and forth until the requisite depth is reached. A channel is then opened through the field to the icehouse, and the process of storing begins.

The ice next to the channel is, however, first planed by horse power, with a machine, consisting of two parallel smooth blades, which run in adjoining grooves in the ice, and carry between them a knife set as in a carpenter's plane, to cut to any required thickness up to about three inches.

The usual plan is to begin detaching the ice from the field at the further end of the channel. A steel saw from four to five feet long, is used, and a sheet, consisting of about a dozen squares of ice, is separated from the field and started down the channel. After a space has been cleared the ice is sawed off into large rafts, twelve or thirty cakes in a raft, which are separated into sheets on reaching the channel. Sometimes an ice cutter will walk out on the floating raft and pole it to the icehouse. The floats are then separated by light breaking-off bars, either into single cakes or into squares of four cakes each, for hoisting into the house and stowing away.

The houses into which the cakes are transferred form a large barn-like structure, planted on the edge of a lake or river in a location which is dry and well exposed to sunlight and air, and where also it is readily accessible by barge or schooner. The outside is painted white to reflect the sun's rays and the walls and the space under the rafters are so arranged as to be almost impervious to the heat of the outer air. The house is usually divided into rooms thirty to thirty-five feet square, each holding 700 tons, the rooms being thirty feet high, and a ton of ice occupying forty-two and one-half to forty-five cubic feet of space. Large houses hold 60,000 tons. As ice will waste from 10 to 25 per cent in an ordinary house, especially after it is opened, and as there is a total waste in all of 40 to 55 per cent, before reaching the consumer, it is usual to build with a capacity one-third larger than the quantity which is expected to be sold.

The frame is erected after the usual fashion of frame buildings. It is boarded up inside with hemlock and outside with white pine, the spaces between forming an air chamber clear around the house. This insures perfect ventilation. The floor is of earth, and is usually covered with sawdust or charcoal. It is always boarded over. Proper drains are made across the floor to carry off the drippings. A narrow inclined plane is next built from each room into the river or lake. Up this, the ice is hoisted in elevators having a capacity of 175 tons an hour.

The ice is packed away in regular layers, the cakes being kept slightly apart, to allow the water in melting to run, and also to prevent the cakes freezing into a solid mass. The loft under the roof is filled with hay in order to protect the ice from the heat.

NEW CUSTOM HOUSE FOR NEW-YORK

A Bill Introduced in Congress for a Five-Million-Dollar Structure on the Site of the Present Building.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Mr. Quigg of New-York to-day introduced a bill appointing Charles N. Taintor, George B. Post, and James L. Kilbreth a Board of Commissioners, to be charged with the erection and construction of a suitable, commodious, and sufficiently fire-proof building for the purposes of a Custom House upon the present Custom House site, in the City of New-York, which site is bounded by Wall, William, and Hanover Streets and Exchange Place, the entire cost not to exceed $5,000,000. Speaking of the bill, Mr. Quigg said:

"During the last ten years several acts have been passed by Congress looking to the construction of a new Custom House in New-York City. Each of those acts, however, and all together have failed of their purpose, because they have been made to depend upon the results of numerous real estate transactions, and the end of it all has been that the public service is to-day as badly accommodated as it was when the agitation for the new building began, ten or a dozen years ago.

"The bill I have introduced avails itself of about $1,500,000 of previous appropriations made for this purpose, and now remaining in the Treasury; appoints a commission to take charge of the whole business of building a Custom House, and directs it to go ahead with no more delay. The bill has been drawn after long and frequent consultations with Secretary Carlisle and Assistant Secretaries Hamlin and Curtis, and is believed to have their cordial approval in every one of its provisions.

"I have named the commission in the act in order to relieve the Secretary of the embarrassment of a selection, and in order to make sure that the commission shall be thoroughly non-partisan and non-political. This course has many precedents, and the Secretary assures me that it is entirely satisfactory to him. The commission consists of Judge Taintor, Judge Kilbreth, the Collector, and George B. Post, the distinguished architect and President of the New-York Architectural League. It is a commission in which business ability, scientific ability, and a practical acquaintance with the needs of the service have been, as it seems to me, well combined.

"The site selected is the site on which the present Custom House stands, and in choosing this site we make an end of the real estate difficulties which have, during this long period of ten or twelve years, prevented New-York from having a new Custom House. It is believed by the Treasury Department, by the customs officers at New-York, and by everybody I have been able to confer with who has any acquaintance with the needs of the service, that the present Custom House is just exactly where it ought to be, and that, quite aside from the question of real estate embarrassments, it is in the interest of the service to make no change in the site.

"I think it is a safe prediction that the bill will pass. Its provisions as to the drawing of plans, the making of contracts, and the methods of expenditure are in strict conformity with existing law and with the views of the Treasury Department."

ON TRIAL FOR WILFUL MURDER

A Case in Which the A. P. A. Played an Important Part.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 17.—The trial of Egbert H. Chatfield, charged with murder in the first degree, was opened this morning in the Supreme Court, before Justice J. M. Davy. Chatfield shot and killed Dominick Kearns in a saloon on May 26 last, while both were somewhat under the influence of liquor, over a discussion of the A. P. A. At the preliminary hearing, Johnnie Curvin, the fifteen-year-old son of the proprietor of the saloon where the murder occurred, swore to the following account of the shooting:

"Chatfield remarked: 'I am an A. P. A., and I am not ashamed of it.' Kearns slapped him on the shoulder roughly, with the remark: 'I am glad that there is one A. P. A. who is not ashamed of it.' Chatfield said he was not ashamed of it, but a certain gang was laying for him because of his connection with the order, and he said: 'They had better look out, for I will shoot,' and exhibited his pistol. Kearns replied with the taunt that he dared not shoot; that he was a coward. The men were standing near the bar. Chatfield then retreated around a table in the centre of the room, with the remark: 'Keep away, or I will shoot.' Kearns again called him a coward, and started around on Chatfield's side. The latter raised his revolver from the table, on which he had been tapping it nervously, and fired point blank at Kearns. Only one shot was fired, that taking effect in the right breast, about an inch below the nipple. Kearns stepped back, leaned against the bar, and said: 'I am shot all right. It's too bad.' He then walked across the barroom to the Brooks Avenue exit, where he stumbled off the step, and died in ten minutes without uttering another word."

It is alleged by the defense that Chatfield and Kearns met early on the day of the murder, and had a quarrel; that Kearns called him an "A. P. A. sucker," and that Kearns enticed Chatfield into the saloon later on, where he had friends, to renew the quarrel.

Chatfield was brought into court handcuffed to Jailer Cawthre. He is but a youth in appearance, though he gave his age as twenty-three. Casper Behberg was the first name called from the panel. "Are you in any way connected with the so-called A. P. A. organization?" asked Assistant District Attorney Warren.

"No, Sir," was the reply.

Mr. Raines—Don't you belong to any organization? You go to church, don't you?

"Yes, Sir; sometimes."

"What church?"

"St. Mary's."

He was accepted by the people, but peremptorily challenged by the defense.

Edward Dancey said he went to the Methodist Church, and had no prejudice against the plea of self-defense in a capital case, and was accepted as the first juror. After many challenges, at 2 o'clock three jurors had been accepted.

FIREMAN OVERCOME BY THE COLD

Several Persons Injured by a Fire in Grand Rapids, Mich.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Feb. 17.—The old Houseman Block, at Pearl and Ottawa Streets, was almost destroyed by fire this morning. Many persons living on the upper floors had narrow escapes, several being seriously injured.

In the block were the offices of The Grand Rapids Democrat and the United States and National Express Companies. The fire started from an exploding lamp in a room on the third floor.

E. L. Wedgewood and his wife were seriously burned and cut. Mrs. Wedgewood is in a critical condition. Mrs. Raymond and her son were also badly burned.

Fireman Edward Calloway was overcome by cold, and is in a serious condition.

The damage to the block is $30,000, covered by insurance. The loss to tenants is $20,000, also covered by insurance.

TO DISPOSE OF GARBAGE

Five Bids Submitted Under the New Specifications.

LOWEST PLACED AT 50 CENTS A TON

Col. Waring Talks About the Snow Shovelers and the Delay in Paying Hands—Compliments the Contractor.

The city authorities have been endeavoring for years to devise some means by which to dispose of the garbage otherwise than by dumping at sea. A few months ago Commissioner Waring of the Street Cleaning Department advertised for bids for this work. When the day came for the opening of the bids it was found that Zeph T. Magill of Troy was the only bidder.

Commissioner Waring was not satisfied with the bid or the specifications, and he rejected Mr. Magill's offer. Corporation Counsel Francis M. Scott amended the specifications. They were again accepted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and were readvertised by Col. Waring. The new bids were opened yesterday. There were five bidders, offering to do the work for so much a ton, as follows:

Kelly & McGlehan, 26 Cortlandt Street, $1.48 per ton.
R. Walker Peterson of Philadelphia, $1.44 per ton.
Zeph T. Magill of Troy, $1.15 a ton.
Merz Union Extraction Company, 1,788 Broadway, 90 cents a ton.
H. L. Fox, 221 West Fifty-seventh Street, 50 cents a ton.

It is estimated that the quantity of garbage to be collected is from 800 to 1,000 tons a day. The contract will not be awarded, Col. Waring says, until the Board of Estimate and Apportionment passes upon the bids.

Under the terms of the specifications the garbage cannot be dumped at sea, but must be disposed of effectually and without offense to the neighborhood or danger to the public health. The contractor can dispose of the garbage as he pleases, so long as he keeps within the requirements of the contract, which practically will make cremation necessary. Col. Waring said that he could not say until the Board of Estimate and Apportionment had passed upon the matter whether the contract would go to Mr. Fox, the lowest bidder.

In regard to the snow shovelers employed by contract, Col. Waring made the following statement yesterday:

"It is only fair to the contractor, and I think it is important to the public, that the exact condition of the employment and payment of the casual men hired for snow shoveling should be more clearly understood. Two charges are very commonly made. One is that these men are hired through 'padrones.' The other is that it is an outrage that this department, with its large appropriation, should keep these men so long waiting for their money.

"'Padrone' I take to mean an intermediary through whom men are hired. The men hired for snow shoveling were in this sense nearly all employed through padrones—sometimes through the foremen under whom they were to work, and sometimes through other individuals, but generally through the Cooper Union Labor Bureau, a charitable institution.

"The men constituting the regular force of the department are divided into gangs under competent and well-trained foremen, to whom every man is personally known. Their time books are kept in regular order, and their payrolls are made up by a skilful and strong force at department headquarters. The money is arranged and the payments are made by a regular corps from the office of the City Paymaster. Everything is done that it is possible to do to expedite the work. Yet, in spite of all this, it is not possible to pay for the week ending Thursday night until noon of the following Wednesday.

"The snow contractor employs many foremen whom he does not know personally, and these are put in charge of gangs of men collected from all quarters, most of whom they do not know at all. They can be identified only by brass checks containing their numbers. Many of these foremen probably had never attempted to keep a time book before, and know little or nothing of what is required. The contractor has no trained staff, and cannot make his payments with any such facility as is shown in paying the regular department force. The fact that he began paying on Monday for work that was finished the previous Thursday, that he paid all of these men himself, and that he finished paying off on Thursday, ought to be regarded as a great triumph.

"As a matter of fact, Contractor Tate was the loser by the failure of his foremen to keep their accounts correctly. He was determined that no man who had worked should lose anything of his pay because of clerical errors. I believe that, in his attempt to deal fairly with the men, he paid out several hundred dollars more than he should have paid; that is, that a good many of this hastily collected mob of laborers took advantage of the situation to swindle him.

"It is probably unavoidable that, in its desire for a sensation of any sort, the public should be supplied with an exaggerated statement of every trifling difficulty. The fact is that every man who works on snow should understand, and the public should understand, that he must necessarily wait three or four days before he gets his money."

Contractor Herbert Tate, when asked about Col. Waring's statement that he had been duped by his foremen, admitted that such was the case. He said, further, that he intends proceedings criminally against one of the men, Arthur Syracuse, who, he alleges, put in fraudulent charges.

Syracuse had forty-eight men under him. For thirty-eight of them he put in thirty hours' time, and for ten forty hours. He also charged forty hours for himself. Mr. Tate says he has affidavits from a number of the men who were under Syracuse, alleging that they did not work more than seventeen hours, instead of thirty or forty hours.

AN ECHO OF THE SEELEY DEFALCATION

Appellate Court Hears Arguments in the Suit Against the Baker Estate.

ALBANY, Feb. 17.—In the case of the National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New-York against Amelia F. Baker, appellant, argued in the Court of Appeals today, the appeal was from an order of the General Term affirming an order of the Special Term directing a reference.

This is the suit brought by the bank in the effort to secure reinstatement of part of the moneys lost through the Seeley defalcation. Previous to Nov. 24, 1894, Frederick Baker had an account with the bank as a depositor. On his death it was found he had named Amelia F. Baker in his will as the executrix of his estate. An examination of the bank's books after the discovery of Seeley's shortage indicated previous to Jan. 1, 1891, Baker had become indebted to the bank in the sum of $100,000, moneys fraudulently obtained and appropriated to his own use through collusion with Samuel T. Seeley, the bank's bookkeeper.

The Baker estate included several parcels of valuable real estate in New-York City, and the bank began an action for the appointment of a receiver of the property, together with the rents and profits of the same, for its own benefit, and in behalf of other creditors, if any. The Special Term ordered a reference to compute the amount due, and the General Term affirmed it.

COL. JONES WINS HIS NEWSPAPER SUIT

Will Remain as Editor and Manager of The St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 17.—Judge Vallient today decided the Jones-Pulitzer injunction suit in favor of the plaintiff. In the twenty-eight pages of the decision, the Court sets forth the reasons why the temporary injunction should be made permanent. This does not finally dispose of the matter, as an appeal will be taken.

The ground of the action set forth in the petition of Plaintiff Jones was that the Board of Directors of the Pulitzer Publishing Company were about to remove him as editor and manager of The Post-Dispatch, and he asked an injunction to restrain them, setting up a contract with Joseph Pulitzer as overriding any action of the board, whose members were, he claimed, merely stockholders by courtesy.

This contract recorded the purchase by Jones from Pulitzer of a one-sixth interest in The Post-Dispatch, and made Jones editor and manager of the paper for five years, at a salary of $10,000 a year. Defendants said the contract was personal between Jones and Pulitzer, and not binding on the publishing company as a corporation.

A RANGE'S WATERBACK EXPLODES

Mr. Hildesheimer and His Wife, Who Were in the Room, Seriously Hurt—Water in the Pipes Was Frozen.

The waterback in the kitchen range in the apartments of Simon Hildesheimer, on the second floor of the apartment house 1,650 Madison Avenue, exploded yesterday morning, tearing the range and the iron shelf above it to pieces, breaking all the windows and doors of the room, and causing serious injuries to Mr. Hildesheimer and his wife, who were eating breakfast in the kitchen.

The burning coals from the range were scattered in every direction, setting fire to the room in various places, but the flames were extinguished before they had time to spread.

The explosion caused a panic among the other tenants of the house, numbering over fifty, who rushed into the street, as they believed that a dynamite bomb had exploded.

Mrs. Hildesheimer made the fire in the range at about 7:30 o'clock, and as the flat was very cold, decided to have breakfast in the kitchen. Both Mr. Hildesheimer and his wife were struck by the fragments of the range and the hot coals.

Investigation showed that the waterback of the range and the pipes leading to it had been frozen during the night, and that the explosion was caused by the pressure of the steam, there being no vent through which it could escape.

LONG ISLAND SPRING ELECTIONS

LOVE AND FAMILY FEALTY IMPORTANT FACTORS AT THE POLLS.

May Be Many Contests for the Office of Supervisor, with Several Incumbents Seeking Re-election.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Feb. 17.—The Long Island farmer's mind is at present turned to thoughts of the approaching Spring election. While farm work has its demands, yet town officials must be chosen, and as the farmer vote is important the farmer naturally desires to become familiar with the preliminaries of the campaign. He wants to be in the political swim, so to speak, and cuts short his work at nightfall that he may have a few hours in which to talk over the situation with his nearest neighbor. Frequently, the nearest neighbor is some distance away. Generally in such cases the neighbors hitch up and drive to the village tavern, where they gather and talk over the situation and the prospects of the coming crops, of politicians, and of products.

The difficulties of a Spring campaign in rural districts are not fully appreciated by city folk. Those persons who leave their city homes to spend the Summer in the country may think that they know everything about the country, but they are mistaken. They only see the country people when they are hustling to make a profit on boarders at $7 per week.

The Spring election is the one that is always of greatest interest to the countryman. The officials who are chosen come into close contact with nearly all the voters, and have an acquaintance with the majority of them. Zest is given to the campaign by resolutions to be voted upon affecting some village interest. It is a question of more good roads, the leasing of lands under water, or some other question of intense local interest.

Sometimes the chase for votes becomes so warm that it affects rural courtships. Johnny, who has a likely farm, may be keeping company with Mary Ann. If one of Johnny's relatives is a candidate for a town office, he, of course, depends on Johnny to capture the vote of Mary Ann's father. Now, Mary Ann's father has another pretty daughter, who also has a suitor with a likely farm and a relative contesting the office with Johnny's relative. Even the diplomacy of the mother of the farm cannot prevent an entanglement. The farmer wants to do right by everybody, but he has only one vote. It is about that time that he wishes he were old enough to have pretty daughters, but too young to vote. Then again two neighbors may be seeking the same office. The farmer hauls his cordwood through one neighbor's lot because it is a short cut, while his prize calf is related to the other neighbor's prize cow. It is sometimes difficult to decide how to vote in the country.

The term of Supervisor having been extended to two years, has raised that office in the estimation of the country office seeker. It is now worth contesting for, and consequently in Suffolk County there is a great deal of surmising being done as to who will be the probable nominees for Supervisor. In several townships where the office has been passed from father to son for many years it is probable that strong contests will be made this Spring.

In some of the ten townships in the county the feeling, however, is not so strong. Usually there is only one candidate for Supervisor in the town of Easthampton, it having become unwritten law there that if one party nominates a good man for the office the other party shall indorse him. The Democrats, fully awake to this feeling, have for several years held their own convention before the Republicans, and, as they have always nominated a representative man, their candidate has always had the pleasure of being elected. George A. Miller, the present Supervisor in Easthampton, has held the office for several terms, and is almost certain to be renominated. He is the only Democratic member of the Town Board.

Over in Smithtown a Smith is pretty certain to be nominated by each party. Theron L. Smith, a Republican, is the present Supervisor. He will probably be nominated again. It is not known as yet who will head the Democratic ticket. The Democrats have a good fighting chance in the town, and if they only nominate a Smith they may carry off the honors.

There may be a very interesting race for Supervisor in the town of Huntington. The two men most talked of for the nomination are John F. Wood, a popular young Republican of Huntington village, and John S. Arthur, an equally popular young Democrat, who resides at Northport. Both are the sons of former Supervisors, and should they be nominated a lively race is promised. There is a little local rivalry between the two villages, and the friends of each prospective candidate are putting forth their best efforts to secure the nomination for their man.

The fact that Dr. W. A. Hulse of Islip, the present Supervisor of that town, is likely to consent to another nomination this year makes the chances of any one else being elected there rather slim. Dr. Hulse has shown himself to be a good man for the place, and will be hard to beat.

In the other towns it is probable that a majority of the present Supervisors will be renominated.

The Prohibitionist Party in the county is getting ready for its usual fight on the excise question. It proposes to nominate full tickets where possible, but will make its strongest fight for the Excise Commissionerships. It wants to elect men similar to a member of the Jamaica Town Board of Excise—a man who has never affixed his signature to a license since his election to office.

COMMISSIONER EMERY'S ORDER POPULAR

No Bells to be Rung in Brooklyn Before 7 o'Clock A. M.

Commissioner Emery of the Department of Health, Brooklyn, sent out invitations to persons in charge of churches and institutions to meet him in his office yesterday afternoon to confer on the order which he issued last week regarding the ringing of bells before 7 o'clock in the morning.

Only two persons responded. They were from the Little Sisters of the Poor of the Home for the Aged, at Eighth Avenue and Sixteenth Street.

Commissioner Emery explained to them that the ringing of bells early in the morning was not pleasant to the neighbors, and his visitors, for the Little Sisters of the Poor, said that the ringing of bells could be discontinued.

Commissioner Emery received a letter yesterday from a leading clergyman upon the subject. In part the writer said:

"My Dear Sir—I want to thank you for your action in emphasizing the ordinance against bell ringing. The suppression of that superfluous nuisance is demanded alike by common sense and a due regard to the health and comfort of the community. It is notorious that bell ringing has no effect whatever in drawing people to attend church. It is a mere survival from primitive village conditions, and is utterly out of place in a modern city. As a citizen and a minister I thank you."

Dr. Emery said that his order had met with general approbation.

FIRST CONSUL GENERAL

The Honor Accorded Miguel Valverde by the Government of Ecuador.

ACTIVE IN HIS COUNTRY'S AFFAIRS

Took Part in the Unsuccessful Esmeraldis Campaign in 1883—Desirous of Closer Relations with the United States.

Miguel Valverde, representing the Government of Ecuador, is the first Consul General that country has accredited to the United States. He is sent by the new Government of Ecuador, and relieves Consul Victor Luis Delgado, who has been Acting Consul General, and who will temporarily remain as Vice Consul.

Mr. Valverde has been agreeably impressed with his short residence in New-York. He expects to be joined by his wife next month. The new Consul General is a newspaper man, but has been active in the political affairs of his own country. With the rank of Colonel, he took part in the unsuccessful Esmeraldis campaign, under Gen. Eloy Alfaro, against the rule of President Veintemilla, in 1883, and was a General Minister in the provisional Government established at that time by the insurgents.

The late revolution, under the leadership of Gen. Alfaro, now installed as President at Quito, lasted a year, the new Government superseding that of President Vincente Lucio Salazar, on Sept. 4 last. The ex-President, and Gen. Sarasti, who commanded the Government troops, are living in retirement at the capital. Mr. Valverde was Minister of Accounts during the old régime, but by appointment of the Congress, and not of the administration, whose purchase of the Chilean warship Esmeralda and its sale to Japan led to the revolution. He was in ill favor with President Salazar, and while the insurgents occupied Guayaquil and maintained their separate Government there he was apprehended and expatriated. After an enforced sojourn of nineteen days in Colombia he returned, and for a time was imprisoned.

Guayaquil, in which the provisional government was established on June 5, remained the headquarters of the new government till late in November, when Gen. Olfaro repaired to Quito. A convention is to be held in May to perfect the Constitution.

Business, which was nearly prostrated by the revolutionary disturbances, has again assumed its normal conditions, though trade with the United States has suffered of late by the high rates of exchange.

"For $100 of your gold," said Mr. Valverde, speaking through an interpreter, "we must pay $205.

"About one-third of the commerce of the South American Republic is with the United States, the remaining two-thirds being with France, England, and Germany, and a small portion with neighboring countries of the west coast. The exports are coffee, cocoa, rubber, and hides, principally, and some cotton. The imports from the United States include flour and other food products, machinery and miscellaneous manufactures.

"We are not behind the times in taking advantage of modern improvements. Quito and Guayaquil are provided with electric lights, and there will shortly be shipped from here machinery for a large electric plant in the latter city. And by the way, I would like to say that in some of the published accounts of the recent fire there, the value of the buildings destroyed was greatly underestimated. I have received no advices, but, being familiar with the structures on the principal square, I should say that the loss must have approximated $4,000,000."

Speaking further of enterprises in Ecuador, the Consul General said the Government intended to build a continuation of the railroad now operating between Duron, on the coast, and Chimbo—a distance of 56 miles, to the capital, an extension of 180 miles. An English engineer is now at work also on the survey of another road in the north, projected by the Government, between Paylon, on the coast, and Ibarra, ninety-six miles inland. It will open a productive country, and Paylon will be made a port of entry. Another road of fifty miles to be constructed by the Municipal Department of Machala awaits only the arrival of the materials, which are being purchased in the United States. The ports of Ecuador are to be made free to commerce with the other west coast ports and Panama by the steamers of the South American Line and an English line.

Certain changes in the Cabinet of the new President are to be made, if they have not already been made, but regarding these changes Mr. Valverde said he had received no advices.

Regarding diplomatic questions, Mr. Valverde was discreet. Questions of boundary are at present pending between his country and both Colombia and Peru. Spain is the arbitrator, but she has been too busy with affairs of her own to enter upon her functions as such. Of the Venezuelan matter, the Monroe doctrine, and the idea of a Pan-American alliance—commercial, offensive, and defensive—he said:

"Our ideas are one with those of the United States. We are anxious, with the other countries, for a commercial union, and for a definite interpretation of the Monroe doctrine by which we shall jointly abide, and jointly uphold. As we took the initiative in the proposed Pan-American conference, our position is, of course, well known."

ECUADOR PLEADS FOR CUBA.

President Alfaro's Letter to the Queen Regent of Spain.

The President of Ecuador on the 19th of December sent the following letter to the Queen Regent of Spain:

The Supreme Chief of the Republic of Ecuador to her Majesty the Queen Maria Cristina, Regent of Spain:

Majesty: The people of Ecuador, who once formed part of the Spanish monarchy, and to whom it is bound by ties of friendship, of blood, of language, and traditions, is moved in the presence of the terrible and annihilating struggle carried on by Cuba for her political emancipation by the mother for her integrity.

My Government complying with international laws, will observe the neutrality which they prescribe, but it cannot remain deaf to the clamor of this people desirous of the termination of the struggle, and it is due to this that I have the honor to address your Majesty, as an emancipated child would do to an affectionate mother, to interpose the good offices of friendship, to ask your Majesty, in wisdom and guided by your humanitarian and noble sentiments, in what depends on your Majesty to adopt all dignified means to return peace to Spain and Cuba.

Our history records that during fifteen long years Colombia fought for her independence, and conquered it at the cost of more than 200,000 lives and of a legacy in a floating debt of $200,000,000, and time has been necessary for the old colonies already constituted in autonomous nations for the official renewals of ties of friendship with the mother country.

Spain lost almost all her commerce with America, not withstanding that Colombia, after obtaining her independence, admitted the Spanish flag in her ports and welcomed the Spaniards as brothers.

Such great evils could have been avoided, in my opinion, if Spain had followed the prudent advice given her at an opportune time by the British Cabinet, that Spain should conclude peace with her colonies by recognizing their independence and reserving to herself advantages then still possible for her flag, and the benefit of commerce would then not have been diverted and the communion between both countries would have suffered no interruption.

Your Majesty knows that it was only under the reign of her august husband, Alfonso XII. of glorious memory, when the final relations between Spain and her children became cordial.

It would seem wise to follow now the teachings of experience and the counsels of the British Cabinet given in a similar case in the epoch to which I refer. By granting Cuba her independence Spain will preserve her interests and will have done justice to the aspirations of Cuba without loss of dignity.

I beg your Majesty to receive this letter as a proof of the loyal friendship which Ecuador proffers to Spain, for only a high motive impels me to address it to you, as also my sincere desire to see the glory of your throne increase, the throne which you with so much prudence and foresight occupy in the name and representation of your august child, Alfonso XIII. whom God save. I make vows for the happiness of Spain, and for that of your Majesty and that of the august child, the King. Given in Guayaquil, residence of the Government, on the 19th day of December, 1895.

ELOY ALFARO.

I. ROBLES, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

St. Paul's Hull Uninjured.

The New-York agents of the American Line announced yesterday the completion of the examination of the hull of the steamship St. Paul, which vessel is now in dry dock at Newport News. The result of the investigations showed, her agents said, that the hull of the ship is practically uninjured. Unless detained in the Newport News dry dock by lack of sufficient depth of water to float her out, the ship will sail from this port Feb. 28, her advertised date.

CORTRIGHT MADE INSPECTOR

McCullagh and Brooks Not Confirmed—Ten New Captains and Six Sergeants Appointed.

The Police Commissioners held an executive session yesterday, and formally appointed Acting Inspector Cortright as Inspector, and the following Sergeants, whose promotions were agreed upon Saturday, as Captains: Stephen O'Brien of the Detective Bureau, Walter Thompson of Oak Street, George S. Chapman of Mercer Street, William F. Kirchner of Eldridge Street, William Dean of East Eighty-eighth Street, John Harley of Fifth Street, John M. O'Keefe of Macdougal Street, Andrew J. Thomas of West Twentieth Street, Michael Sheehan of East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, and Henry Frers of Westchester.

The new Captains were immediately sworn in by Chief Clerk Kipp, and received their gold shields. All assembled in Chief Conlin's office later, where Commissioner Parker addressed them. He told them that they had earned their promotions by good work, and that the Commissioners expected and demanded of them that they continue to perform their duty as efficiently as they have done heretofore. He also told them that they had a chance for promotion to Inspectorships.

So far as can be learned, something has come up which is delaying the promotion of Acting Inspectors McCullagh and Brooks. Although both qualified in the examination, and are on the eligible list, their appointments have not yet been acted upon. Commissioner Andrews said yesterday that the board was not quite ready to proceed with their appointments. "One or two matters have arisen," he said, "to delay action in their cases. Nothing can be inferred against them, but there are some things which have to be looked into."

The Commissioners also appointed six new Sergeants. The Roundsmen promoted were George McClusky of West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, Charles S. Colton of Eldridge Street, Arthur Jesser of Morrisania, Herman W. Schlottman of Inspector Cortright's office, and Dennis F. Ward and Frank J. Fuchs, both of Westchester. Sergt. McClusky was formerly connected with the Detective Bureau.

The Police Commissioners agreed yesterday upon the promotions to Sergeantcies of Roundsmen John W. Smith of Westchester, Frederick W. Posthoff of Morrisania, and Charles L. Schauwecker of the Central Office, upon condition that they could satisfactorily explain some things which have come to the attention of the board.

President Roosevelt yesterday sent for Acting Captains Stainkamp of East Fifty-first Street, Francis J. Kear of West Thirty-seventh Street, Stephen E. Brown of West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, Dennis J. Brennan of Church Street, and Sergt. Richard Walsh of East One Hundred and Fourth Street, who stand next highest on the eligible list for promotion to Captaincies. He had a talk with each one, and it is understood that they will be promoted.

The twenty-three new Acting Roundsmen whose appointments were agreed upon by the board reported to Chief Conlin yesterday for assignment, and were given a talking to by the Chief. Commissioner Grant said that their appointments would probably be confirmed within a week. Roundsman John Budds of Oak Slip was made an Acting Sergeant.

DOHERTY CASE IN THE HIGHEST COURT

Final Effort of the ex-Police Captain to Secure Reinstatement.

ALBANY, Feb. 17.—The Court of Appeals reconvened to-day and the business of the session was the consideration of motions. An important case was that of ex-Police Capt. Michael Doherty and his wardmen, Bernard Meehan. and John Hock, who appeal from the action of the Police Commissioners of New-York City, who dismissed them from the force as a result of the exposures before the Lexow committee.

The motion made in the cases to-day was to reverse the action of the Supreme Court, General Term, which affirmed the action of the Commissioners. The claim is that there was no legal evidence to warrant the dismissal of the men from the force. Doherty was dismissed on the charge of having accepted bribes from Mrs. Augusta Thurow, who kept a disorderly house in his precinct.

The point of appeal is that the evidence of the woman Thurow was not sufficient legal evidence to warrant the findings of the Commissioners discharging the men.

The dismissal of indictments which were obtained on her evidence was cited. This action was recommended by District Attorney Fellows a short time ago, and agreed to by the court on the ground that the woman's evidence was insufficient, and that no conviction could be obtained on it. This exhibition of the insufficiency of evidence was ample basis for the effort making to secure a reinstatement of the men by the courts.

Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy of Brooklyn argued for ex-Capt. Doherty; L. J. Grant for Bernard Meehan, E. L. Mooney for John Hock, and D. J. Dean, Assistant Corporation Counsel, for the Police Commissioners.

SHOT BY AN UNKNOWN ASSAILANT

Mrs. Mahoney of Barrytown Wounded —Said to Know the Shooter.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 17.—Mrs. John Mahoney, sixty-five years old, a widow with five children, residing at Barrytown, is dying from a bullet wound received at the hands of an unknown assailant.

Some one Saturday night knocked at the door of M

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Speculation Dull, and an Easier Feeling.

INCREASED PASSAGE AND LOWER WEST

Wheat at the Close Was Weak—Corn Was Dull—Provisions Lower—

Cotton Active — Coffee Higher.

The grain markets tended to a higher basis early in the day, but the large increase in the amount on passage from foreign ports, together with a weaker market West, caused a lower close, with a slight speculative demand. Provisions were lower on the increased supply of swine. Cotton was active and lower through free realizing. Coffee closed higher, with Europe, and had a moderate trade.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2, red, in elevator	79½@	79¾
Oats, No. 2 red, in elevator	25½@	..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	36½@	..
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.00 @	$3.50
Flour, straights, Winter	3.70 @	3.80
Cotton, middling uplands	7⅝@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @	20
Pork, mess	10.50 @	10.75
Lard, Western, steam	@	5.72½
Beef, family	10.00 @	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	19 @	..
Sugar, granulated	5 @	5⅛
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	13¼@	..
Cheese, State, full cream, new	10¼@	10¾
Copper, lake	10.50 @	..
Lead	3.15 @	..

WHEAT—Contracts opened firm, and advanced ⅜c, with the West and on local covering; declined ⅝@1c on the increase of 800,000 bushels on passage, with the visible supply decreasing less than expected and the West weaker; rallied ⅛@¼c, and closed weak at ⅛@¼c decline, with a moderately active trade, chiefly local scalping. Spot was dull and ¾c lower, without trading. Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 10c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, New-York inspection, at 3c over May price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard Duluth, 4¾c over May; No. 1 Northern, Duluth inspection, 3½c over May price; No. 1 hard Manitoba at 4¾c over May price, free on board. Clearances hence, 108,969 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 145,718 bushels; receipts, 925 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 23,372 bushels. Stock of wheat in warehouses decreased for the week 364,430 bushels, or to 4,227,099 bushels, (177,965 bushels contract red and 1,079,444 bushels No. 1 Northern Spring, and 461,000 bushels afloat.). The visible supply shows a decrease of 192,000 bushels, or to 65,927,000 bushels, against 80,734,000 bushels same time last year.

CORN—Contracts were ⅛@¼c lower and very quiet; influenced by wheat and the West, and an increase of 880,000 bushels on passage, closing steady. Spot was moderately active at unchanged prices. Sales, 95,000 bushels, including, to shippers, 8,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 1¾c over May, free on board, afloat; 40,000 bushels steamer yellow at 36¼c, elevator, and 5,000 bushels old No. 2 white at 36¾c, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 3,000 bushels No. 2 white (Horsetooth) at 42¼c, elevator; 1,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 36½c elevator; 26,000 bushels steamer mixed at 35⅝@36c, elevator; 5,000 bushels ungraded mixed at 37c, delivered; 4,000 bushels steamer yellow at 37¼c, delivered, and 3,000 bushels No. 2 yellow at 38¾c, elevator. Receipts, 24,375 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 181,461 bushels. Clearances hence, 181,541 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 324,404 bushels. Stock of corn in warehouses decreased for the week, 223,475 bushels, or to 427,232 bushels, (35,089 bushels No. 2 and 46,053 bushels steamer mixed.). The visible supply shows a decrease of 214,000 bushels, or to 11,960,000 bushels, against 12,651,000 bushels same time last year.

OATS—Contracts were almost neglected and closed at unchanged prices, with only a local trade. Spot were moderately active and firm. Sales, 50,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 26¾c; No. 3 white at 25½c, and 40,000 bushels; No. 2 white, clipped, 27½c; No. 3 white, clipped, 27c; No. 2 mixed, 25½c for 5,000 bushels; No. 3, 24½c for 11,000 bushels; rejected white, 24c for 5,000 bushels; rejected mixed, 22c; No. 2 Chicago, 26¼c; track mixed, 26@27c; track white, 27@28½c for 25,000 bushels. Receipts, 84,000 bushels; exports, 71,618 bushels. Stock of oats in warehouse decreased 7,328 bushels, or to 1,804,728 bushels, (438,598 bushels No. 2 white and 260,584 bushels No. 2). The visible supply shows an increase of 416,000 bushels, or to 6,956,000 bushels, against 6,932,000 bushels same time last year.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Months.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
February	.....	@	..
March	20,000	73⅝@74	73⅝
May	1,435,000	71½@72½	71⅝
June	20,000	71⅝@72	71⅞
July	90,000	71¼@71¾	71⅝
Total	1,565,000		

CORN.

Months.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
February	60,000	36¼@36⅜	36⅜
May	105,000	36⅛@36¼	36¼
July	120,000	37 3-16@37⅜	37¼
Total	285,000		

OATS.

Months.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
February	10,000	25¼@	25½
March	5,000	25½@	25⅝
May	5,000	25⅝@	25⅝
No. 2 white— February		@	26¼
Total	20,000		

FLOUR—Demand very moderate, but prices generally firm and unchanged. Sales, 20,275 bbls, including of City Mills 3,850 bbls patent, 2,550 bbls clear, and 225 bbls fine, at quotations; 4,000 bbls Winter straights at $3.70@$3.80, 1,200 bbls No. 2 at $2.85@$3.00, 1,100 bbls No. 1 at $3.50@$3.60, 600 bbls clear at $3.60, 600 bbls blended patents at $3.75, 4,500 bbls Spring patents at $3.60@$3.75, and 1,500 bbls Spring bakers' at $2.75 for seconds. Arrivals, 9,100 bbls and 10,152 sacks; exports, 3,738 bbls and 22,520 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 35,706 bbls and sacks.

WINTER—Fine, $2.25@$2.40 per bbl; supers, $2.40@$2.50; No. 3, $2.50@$2.85; No. 1, $3@$3.15; clears, $3.25@$3.65; straights, $3.65@$3.85; white wheat straights, $3.75@$4; patents, $3.90@$4.10; city patents, $4.35@$4.60; city clears, $4.15@$4.25; city extras, $3.35@$3.40; city supers, $3.15@$3.25; city fine, $2.90@$3.

SPRING—Sacks and Barrels—Fine, $1.60@$2; supers, $1.70@$2.20; No. 2, $2.10@$2.50; No. 1, $2.30@$3.85; clears, $2.60@$3.25; straights, $3@$3.50; patents, $3.30@$3.75; special brands, $3.50@$4.40.

RYE FLOUR—Dull and steady. Sales, 300 bbls. We quote: Western and State, superfine, $2.45@$2.75; fancy, $2.95.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Quiet and steady at $1.25@$1.35 per 100 lb. Buckwheat quoted at 41c elevator, and 42c delivered.

OATMEAL—Dull and steady. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.75@$3; cut, $3.50@$3.60; ground, $2.85@$2.95; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.40@$1.50.

CORN PRODUCTS—Quiet and easy. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.20; granulated yellow meal, $1.90@$2.10; white, do, $2@$2.35; brewers' meal, 90c; grits, 90c; chops, 67½@70c; coarse meal, 69@70c; fine white, 85@90c.

FEED—Quiet and steady. Quoted: 40 60, and 80 lb, 60@65c; middlings, 65@67½c; sharps, 72½@77½c; rye feed, 65@70c; cotton-seed meal, $20.50@$21, spot or to arrive; job lost, $1 extra; screenings, 35@50c for No. 2 seed and 50@75c for No. 1.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There was not a change of a positive character to the market. There appeared to be a breathing spell after the recent decline, with holders hoping for export demand or some other development to steady the position, while, against pressing the market further with the supplies. However, there was no sign that the shippers were ready to come in on material quantities, the best bid from England for good off yellow was 24¾c for a limited quantity, and 24½c for moderate lots, while the grade was not on offer under 25½c, and from that to 26c. Germany would have taken small lots at 25c. A lots of 100 bbls was sold on private terms. Prime yellow was offered at 26½c, while moderate quantities could have been sold at 26c. Crude in bbls was offered at 22c. The English markets have held their prices more with the idea that importations of American oil were not probable. If the price here should decline to admit of that country buying here, there would without doubt follow a yielding market abroad, in order that its home outputs, which are larger than last year, should not accumulate. LINSEED OIL was higher, with fair jobbing demand; American at 41c; boiling at 44c; Calcutta at 52c. NEATSFOOT OIL was at firm prices; pure unracked yellow at 50c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 50c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was in moderate demand and steady; quoted at 52c.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, Feb. 17.—Oil opened, highest, lowest, and closed, $1.39. Standard's price, $1.43.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—There was a depressed and dull condition of business on the hog supplies exceeding the estimates, with pork down 15@20c, lard 5@7 points, and bacon 5 points, closing with slight reactions. Chicago estimated its hog receipts for to-day as 26,000 head. Exports from the Atlantic ports last week: 7,356 bbls pork, 5,741,800 lb lard, 8,502,423 lb bacon; same time last year: 5,444 bbls pork, 11,053,288 lb lard, 12,115,650 lb bacon. Chicago shipments last week: 4,945 bbls pork, 4,104,299 lb lard, 9,860,295 lb meats; same time last year, 4,645 bbls pork, 7,254,516 lb lard, 11,246,047 lb meats.

LARD—At the West was weak and 5@7½ points lower, closing with a slight reaction, but the larger supplies of hogs than had been looked for, depressing, with February closing at 5.42½c, nominal, where May was 5.55@5.50c, closing at 5.57½@5.60c; July at 5.67½@5.72½c, closing at 5.72½c. Here there was a dull condition of business, with 5.72½c quoted for cash; May option, 5.87½c, nominal. City steam was easy; sales of 75 tcs at 5.10. Refined continued quiet. Continent at 6c. South American at 6.25c. Compound 4¾@5c, as to quality.

PORK—Was slow and easier by 15@20c, closing a trifle steadier, but dull, with February closing at $9.85 nominal; May was at $9.90@$10.07½, closing at $10.05; July at $10.05 bid to $10.20, closing at $10.10 nominal. Here there was a moderately active export business at steady prices, with sales of 500 bbls mess. Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $10.50@$10.75; family mess, $11@$11.50; short clear, $11.50@$12.50.

BACON—Was sold off on the short lb dealings at the West 5 points, but closed with the decline recovered, although trading was quiet. February closed at 5.02½c; May was at 5.17½@5.22½c, closing at 5.22½c; July at 5.25c bid to 5.30c, closing at 5.30c.

CUTMEATS—There was little life to trading, and small lots only taken up, while prices showed little change. City-pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 5¼c; 10-lb average, 5½c; pickled hams, 11½@8¾c; pickled shoulders, 4¾@4¾c; clear bellies, boxed, 5¾c. At the West: Green hams, 14 lb, 7¾@7½c; 16 lb, 7⅝c; 12 lb, 8⅜c; sweet-pickled hams, 14 to 16 lb, 8¼@8¼c.

BEEF—Demands were slack, while prices were held steadily. Quotations: Packet, $9@$10; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $11@$12; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $15@$16 for the best grades, and $14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—Trading was slow; quoted at $15.50@$16 here and $14.50@$15 at the West.

HOGS—Were about steady in price on fair demands. Quotations: Bacon at 5½c; 180 lb at 5⅝c, 160 lb at 5¾c, 140 lb at 5⅞c, 120 lb at 6c, pigs at 6¼c. Receipts at the West, 59,455 head; same time last year, 65,291 head. Chicago—Active, 5@10c lower, $3.85@$4.25; left over, 1,500 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 5,155 head; 5@10c lower, $3.75@$4.30. St. Louis—Receipts, 4,727 head; lower, $3.80@$4.20. Omaha—Receipts, 1,200 head; slow to 5c lower; $3.85@$3.95. Kansas City—Receipts, 5,500 head; weak; $3.85@$4. Indianapolis—Receipts, 1,000 head; steady; $4@$4.25. Milwaukee—Receipts, 843 head; $3.90@$4.10. Pittsburg—Steady, $4.50@$4.65. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $4.40@$4.50.

TALLOW—The market was steady with light offerings after the large business at the close of last week. Sale of 50 hhds city at 3 13-16c. Country quoted 3¾@4c, as to quality.

STEARINE—For oleostearine a quiet market, with 5c quoted here and 5¼c at the West. For lard stearine, light demands, with city quoted at 6½@6¾c.

COFFEE.

Contracts were moderately active and closed firm at 10@30 points advance, with rather free buying for local and foreign account. Havre was steady at ⅛f advance, and Hamburg quiet and unchanged to ⅛ pfennig advance. Spot Rio dull and firm at 13¼c for No. 7; sales, 250 bags Santos, No. 9, at 12¼c; and 2,300 bags Maracaibo on private terms.

Opening Call, 11 A. M.—May, 250 bags at 11.80c; September, 250 bags at 10.95c, 250 bags at 10.90c; December, 500 bags at 10.70c. Total, 1,250 bags. Between Call and Close—March, 1,000 bags at 12.50c; 2,000 bags at 12.60c; 250 bags at 12.65c; April, 750 bags at 12.25c; May, 250 bags at 11.90c; 500 bags at 11.95c; 1,250 bags at 12c; 750 bags at 12.10c; June, 500 bags at 11.80c; July, 1,000 bags at 11.50c; September, 1,250 bags at 10.95c; 500 bags at 11c; December, 1,750 bags at 10.80c. Total for to-day, 11,750 bags. September, 250 bags at 10.95c; December, 250 bags at 10.75c, sold together; total, 13,500 bags. Closing Prices — 10.70@10.80c; February, 12.65@12.75c; March, 12.80@12.85c; April, 12.40@12.45c; May, 11.05@12.10c; June, 11.80@11.90; July, 11.55@11.65c; August, 11.25@11.35c; September, 11.00@11.05c; October, 10.90@11.00c; November, 10.85@10.95c; December, 10.80@10.85c.

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York Saturday	215,944
Warehouse deliveries Saturday	5,488
Total stock in New-York to-day	210,456
Total stock in Baltimore	38,513
Deliveries Saturday	777—37,736
Total stock in New-Orleans	21,650
Deliveries Saturday	528—21,122
	58,858
Total stock in United States	265,314
Afloat from Rio per steam to Feb. 15	94,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Feb. 15	3,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Feb. 15	81,000
Afloat from Victoria to Feb. 12	33,000
	211,000
Total	480,314
Same time 1895	466,011

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value No. 7 flat bean	13¼

Differences between the grades as fixed by Exchange coffee No. 7 standards:

No. 1..3.25 above No. 7	No. 5..1.25 above No. 7
No. 2..2.75 above No. 7	No. 6...75 above No. 7
No. 3..2.25 above No. 7	No. 8...75 below No. 7
No. 4..1.75 above No. 7	No. 9..1.25 below No. 7

Mild Coffee—Invoice Rates—Java, 21@22c; Padang, interior, 25@25½c; Macassar—Timor, 22½@24c; Palo, 21¼@22½c; Tovar, 15¾@16¾c; Merida, 16¼@17c; Cucuta, 16@18½c; Bucaramauga, 17¼@18¼c; Bogota, 19@21c; San Salvador, 17@20½c; La Guayra—Cora, 15@16¾c; Caracas, 16¾@20½c; Puerto Cabello, 16@19¾c; Savanilla—Ocana, 16@17½c; Mexican—Cordova, 16@18½c; Jamaica, 18@20c; Guatemala and Coban, 18@22c; Mocha, 23@23½c.

COTTON.

Contracts were active and closed steady at 8@12 points decline, following the weakness at Liverpool and on free local realizing, while port receipts were heavy. Spot was quiet and easy at ⅛c decline. Sales, 300 bales to shippers, and 156 bales to spinners. Middling Gulf, 8¼c; middling, uplands, 7⅞c. Quotations are for cotton in sight running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling. Rates on and off middling as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts: Fair, 1¼c on; middling fair, ⅞c on; strict good middling, ½c on; good middling 5-16c on; strict low middling, 3-16c off; low middling, ⅜c off; strict good ordinary, 11-16c off; good ordinary, 1c off; good middling tinged, even; strict middling stained, 7-32c off; middling stained, ⅜c off, strict low middling, stained, 25-32c off.

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
February	7.50@7.52	7.51	7.51	200
March	7.51@7.52	7.57	7.48	81,800
April	7.56@7.57	7.63	7.57	2,800
May	7.61@7.62	7.67	7.58	107,900
June	7.64@7.65	7.70	7.61	24,100
July	7.66@7.67	7.73	7.64	13,600
August	7.64@7.65	7.70	7.61	58,700
September	7.45@7.46	7.53	7.45	2,600
October	7.34@7.35	7.39	7.31	19,700
November	7.29@7.30	7.34	7.27	7,000
December	7.32@7.33	7.37	7.29	10,000
January	@ ..	7.33	7.33	500
Total				329,800

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, FEB. 21.

	S.	S. & M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	3120	6534	..	..	..	..
New-Orleans	6940	8295	..	..	..	..
Mobile	2631	1043	..	..	..	..
Savannah	3200	3061	..	..	..	..
Charleston	565	959	..	..	..	..
Wilmington	115	94	..	..	..	..
Norfolk	944	838	..	..	..	..
New-York	..	1167	..	..	..	..
Boston	335	417	..	..	..	..
Philadelphia	..	12	..	..	..	..
West Point	300	..	..	..	..	..
Total	18240	22420	..	..	..	..
This day last week	16501	20313	23704	12514	13362	11806
This day last year	9262	11390	14906	16901	12921	13993

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Market steady, and a moderate demand reported. New-Orleans centrifugal, ordinary to fair, 12@20c; do, open kettle, fair to prime, 27@34c; Puerto Rico, 26@31c; Barbados, jobbing, 24@26c.

RICE—Demand good and full prices ruling. Domestic, ordinary to prime, 2½@4½c; choice to fancy, 5@5¾c; head, 6c; Patna, 4@4½c; Japan, 4½c; Java, 3¼@3½c; rice bran, 50@90c.

SUGAR—The raw market was held firmer and demand good, but without sales. Refined fairly active and firmer. Raw sugar, muscovado, 89° test, at 3⅝c bid; molasses sugar, 89° test, at 3⅜c bid; centrifugal, 96° test, at 4c bid. Refined Sugars—Quotations are those made by refiners on the one-price basis under the plan of Oct. 19, 1895, which makes large dealers and wholesale grocers agents of the trust, handling sugars on consignment, and who are at stated terms of settlement allowed a commission of 3-16c per lb. There is also a trade discount of 1 per cent. on 100-bbl lots, and 1 per cent. for cash, if paid within seven days. No sales less than 25 bbls. Cutloaf, 5⅝c; powdered, 5¼c; granulated, 5@5⅛c; standard A, 5c; off A, 4 7-16@4 11-16c; softs, 3⅝@5c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—The situation in domestic white beans is without change of importance. Arrivals for the day were light, and while the demand was very moderate, sellers found no occasion to change their asking rates. Our top figures represent fancy goods only. Turtle soup dropped about 5c, best lots offering at $1.55. Yellow eye and white kidney very dull. Nothing doing in red kidney at the moment. California Lima weaker. No demand for foreign beans. Green peas remain quiet. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.32½@$1.35; do, pea, $1.20; do, medium, $1.22½@$1.25; do, white kidney, $1.55@$1.60; do, red kidney, $1.10; do, turtle soup, $1.55; do, yellow eye, $1.35@$1.40; do, Lima, California, $1.85; do, foreign, pea, old, 95c@$1.05; do, foreign, medium, old, 90c@$1; do, Green peas, barrels, 80c; do, bags, 72½@75c; do, Scotch, 75c.

BUTTER—Large receipts, but fancy was in pretty good demand and sustained in price, while stock but slightly inferior was steady and fairly active; all others were easier. Creamery, Western, 13@19c; do, extra, 19c; do, June, 12@16½c; State, dairy, 9@17c; Western imitation creamery, 11@15c; do, factory, 8½@12c.

CHEESE—A moderate demand, with fancy firm and the rest freely offered, but unchanged. State, full cream, large, 6@10¼c; do, fancy, 10¼c; do, small, 6@10¾c; fancy, 10¾c; part skims, 3½@7c; do, full skims, 2@3c.

EGGS—A weaker opening on heavy receipts, with the close about steady, and demand fairly active. State, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, country marks, fancy, fresh, 14@14½c; Western, fresh gathered, firsts, 14c; Western, late gathered, fair to good, 13½@13⅝c; Southern, fresh collections, choice, 13¼c; Southern, fresh, fair to good, 13@13¼c; refrigerator, per case, $1.75@$3; limed Western, prime, per case, $2@$2.50.

FRUITS—FRESH—Demand for apples is rather quiet this morning, and extreme cold weather causes pressure to get stock off the docks; prices are not quotably changed, though slight concessions are made temporarily in the pressure to get stock to cover. Grapes in light supply, but have little demand. Little doing in cranberries to-day, but prices and general situation unchanged. California oranges steady, but quiet; few very fancy held a shade above quotations. Fancy Florida strawberries sell well, but some lots are frosted or otherwise defective. We quote: Apples, Winesap, fancy, per bbl, $3.50@$4.50; do, York Imperial, $3@$4; do, Ben Davis, $2.75@$3.50; do, Baldwin, $2.75@$3; do, greening, $2.50@$2.75; do, red fruit, fair to good, $2@$2.50; do, green, fair to good, $1.75@$2.25. Grapes, Catawba, per small basket, 7@12c. Cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl, $6@$10; do, Jersey, $6@$7; do, per crate, $1.75@$2.25. Oranges, California, per box, $1.50@$3.75; strawberries, Florida, fancy, per quart, 50@60c; do, fair to good, 30@45c. DRIED—Business is still very slack in all grades of evaporated and sun-dried apples, and while the range of values is substantially the same as quoted of late, it is quite probable that buyers for good size lots could secure some favors. Chops are ruling about steady, while cores and skins are scarce and firm. Peaches drag heavily, with very little in the moderate supply, but demand light. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy to extra fancy, 6½@7c; do, prime to choice, 5⅝@6c; do, common to good, 4@5c; do, sundried, sliced, Southern, 2@3½c; do, coarse cut, Southern, 2@3c; do, Southwestern, 2½@3½c; do, Western, 2¾@3¼c; do, State, 3@3½c; chops, 2c; cores and skins, 1¾@2c; peaches, Southern, peeled, 4@7c; do, unpeeled, 2@3c; raspberries, evaporated, 18½@19c; cherries, 8@10c; huckleberries, 6c; blackberries, 4c; plums, Southern, 5@6c; apricots, 9@13½c; peaches, California, peeled, 11@15c; do, unpeeled, 4@7½c; prunes, 3½@7c.

GAME—Light supplies and high cost. West holds prices of quail and grouse steady, though demand is very limited. Partridges sell fairly. Venison continues dull. Rabbits—Plenty; slow and irregular. We quote: Partridge, per pair, 50c@$1.00; grouse, $1.35@$1.50; quail, per doz, $2.25@$2.75; wild ducks, per pair, canvas, $2.50@$3.50; do redheads, $1.50@$2.00; do mallards, 65@85c; do other kinds, 25@50c; rabbits, undressed, 20@25c; do drawn, 15@20c; do jacks, 30@50c; venison, per lb, saddles, 18@22c; do whole deer, 12@14c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Receipts, two cars of Western with two or three cars reported on the track at Jersey awaiting to-morrow's market. Trade was slow, but holders left confident and prices show no change. We quote: Fowls per lb, 11c; chickens per lb, 10c; roosters per lb, 7c; turkeys per lb, 11@12c; ducks, per pair, 75c@$1; geese, per pair, $1.25@$1.75; pigeons, per pair, 30@40c. DRESSED—The sudden change to extreme cold weather checked the demand to-day and the market generally presented a quiet appearance without, however, any material change in the general features. Fresh turkeys continue in moderate supply and choice lots firmly held. Capons unchanged. Western fowls and chickens held about the same, but tone not quite so buoyant and 11¼c the extreme for choice. Ducks and geese scarce, but very few geese wanted. Frozen poultry generally quiet. We quote: Fresh turkeys, selected hens, 15c; do mixed young hens and toms, 14@14½c; do young toms, 11 to 15 lb average, 13½@14½c; do fair to good hens and heavy toms, 12½@13c; do old toms, 11@12c; capons, Philadelphia large, 18@19c; do medium size, 16@17c; do small and slips, 13@15c; do Western large, 16c; do small and slips, 11@13c; chickens, Philadelphia, 12@15c; chickens and fowls, Western average, best, 11@11½c; do fair to good, 9@10c; old cocks, 7½c; ducks, choice, 15@17c; geese, Western, 7@10c; squabs, per doz, $2@$3. FROZEN—Turkeys, No. 1, 14½@15c; do No. 2, 9@11c; do old toms, 11@12c; fowls, No. 1, 10@10½c; chickens, No. 1, 10@12c; fowls and chickens, No. 2, 8@9c; ducks, No. 1, 15@17c; geese, No. 1, 10@11c.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes in limited demand and unchanged. Choice onions sustained. Potatoes, Maine, 90c@$1.75; Long Island, 85c@$1; State, 60c@$1.50; Jersey, 60@75c; Bermuda, $2@$5; sweets, $2@$4.75; cabbages, per 100, $1.50@$5; celery, per dozen stalks, 15c@$1.10; eggplant, per bbl, $3@$7; onions, white, per bbl, $1@$1.75; do, red, 90c@$1; do, yellow, $1@$1.25; tomatoes, per carrier, $1@$2.25; spinach, per bbl, $1.50@$2.50; kale, per bbl, $1@$1.50; peas, per crate, $1@$3; string beans, per crate, $1.50@$3.50.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY AND STRAW—Supply is not very heavy, but trade slow and market no more than steady at former prices. We quote: Hay, per 100 lb 95c; No. 3 to No. 1, 70@90c; do clover mixed, 60@75c; do salt, 45@50c; straw, long rye, per 100 lb 70@90c; do short rye, 50@60c; do oat, 45@55c; do wheat, 45@50c.

HOPS—Market dull and prices barely steady. State, crop of 1895, medium to choice, 4@8c; do, crop of 1894, common to choice, 2½@4½c; do, olds, 1½@2c; Pacific coast, crop of 1895, medium to choice, 6@8c; do, crop of 1894, medium to choice, 3@4½c; crop of 1894, common, 2½c.

HIDES—Demand slow, with offerings light and prices steady. Dry Buenos Ayres, selected, 20 to 30 lb, 16c; do, Montevideo, selected, 20 to 22 lb, 16c; do, Colonia, selected, 21 to 24 lb, 16c; California, selected, 22 to 25 lb, 14c; do, San Antonio and Laredo, selected, 25 lb, 14c; do Texas, selected, 24 to 30 lb, 11c; wet-salted, Havana, as they run, 35 to 50 lb, 6¼@7¼c.

LEATHER—Business fair, with a very steady market. Buenos Ayres, non-acid, heavy to light, 20c; do, seconds, 19c; acid, light to heavy, 20@23c; union, light to heavy backs, 26@27c; seconds, 24@25c; oak seconds, 26@28c; bellies, 14@16c.

METALS—At the Metal Exchange: Tin quiet at 13.40@13.45c. Copper firm at 10.50c. Lead firm at 3.15c. Spelter quiet at 4@4.05c.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE — Market firm and quiet. Southern regular at 29½c; machine-made, barrels, 30c.

RESIN—Demand light and prices steady. Good strained, $1.00; common strained, $1.57½; E, $1.65@$1.67½; F, $1.72½; G, $1.80; H, $1.90; I, $2.05; K, $2.15; M, $2.50; N, $2.60; W G, $2.75; W W, $2.90.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 17.—Resin firm; strained, $1.25; good strained, $1.30. Spirits of turpentine firm; machine, 27¼c; irregular, 26¾c. Crude Turpentine—Nothing doing. Tar firm at 90c.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 17.—Turpentine firm at 26½c; sales, none. Resin firm; sales, none; A, B., $1.05; C, $1.10; D, $1.20; E, $1.35; F, $1.40; G, $1.45; H, $1.50; I, $1.55; K, $1.60. Other grades no demand; prices not quoted.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 17.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 27@27¼c; sales, 175 bbls. Resin firm at $1.20.

FREIGHTS.

Room on berth was offered at easier rates, with demand slow: Engagements: To Antwerp, 2 loads grain at 2d. Charters: British steamer, general cargo, Newport News and (or) Norfolk, to picked ports, United Kingdom or Continent, 14s; British steamer, phosphate, a Southern port to the United Kingdom or Continent, priate terms, March, chartered abroad; British steamer, (previously,) 14,000 quarters grain, New-Orleans to the United Kingdom or Continent, including Rouen, 12s 9d, Feb. 25-March 25; two British steamer, sugar, two ports, Philippine Isles to two ports, United Kingdom or Continent, 25s, option of the United States 25s, Halifax 26s 3d, or Montreal 27s 6d, chartered abroad; British steamer, sugar, Fiume to New-York, 19s 5d, chartered abroad; British steamer, ore, Bona to Baltimore, 8s 10½d, chartered abroad; British steamer, ore, Carthagena to Philadelphia, 9s 6d, chartered abroad; British steamer, case oil and general cargo, hence to Red Sea ports and Bombay, 25c and private terms, respectively, March; British steamer, phosphate, Charlotte Harbor to Plymouth, 18s; British steamer, 1,454 tons, West India time charter, two months, basis 7s; British steamer, coal, Norfolk to St. Lucia, $1.70; ship, 55,000 cases petroleum, hence to Hongkonk, 15c; Norwegian bark, 2,500 bbls refined, hence to Cork, 2s 10½d; Russian schooner, salt, Liverpool to Wilmington, 5s, chartered abroad; Norwegian bark, deals, Cape Tormentine to the United Kingdom, 42s 6d, chartered abroad; Norwegian bark, deals, Halifax to the United Kingdom, 40s, chartered abroad; Norwegian bark, deals, Pugwash to the United Kingdom, 39s 6d, chartered abroad; Norwegian bark, deals, Bay Verte to the United Kingdom, 40s, chartered abroad; Norwegian ship, deals, Bay Verte to Belfast, 37s 6d; Italian bark, 40,000 cases petroleum, Philadelphia to two ports in Sicily, private terms; bark, part cargo coal, Norfolk to Santos, 20s; schooner, 1,221 tons, general cargo, hence to Barbados, $3,000 and free wharfage; schooner, 664 tons, general cargo, hence to St. Pierre, Martinique, and Basse Terre, Guadaloupe, at or about $2,300; schooner, sugar, Havana to Delaware Breakwater, for orders, at or about 8c; schooner, general cargo, hence to Port au Prince, and back, current rates; schooner, logwood, Black River, Jamaica, to Chester, $3; schooner, rosewn lumber, Port Royal to New-York, $4.50; schooner, lumber, Fernandina to Boston, $4.75; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Jacksonville, 80c.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—The main point in the wheat bulls' favor at the opening this morning was the action of the Liverpool market, which, instead of declining in recognition of the break of Saturday on this side, advanced ¼d, and was reported steady. Although the belief that there is some juggling in the English market is quite generally expressed, still the habit of sympathizing in the weakness or strength of foreign values has not altogether been abandoned, and prices here at the start advanced ⅝c to ¾c over Saturday's final figures. The cold wave was another consideration that tended to encourage holders, but most everything else in the way of news was clearly not to the advantage of prices. The visible supply was a great surprise. Conservative statisticians thought that a decrease of 500,000 bushels would be right, and many people expected a falling off of about 1,500,000 bushels. The final returns gave a decrease of only 193,000 bushels. The amount on ocean passage increased 800,000 bushels. Stocks in Liverpool warehouses decreased 110,000 bushels last week, and the English visible supply decreased 850,000 bushels. Receipts at Chicago were 134 cars, and the Northwest had 466 cars. Local inspections from store were 86,797 bushels. Export clearances of wheat and flour at Atlantic ports aggregated 257,775 bushels. Closing Antwerp and Berlin cables were lower. Paris was reported closed.

WHEAT—Opened from 66@66⅛c, declined to 65¾c, closing at 65⅝c bid—¾@¾c under Saturday. Cash wheat was steady. Receipts at primary Western points, 474,141 bushels; shipments, 195,805 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 83,372 bushels; shipments, 145,718 bushels.

CORN—Moderate fluctuations, which were in line with the direction of wheat, took place in corn. Neither buyers nor sellers could claim any advantage at the close, prices resting about where they were at the end of Saturday's session. Trading was light, and presented no features of interest. Receipts were 338 cars, and 4,370 bushels were withdrawn from store. The visible supply showed a decrease of 215,000 bushels, and the amount on ocean passage increased 880,000 bushels. Export clearances were large at 330,854 bushels. May corn opened from 30¼c to 30½c, declined to 30c, closing at 30¼c—unchanged from Saturday. Cash corn was easier. Receipts at principal Western points, 567,882 bushels; shipments, 216,765 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 171,461 bushels.

OATS—Were dull and exhibited a fair condition of steadiness. The strength or weakness of the market tended to harden or soften the tone, as the case might be, but trading was too narrow to have any radical effect on prices. Receipts, 220 cars, and 240,799 bushels were taken from store. The visible supply increased 415,000 bushels. May oats closed unchanged from Saturday. Cash oats were steady.

RYE—Was dull and heavy. Offerings were light, and the demand tame. Receipts were 8 cars. The visible supply showed a slight decrease. No. 2 to go to store sold at 38¼c. May sold at 40c and February was nominally 38c.

BARLEY—Was quiet and steady. Offerings were inadequate, but there was no particular urgency to the demand. Common to fair, 24@30c; good to choice, 31@36c. Fancy nominally above choice. Receipts were 64 cars.

PROVISIONS—Hogs were irregular in unexpectedly large numbers at the yards this morning, and prices were quoted 5@10c lower. The result was that provisions opened weak and lower, and, after holding steady for a time, again declined. Before the close, the covering of previous shorts was effective in bringing about a fair rally. May pork closed 5c lower than Saturday. May lard a shade lower, and May ribs unchanged. Domestic markets were quiet and easy. Liverpool quoted 3d decline on lard, with other prices unchanged. Receipts were moderate and the shipments fair. The cash market was quiet and easy.

Estimated receipts for to-morrow: Wheat, 200 cars; corn, 500 cars; oats, 315 cars; hogs, 24,000 head.

FREIGHTS—Nothing done.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat, No. 2—				
Feb.	..63⅝@63¾	63¾@..	62¾@..	63 @..
May	...66

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

General Strength Follows a Somewhat Weak Opening.

LONDON DOING PRACTICALLY NOTHING

Traders Work for a Reaction, but Fail to Get It—Volume of Business Small—Gold Reserve—Improving Earnings.

MONDAY—P. M.

A somewhat weak opening was followed by a recovery and general strength, which continued up to the close of business. London did practically nothing either way. Traders were disposed to work for a further reaction early in the day, but finding an entire absence of pressure of stock for sale, abandoned their efforts. A drive at Manhattan, with the object of reaching stop orders, forced the price down to 103, but the stock recovered to 106⅞, and closed at 106½, a net gain of ⅞.

The volume of business was small—only 173,133 shares in all. The active stocks were Sugar, St. Paul, Tobacco, Manhattan, and Leather preferred. Sugar was particularly strong, selling up to 115¾, and closing at 115⅝, a net gain of 1¾ points. The clique which has been prominent for some weeks in the manipulation, was responsible for to-day's movement. St. Paul and the other Grangers closed at fractional advances. Tobacco was strong and closed at its top price, with a net gain of 1 point. Leather preferred, after selling at 64¾, closed at 66½, a net gain of ½. Chicago Gas became active in the afternoon, and advanced to 68¾, where it closed. The coal stocks, under the lead of Jersey Central, were strong. Jersey sold at 109, and closed at 108¾, a net gain of 2½ points. The international stocks, Louisville and Nashville, Kansas and Texas preferred, and Southern preferred, closed unchanged, while Ontario and Western advanced ⅜.

There was little news of an influential character. Operations on account of the bond issue were small, the period for the first payment having passed. It is believed that the Treasury gold reserve, including the amount in the depository banks, exceeds $100,000,000. Railway earnings continue favorable, to-day's returns including an increase of $17,302 for the Flint and Père Marquette for the first week in February, $18,313 for the Wabash for the second week, and $104,390 net increase for the Erie for the month of December.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 3½@4½ per cent. The last loan was made at 3½ per cent.

The money rates were 5 per cent. for all periods from thirty days to six months on good mixed collateral. Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5½@6 per cent.; four months' acceptances, 5½@6 per cent.; choice four to six months' single names, 6 per cent.; names of good calibre but less well known, 7@8 per cent.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $78,783,089; balances, $3,502,651; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $538,834.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent. Discount rate on the open market, 1⅛ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67⅝@67⅞. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 53¼@54¼.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 30⅝d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Imports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$12,502,184
Exports for same period	12,436,110
Net imports	$66,074
Net exports to date, 1895	25,800,022
Net exports to date, 1894	2,079,320
Net exports to date, 1893	20,682,810

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was quiet and steady. Nominal rates were $4.87 for 60 days and $4.88¼ for demand. Actual rates were $4.86¼@$4.86¾ for 60-day bills, $4.87¾@$4.88 for demand, $4.88@$4.88¼ for cable transfers, and $4.85¾ for commercial.

In Continental francs were quoted at 5.18¾ for long and 5.16⅞ for short, reichsmarks at 95 and 95⅜, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—25 premium. Boston—50 discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 50c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Sugar Ref.	1⅞
American Tobacco	1
Chicago Gas t. r.	1¼
Chicago & Northwest	1
Consolidated Gas pf.	¾
Flint & P. M. pf.	3
General Electric	¾
Lake Shore	1
Manhattan	⅞
Minneapolis & St. Louis 2d pf.	1
New-Jersey Central	2½
Pullman Car	1

DECLINED.

Ann Arbor pf.	1
Canada Southern	1⅜
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	¾
Erie Tel. & Tel.	¾
Lake Erie & Western	1
National Starch 1st pf.	2

RAILWAY BONDS.

Railway bonds were quiet and generally higher. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Ann Arbor 1st	1¼
Canada Southern 2d	2½
Chicago Gas L. & C. 1st	1
Columbus, H. V. & Tol. 6s	1
Duluth, S. S. & At. 5s	2½
Kansas City & Pacific 1st	1
Northern Pacific 3d c.	1⅞
Northern Pacific col. trust notes	2
St. Louis & San Francisco t. r. 5s	5
Seattle, L. S. & E. 1st t. r.	1
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st	1⅞

DECLINED.

Oregon Improvement 1st	6½
Oregon Improvement con. t. r.	2
St. L. Southwest 1st	2
Toledo, St. Louis & K. C. 1st t. r.	1¼
Wisconsin Central 1st t. r.	1¼

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	300
American Exchange	170
Central National	115
Chemical	4000
Commerce	200
East River	136
Fourth National	180
Gallatin National	300
German American	112
Hanover	300
Importers and Traders'	530
Leather Manufacturers'	175
Lincoln National	180
Manhattan	200
Market & Fulton	200
Mechanics'	180
Metropolis	415
New-Amsterdam	180
New-York	232
National Union	185
Ninth National	115
Phenix	106
Republic	148
Seaboard National	167
Shoe & Leather	92½
Southern National	80
State of New-York	108
Third National	105
United States National	175
West Side	275
Western National	110

There were sales of 10 shares of Park at 278, and 12 do at 278½.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	150	150	150	150	148	152	40
American Express	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111	114	2
*American Sugar Refineries	113½	115¾	112⅝	115⅝	115⅜	115¾	39,762
*American Sugar Refs. pf	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100½	100⅞	302
American Tel. & Cable Co	93⅜	93⅜	93	93	92	94	30
American Tobacco	79	80½	78½	80½	80	80⅜	13,167
American Tobacco pf.	102	102	102	102	101	103	100
Ann Arbor pf.	26¼	26⅜	26	26⅜	25½	26½	312
Atch., Top. & S. F., all in. pd.	16½	16⅜	16⅛	16½	16⅜	16⅝	2,630
*At., T. & S. F. pf., when iss.	25	25¼	25	25	24¾	25¼	521
*Brooklyn Rapid Transit	23⅜	23¾	23⅜	23⅝	23¾	23¼	137
Canada Southern	50¼	50¼	49⅝	49⅝	50	50½	510
Chesapeake & Ohio	17⅝	17¼	17⅜	17½	17⅝	18	370
Chicago Gas, t. r.	67½	68¾	67¼	68⅝	68⅝	68¾	6,445
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	79⅜	80⅛	79⅜	80⅜	80	80¼	6,466
Chicago & Northwestern	103⅝	104½	103⅝	104½	104¼	104⅝	1,442
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	76¼	76¾	75⅞	76¾	76⅝	76¾	18,391
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	128¾	129	128¾	129	129	129½	249
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	72	72⅝	71⅝	72½	72½	72⅝	4,750
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	38	38	38	38	37¾	38¼	250
Columbus & Hocking Coal	4	4	4	4	3½	3⅝	20
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	17	17¾	50
Consolidated Gas Company	158	158½	158	158½	158	158¾	871
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¾	120
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd.	18½	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	18½	18⅜	1,760
Erie Tel. & Tel.	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	60	61	100
Flint & Père Marquette pf.	43	43	43	43	...	...	100
General Electric	30⅞	31¾	30⅞	31¾	31¾	31⅞	2,456
Great Northern pf.	110	110	110	110	110	113	39
Illinois Central	96	96	96	96	94	96	10
Illinois Steel Company	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛	67	69	3
Iowa Central	9¾	9⅞	9¾	9¾	9½	10	110
Iowa Central pf.	36½	36½	36¼	36½	36¼	36¾	450
Laclede Gas	23¼	23¾	23	23	22½	23	569
Lake Erie & Western	21¼	21¼	20¾	21	21¼	21½	520
Lake Shore	146	146	146	146	144½	145¾	110
Long Island	82½	82½	82½	82½	83	85	10
Louisville & Nashville	49⅞	50⅝	49¾	50¼	50⅛	50⅜	7,531
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf.	23	23	22½	23	23	23¼	300
Manhattan Consolidated	105	106⅞	103	106⅛	106⅛	106¼	12,270
*Metropolitan Traction	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	105	107	10
Michigan Peninsular Car pf.	50½	50½	50½	50½	...	...	22
Minn. & St. Louis	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	20	20½	200
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf.	80	80	79	79	78	80	100
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf.	49	49	49	49	48	49	100
Minnesota Iron	71½	71¾	71½	71¾	71	72	203
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	13	13	13	13	13½	13⅝	100
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	29⅜	29⅝	29¼	29⅝	29⅞	30	830
Missouri Pacific	23¼	23¾	23⅛	23½	23⅜	23¾	1,000
*National Lead Company	27½	27½	27	27¼	27	27¼	942
*National Lead Company pf.	88½	88½	88½	88¾	88¾	89¼	224
National Starch 1st pf.	50	50	50	50	48	52½	100
New-Jersey Central	107¼	109	106¾	108¾	108¾	109	3,342
New-York Central	97⅜	97⅝	97⅜	97⅝	97½	98	140
New-York, Sus. & Western	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	10	10⅜	130
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	28	28	27¾	27¾	27½	28	300
Norfolk & Western pf.	8	8	8	8	7	7¾	10
North American	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5	5¼	120
Northern Pacific	4	4	4	4	4	4¼	475
Ontario & Western	15¼	15½	15⅛	15⅜	15¼	15½	1,570
Oregon Short Line & U. N.	8	8	7⅞	8	7	7¾	30
Pacific Mail	29¼	29¾	29¼	29¼	29⅛	29⅜	2,950
Phil. & Reading, 1st in. pd.	13⅞	14	13¾	13¾	13⅜	13⅞	4,850
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis	18	18	18	18	17½	18½	150
Pullman Palace Car Co.	161	161	161	161	161	162	117
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	12	12½	110
St. Paul & Omaha	40	40	40	40	40¼	40¾	100
St. Paul & Omaha pf.	120½	120½	120½	120½	122	125	12
Southern Pacific	20½	20¾	20½	20¾	20¼	21	360
Southern Railway	10¼	10¼	10	10	10	10¼	850
Southern Railway pf.	31⅛	31⅝	31	31⅝	31½	32	3,200
Tennessee Coal & Iron	32⅞	33¼	32	33	33⅛	33¼	3,300
Texas Pacific	8½	8½	8½	8½	8⅝	8⅝	500
Union Pacific, t. r.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝	7	505
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	5	5	5	5	4	5	100
U. S. Cordage, t. r.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	500
U. S. Cordage pf., t. r.	11⅜	11⅜	11⅛	11½	11	11⅝	300
*United States Leather	10¼	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	10⅝	10⅞	1,610
*United States Leather pf.	65½	66⅝	64⅜	66½	66⅜	66⅝	12,320
United States Rubber	27	27	27	27	26½	27½	100
United States Rubber pf.	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜	85	87	130
Wabash	7¼	7¼	7	7¼	7¼	7½	100
Wabash pf.	18½	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	18⅜	18¾	1,450
Western Union Telegraph	85½	85½	85	85¾	85½	86	1,579
Wheeling & Lake Erie	12½	12¾	12¼	12½	12⅜	12⅝	4,100
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	39¼	39¾	39¼	39¾	38¾	40½	200
Total sales							173,137

*Unlisted.

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Kingston & Pembroke	.25	.25	.25	.25	...	...	400

Bonds.

Ann Arbor 1st 4s	70½	C, C, C. & Ind cons	127½
18,000	70	5,000	
1,000	70½	Cleve., Cin., Chi & St L	
50,000	71	1,000	93¼
5,000	71¼	22,000	93
5,000	71½	Col & Ninth Ave 1st	
A, T & S F gen 4s when issued		1,000	114
28,000	78	Consumers' Gas Co of Chicago 1st 5s	
1,000	78½	10,000	83
A T & S F 4s Trust Co certificates		Detroit Gas Co 5s	
1,000	76⅞	7,000	77
2,000	76⅝	Du, So S & At 5s	
A, T & S F 2d 3-4s Class A		3,000	97¼
Trust Co certfs		East Tenn, Va & Ga cons gold 5s	
1st insallm't pd		2,000	108¾
20,000	25⅜	3,000	108½
20,000	25⅛	East Tenn reorgan lien 4-5s	
7,000	25⅜	6,000	92¾
5,000	25¾	Erie 4s, prior bonds	
5,000	25⅞	10,000 s15F	93½
Broadway & 7th Av 1st con 5s		Gal, Har'g & S'n An Mex & Pac Div 5s	
3,000	115	10,000	91¾
Bklyn W & W Co 5s		5,000	91⅞
5,000	99	Ga Pac 1st 5-6s	
Bur, C Rap & N 1st		1,000	112½
2,000	106½	Intern'l & Gt N 1st	
1,000	106¾	2,000	117¼
Canada So 1st gtd		Iowa Central 1st 5s	
4,000	108¾	2,000	94
3,000	108½	15,000	93¾
Canada Southern 2d 5,000	107	Kans City & Pac 1st 1,000	79
Central N J 1st conv 1902		Laclede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s	
15,000	115½	2,000	95
Central of N J gen 5s registered		2,000 b3	95
10,000	116⅝	1,000	95
15,000	116¾	Lehigh V of N Y 1st	
1,000	116½	15,000	104
6,000	116	Long Island con 5s	
35,000	116¾	7,000	120
Cent Pac 6s, 1896		Louisville & Nashv gen'l mortge 6s	
1,000	101	1,000	114
Ches & Ohio con 5s		Lo, N A & Chi 1st	
5,000	108¼	5,000	113
1,000	108¼	2,000	113½
1,000	108⅞	Lo, N A & Chi G M	
Ches & O gen 4½s		5,000	79½
5,000	76¼	Manhatn Ry cons 4s	
1,000	76¾	8,000	97¾
9,000	76⅞	Mexican Int 1st 4s	
Chi, Bur & Q cons 7s		10,000	75¼
15,000	117½	Mich con 5s, 1931	
6,000	117¾	5,000	118¼
3,000	117	Mil & St Paul 1st	
Chi, B & Q conv 5s		Chi & Mo River 5s	
1,000	103½	5,000	107¼
Chi & E Ill gen 5s		5,000	107½
2,000	100½	Mil & St P G M 4s Series A	
Chi & Erie 1st		4,000	94½
5,000	109½	Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s	
Chi G L & C Co 1st		2,000	85
14,000	92	Mo, Kan & Tex 2d	
Chi, R I & Pac deb 5s		1,000	66¾
1,000	96½	4,000	60½
Chi, R I & Pac ext 5s		Mo, Kan & East 1st	
1,000	103	18,000	92½
5,000	103¼	Nash, C & St L con	
Chi, St L & N O 5s		20,000	101
1,000	118½	N Y Cent ext 4s	
C, St P, M & O cons		6,000	103
1,000	125	N Y, Chi & St L 4s	
Col, H V & T G M 6s		1,000	103¾
1,000	88	1,000	103⅞
1,000	89		
Total sales			$1,311,000

North Pac 1st coup		St. L & San Fr 2d Class B	
4,000	115½	5,000	113½
North Pac 1st Reg		Class C	
10,000	116	2,000	113½
Nor Pac 2d coup		St. L & S F Trust 5s	
40,000	100½	5,000	80½
10,000	110	3,000	83
5,000	100½	St L Southw'n 1st	
North Pac 3d coup		5,000	74⅜
8,000	74	5,000	74
5,000	74¾	St. L South'n 2d inc	
23,000	75	10,000	30
8,000	75½	San An & Ar P 4s	
2,000	76	1,000	59
12,000	75	Seaside & B B 1st	
3,000	75⅞	3,000	83
Trust Co certs		Seattle L S & E 1st	
10,000	73	Trust Receipts	
North Pac Cons 5s		5,000	41
22,000	39¼	So Pac N Mex 1st	
16,000	39¾	10,000	105½
13,000	39⅞	Southn Ry 1st 5s	
Trust Co certs		12,000	92¾
14,000	39	2,000	93
5,000	39¼	10,000	93⅞
18,000	39½	Texas & N O 1st	
40,000	39¾	3,000	108
Nor'n Ry of Cal 5s		Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
15,000	85	1,000	87
5,000	86	2,000	87
Nor Pac Terml 1st		Tex & Pac 2d inc	
5,000	103½	5,000	21⅞
Nor Pac col tr nts		Tol & Ohio Cent 1st	
6,000	93¾	5,000	108⅞
7,000	94	Tol & O C 5s Wn div	
Oregon Impvmt 1st		9,000	109
1,000	82½	Tol St L & K C'y 1st	
Oreg Imp Co con 5s		Trust Co certfs	
1,000	28	1,000	74
Trust Co certs		Union Elev 1st 6s	
5,000	29	5,000	99
1,000	28	Un Pac Col Tr 4½s	
Oreg S L & U N Con Trust Co certfs		Trust Co certfs	
15,000	63¼	4,000	51⅜
Peo & Eastern inc		10,000	51½
3,000	20	Union Pac 1st '99	
Phila & Rdg gen 4s Trust Co certs		2,000	103½
5,000	78⅞	Union Pac Gold 5s Col Trust Notes	
10,000	79	21,000	95
11,000	78¾	U P Denv & Gulf 1st	
3,000	78⅞	2,000	37
Phila & Reading 1st prf Ins Trust Co certfs 1st instlmt paid		3,000	36¾
10,000	33⅝	2,000	37
5,000	33⅞	12,000	37¼
5,000	34	13,000	37½
12,000	34⅜	7,000	37¼
11,000	34½	U S Cod'ge Co 1st Trust Receipts	
2d Pref Inc Trust Co certfs 1st instalmt paid		10,000	34½
10,000	20⅜	Virginia Midl'd G M	
3d Pref Inc Trust Co certfs 1st instlmt paid		1,000	100
5,000	17¾	Wabash R R 1st	
15,000	18	15,000	105½
Pitts C C & St L 4½s Series A		2,000	105¼
9,000	110	17,000	105
Rich & Danv'e 6s		Wabash R R 2d	
1,000	117¾	5,000	75
Rio Grande Wn 1st		West Short gtd 4s	
5,000	77	3,000	106
2,000	76½	W'n N Y & Penn 1st	
St. L & Iron M 5's		1,000	107
2,000	80	W'n N Y & Penn 1st	
		1,000	107
		Wh L E & P Coal 5s	
		5,000	70¼
		Wiscon Con Co 1st Trust Receipts	
		1,000	42½

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alb. & Sus.	175	...	*Long Island Traction, all in. pd.	21	21½
Alton & T. H.	58	60	L., N. A. & C.	9¾	10
American Coal	118	...	L., St. L. & T.	...	4
American Coal Oil	17	18¼	Manhattan Beach	7	10
American Coal Oil pf.	67	69	Maryland Coal pf.	50	60
Ann Arbor	10¼	...	Mexican Central	10	11½
Atlantic & Pacific	⅝	⅞	Mexican National ctfs.	1⅝	2
Baltimore & Ohio	35½	37	Mobile & Ohio	23½	24¼
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	5	10	Mor. & Essex	164	165½
*Bay State Gas	18	19	N., C. & St. L.	65	85
B. & So. Ill. pf.	...	140	National Linseed Oil	19	20
Boston A. L. pf.	104	106	National Starch	5	9
Buffalo, R. & P.	10½	18	National Starch 2d pf.	15	25
Buffalo, R. & P. pf.	...	55	New Cent. C.	7	8
Bur., C. R. & N.	50	...	New-England	48	52
Canadian Pacific	57	57⅜	N. Y. & N. H.	184	185½
Cedar F. & M.	...	10	N. Y., C. & St. L.	13¼	14¼
Central Pacific	15¼	16¼	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	65	75
Chicago & Alton	154	160	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	28½	30
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	43	46	N. Y., L. E. & W., all in. pd.	16¾	16¾
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	99	103½	Norfolk Southern	60	70
Chicago & N. W. pf.	145	...	Norfolk & Western	2⅜	2¾
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	88	90½	Northern Pacific pf.	14¾	15¼
Cleve. & Lorr. pf.	51½	52½	Ohio Southern	5	15
Cleveland & Pittsburg	160	...	Ontario Mining	10¼	...
Col. Coal & Iron Dev.	3¼	3¾	Oregon Imp., t. r.	2½	3½
Col. Fuel & Iron	30	29½	Oregon R & N.	10	15
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	...	100	Pennsylvania Coal	325	...
C., H. V. & T. pf.	...	62	Peoria & Eastern	5	9
Commercial Cable	155	...	Peo., D. & E.	3⅜	4
Consol. Coal	30	36	Pittsburg & W. pf.	15	20
Del. & Hudson	127½	129½	P., C. C. & St. L. pf.	56	58
Del., Lackawanna & Western	161½	164	P., F. W. & C.	162	165
Denver & Rio Grande	12¾	13½	Quicksilver	1¾	2
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	7	9	Quicksilver pf	...	15½
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	45	53	Rens. & Sar	180	...
Detroit Gas	27	30	Rio Grande W.	17	18½
*D., S. S. & A.	5½	6½	Rio Grande W. pf.	44	45¾
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	13	13½	R., W. & O.	115½	116
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	94	96	St. L. S. W.	5	5½
Evansville & Terre Haute	33	35	St. Paul & Duluth	25	28
Evansville & Terre Taute pf.	50½	60	St. Paul & Duluth pf.	89	94
Homestake	30	...	St. Paul, M. & M.	109	113½
Houston & Texas	1½	2¼	Silver bullion certs.	67⅜	67⅝
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	21	27½	Texas Pacific Land Trust	6½	8½
Int. Cord. & Ins.	25	...	Tol. & O. C.	30	37
Kanawha & Michigan	7	9½	Tol. & O. C. pf.	65	75
Keok. & D. M.	3¼	4	United States Express	43	46
Keokuk & D. M. pf.	17½	...	United States Cord. gtd., t. r.	22	24
Laclede Gas pf.	80	82½	Wells-Fargo Express	98	103
Lake Erie & Western pf.	74	75	*Western Union Beef	8¾	9¼

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Su. Ref.	113⅞	115¾	113	115⅝	23,320
Am. Tobacco	79½	80⅝	78⅝	80⅝	2,640
A., T. & S. F.	16¼	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	250
Chi. Gas	67⅞	68⅞	67¼	68¼	1,340
C., R. I. & P.	71⅞	72⅜	71⅝	72⅜	2,170
C., B. & Q.	79⅝	80¼	79⅝	80¼	6,280
C., M. & St. P.	76¼	76⅞	75⅞	76⅝	11,850
Cen. of N. J.	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	20
Mo. Pac.	23	23¾	23	23⅜	260
Phil. & R.	13¾	14⅞	13¼	13⅜	3,280
Pac. Mail	29¼	29⅝	29¼	29⅝	60
South. Ry.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	20
Southern pf.	31½	31⅝	31¼	31⅝	30
Tenn. C. & I.	33	33	33	33	10
Texas Pac.	8½	8½	8½	8½	10
Union Pac.	7	7	7	7	100

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Chi. & N. W.	103⅜	104⅝	103⅜	104⅝	120
Can. South.	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	20
Dis. & C. F.	18½	18⅝	18½	18⅝	330
Gen. Elec.	30½	31⅝	30⅞	31⅜	410
Lou. & Nash.	49⅞	50⅜	49⅝	50¼	2,240
Manhattan	104⅞	106⅜	103½	106½	590
Total sales					56,700

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A., T. & S.F. 4s, cfs	77	77	70½	76½	$10,000
Brook. El. 2d	72	72	72	72	5,000
Laclede G. 5s	95	95	95	95	2,000
M., K. & T. 2d	61	61	60½	60½	5,000
Total sales					$52,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Bulwer	.15	.15	.15	.15	100
Golden Fl.	1.65	1.70	1.65	1.70	1,600
Total sales					1,800

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	66¼	66⅝	65⅜	65⅝	741,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	90	95
American Bank Note	41	43
American Grocery 1st pf.	...	55
American Surety Company	214	217
American Typefounders'	4	4¾
American Typefounders' pf.	22½	25
*Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1895.	102½	104
†Atlantic Trust (new)	177½	178
Barney & Smith Car	...	20
†Barney & Smith Car pf. stock	70	75
†Barney & Smith Car 6s	97½	101
†Boston & New-York Air Line	...	11
Boston & New-York Air Line pf.	103	105½
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.	135	...
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	188	198
‡Broadway & Seventh Ave. 1st	105	...
‡Broadway & Seventh Ave. 2d	107	...
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	105	...
‡Broadway Surface 2d	104½	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	171	172½
Brooklyn Elevated	14½	16½
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	97½	100
Brooklyn Traction	8½	9¾
Brooklyn Traction pf.	49½	51½
‡Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	105	105½
Brooklyn Union Gas stock	84½	85½
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	103½	105½
Buffalo Street Railway stock	71	72½
Celluloid Company stock	63	66
Central & South American Tel.	121	125
Central Cross-Town	101	...

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,900,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau St.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
18 Nassau Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sc'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
Capital $2,000,000. Surplus $1,000,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Financial.

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Formerly New York Guaranty and Indemnity Co.
Mutual Life Building,
65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.

CAPITAL, - - - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - $2,000,000

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR AND ADMINISTRATOR. TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS subject to check or on certificate.

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Assist. Treas. and Sec.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,	Adrian Iselin, Jr.,
George F. Baker,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
George S. Bowdoin,	James N. Jarvie,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Walter R. Gillette,	Walter G. Oakman,
Robert Goelet,	Alexander E. Orr,
G. G. Haven,	Henry H. Rogers,
Oliver Harriman,	Henry W. Smith,
R. Somers Hayes,	H. McK. Twombly,
Charles R. Henderson,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
	William C. Whitney.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
OREGON IMPROVEMENT First Mortgage 6 % Bonds.

Inasmuch as the semi-annual payments required to be made by the Sinking Fund, under a provision in the First Mortgage, have not been made, and the arrears upon the same amounted on December 1, 1895, to $163,000.00, and as the Mortgage provides that upon default of such payment the First Mortgage bonds shall, at the option of the holders of one-half of the then outstanding bonds, become due and payable; and as the Consolidated Mortgage bonds are now in default, and deposited with a Reorganization Committee, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee for the exclusive protection of the First Mortgage bonds under a Bondholders' Protective Agreement.

You are requested to send your names and addresses to any of the undersigned, stating the amount of your holdings, and to deposit your bonds with the Central Trust Company of New-York, No. 54 Wall Street, New-York City, in exchange for negotiable receipts.

Further information and copies of the agreement may be obtained from the Central Trust Company or from any of the undersigned.

F. P OLCOTT,
President of the Central Trust Co., New-York.
GUSTAV E. KISSEL,
Of Kessler & Co., No. 54 Wall Street, New-York.
MOSES WILLIAMS,
President of State Street Safe Deposit and Trust Co., Boston, and of the Third National Bank, Boston, Mass.

THE NEW-YORK MINING EXCHANGE,

85 AND 37 BROADWAY.

NOTICE.

OWING TO AN UNFORESEEN DELAY IN THE ARRIVAL OF THE SPECIAL TRAIN, BRINGING DELEGATES FROM DENVER, THE INFORMAL OPENING OF THE EXCHANGE WILL BE POSTPONED UNTIL FEB. 19TH, at 2 O'CLOCK.

ADDRESSES WILL BE DELIVERED BY THE PRESIDENT, HON. B. PORTER, HON. A. W. RUKER OF DENVER, COL., HON. W. J. DEANE OF ASPEN, COL., AND BY OTHER PROMINENT DELEGATES, AS ALSO BY THE CONSULTING ENGINEER, PROF. HENRY A. MOTT. AFTER THE SPEECHES, THE MEMBERS AND DELEGATES WILL ADJOURN TO PARTICIPATE IN A COLLATION TENDERED BY THE EXCHANGE.

ON THURSDAY, FEB. 20TH, THE FORMAL OPENING OF THE EXCHANGE WILL TAKE PLACE, AND THE FIRST CALL OF STOCK WILL BE MADE AT 11 O'CLOCK, A. M.

IN THE EVENING A SUBSCRIPTION BANQUET WILL BE HELD AT THE HOTEL GERLACH AT 8 O'CLOCK.

OGDEN P. PELL, SECRETARY.

St. Joseph and Grand Island Railroad Company.

The first mortgage bondholders are hereby notified that a decree of foreclosure and sale having been obtained, the property covered by the mortgage will be sold at an early date. Under the conditions of the Bondholders' Agreement, dated June 1, 1894, $6,300,000 of First Mortgage Bonds have been deposited. Bonds not yet deposited will be received either at the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, 54 Wall Street, New-York, or at the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, Boston, until further notice, on payment of a penalty of three per cent.

New-York, Feb. 17, 1896.

F. P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
HENRY BUDGE,
WILLIAM L. BULL,
GORDON ABBOTT, } Committee.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall Street.
WILLIAM STRAUSS, Counsel.

U.S. Government Bonds

bought and sold on commission.
High-Grade Investments.

A. A. HOUSMAN & CO.,

Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange,
52 Exchange Place.

Central Railroad & Banking Company of Georgia.

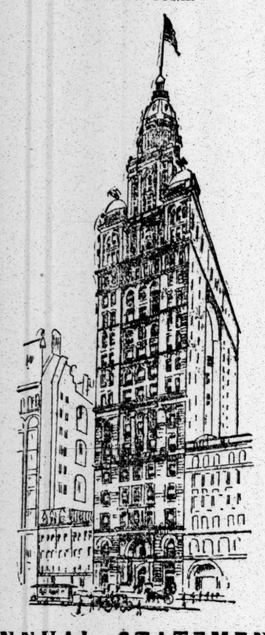
HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF
THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
issued under the Reorganization Agreement dated May 25, 1895, are hereby notified that upon presentation and surrender of their certificates, properly endorsed, at the office of the Mercantile Trust Co., in New-York, they will receive in final settlement the Preference Income Bonds of the Central of Georgia Railway Co., as provided in the agreement. LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
New-York, February 17, 1896.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Financial.

MANHATTAN LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.



ANNUAL STATEMENT

December 31st, 1895,
OF THE
Manhattan Life
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.

Total Payments to Policy Holders Since Organization,
$38,750,000.

Insurance in force Jan. 1st, 1896	$61,612,174.00
Assets Jan. 1st, 1896	14,485,441.32
Reserve on Policies (combined experience per cent.) and all other liabilities	13,432,694.93
Surplus (combined experience 4 per cent.)	1,052,746.39
Income during 1895	2,775,634.36
Payments to Policy Holders 1895	1,624,175.09

OFFICERS:

HENRY B. STOKES, President.

J. L. HALSEY, Vice Pres.
H. Y. WEMPLE, 2d Vice Pres.
W. C. FRAZEE, Secretary.
J. H. GIFFIN, Jr., Asst. Sec'y.
E. L. STABLER, Actuary.

W. B. LANE, Sup't of Agencies.
Z. T. EMERY, M. D., Consulting Physician.
G. W. WELLS, M. D., Resident Physician.
WALTER TRAVERS DANIEL, Manager City Dept., New-York City.

To the Bondholders and Stockholders
OF THE
Oregon Railway & Navigation Co.

Notice is Hereby Given, that the amendment to the plan and agreement for the reorganization of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company's System, dated September 6, 1895, referred to in the notice heretofore published, dated January 3, 1896, is finally adopted, and said plan and agreement, as so amended, is hereby declared operative.

And Notice is Further Given, that holders of the $400,000 of **Consolidated Mortgage Bonds** of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, who have not yet deposited the same with the New-York Security and Trust Company, No. 46 Wall Street, New-York City, and holders of the $169,000 of **Collateral Trust Mortgage Bonds** of said Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, who have not yet deposited the same with the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 45 Wall Street, New-York City, may become parties to said agreement as amended, by depositing their bonds with the said New-York Security and Trust Company and United States Trust Company of New-York, respectively, **on or before Saturday, February 29, 1896,** after which date no further deposits of bonds will be received, except in the discretion of the committee and upon the payment of a penalty of $50 per bond.

And Notice is Further Given, that Holders of Stock of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company may become parties to said agreement, as amended, by depositing their stock with The State Trust Company, No. 36 Wall Street, New-York City, or its agent, the Old Colony Trust Company, Boston, **on or before Saturday, February 29, 1896,** after which date no further deposits of stock will be received, except in the discretion of the Committee.

Stockholders must, at the time of making such deposit, pay to the said depositary the assessment of **$6 per share,** mentioned in said Plan and Agreement, which payment will be receipted for by said depositary on the certificates of deposit issued by it for said stock.

When, in the opinion of the Committee, a sufficient amount of stock has been deposited, application will be made to have the certificates of deposit issued therefor listed on the New-York Stock Exchange.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement as amended and now operative, may be obtained by application to any of the depositaries above named, or to the Secretary of the Committee.

Dated New-York, February 5, 1896.

ALFRED S. HEIDELBACH, Chairman.
W. L. BULL,
GEORGE COPPELL,
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD,
A. MARCUS,
JOHN CROSBY BROWN,
A. A. H. BOISSEVAIN,
HENRY R. REED,
General Reorganization Committee.
EVARTS, CHOATE & BEAMAN, Counsel.
HOWARD C. TRACY, Secretary,
43 Wall Street, New-York City.

New-York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company

COLLATERAL TRUST BONDS.

23 Wall St., New-York, January 8th, 1896.

Referring to the call for the above bonds by the United States Trust Company as Trustee, which thereby mature on the 18th February next, we hereby give notice that we are now prepared to cash such bonds upon presentation at our office, at 110 per cent. and interest to Feb. 18, less a rebate at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum to the maturity of the call.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

Auction Sales.

SALE OF CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS.—Pursuant to an order of the New-York Supreme Court entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, February 1st, 1896, I, the undersigned, the assignee for the benefit of creditors of Isaac Gilman, formerly engaged in the paper business at No. 99 Mott Street, in the City of New-York, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, on Tuesday, February 18th, 1896, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon, by R. V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the uncollected book accounts and judgments specified in said order, now in my hands as such assignee, aggregating the sum of $5,044.62, a list of which may be seen at said auctioneers, No. 73 Liberty Street, New-York.—Dated Feb. 5, 1896.

MORRIS GREEN, Assignee.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Attorneys for Assignee, 45 Wall St., New-York City.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19th,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

By order of Administratrix of Estate of Fredk. Schuchardt, decd.

$7,000 Laclede Gas Light Co. of St. Louis 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., due 1919.
$7,000 Atlantic Dock Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., due 1901.
$2,000 Consolidation Coal Co. 6 p. c. Convt. Bds., due 1897.
$2,000 Treverton Coal Co. Bds., due 1882, July, 1864, coupons on.
$1,000 Chic. & Milwaukee R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bd., due 1898.
$7,000 Long Island City & Flushing R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., due 1911.
$4,000 Toledo, Peoria & Western R'way 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Gold Bds. and $180 Scrip.
17 shs. Laclede Gas Light Co.
19 shs. Keokuk & Des Moines R. R. Co.
15 shs. Manhattan Company Bank.
5 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
126 shs. American Bank Note Co.
20 shs. N. Y., Lake Erie & Western R. R. Prefd. Trust Receipts, (Ast. Pd.)
88 shs. Consolidated Gas Co. of N. Y.
20 shs. Louisiana & Missouri River R. R. Prefd.
40 shs. Toledo, Peoria & Western R. R. Co.
10 shs. Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line R'way Co.
11 shs. Phoenix National Bank.
25 shs. Ohio & Mississippi R'way Co. common.
54 shs. American Coal Co.
2 shs. Cameron Coal Co.
20 shs. Brooklyn Bank.
31 shs. Hannibal Bridge Co.
25 shs. United States Fire Ins. Co.
25 shs. Long Island Insurance Co., (in liq.)
10 shs. Clinton Fire Ins. Co. Receipt.
55 shs. Treverton Coal Co.
50 shs. Cumberland Coal & Iron Co.
40 shs. Queens County Ferry Co.
$1,000 Belleville & Newark Horse R. R. Co. 7 p. c. Bd., 1900, Guar.
1 share Long Island Driving Association.
$1,304.77 Notes of Orazio Lugo, dated April 24, 1884.

(By order of Executors.)

20 shs. National Park Bank.
13 shs. Nassau Bank.
25 shs. Fourth National Bank.
30 shs. First National Bank of Hoboken.

(By order of Assignees.)

250 shs. Harlem R. R. Co.
10 shs. Fifth Avenue Bank.
$5,000 Birmingham Railway & Electric Co. 5 p. c. Bds., 1924.
$4,000 Louisiana Western R. R. Co. 6 p. c. Bds., 1921.
1 share United Merchants of N. Y.
20 shs. Kensico Cemetery.

(By order of Administrators.)

$10,000 Northern Pacific R. R. Co. Consld. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., Dec., 1833, coups. on.
94 shs. Tradesmen's Nat'l Bank.
40 shs. Eagle Fire Co.
14 shs. Nat'l Bank of the Republic.
$1,000 Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Guar. Bond, 1899.
65 shs. Brighton Beach Impt. Co., Limited.
$2,000 Brighton Beach Impt. Co., Limited, 6 p. c. Bds., February, 1908.
30 shs. Deer Hill Co., Limited.
$1,000 Deer Hill Co., Limited, 5 p. c. Gold Bd., January, 1897.
$1,100 Storm King Club 5 p. c. Certfs. of Indeb., January, 1902.
$100 Hanover Club, Pklyn, 1st Mtge, 6 p. c. Bond.
$1,000 Eppinger & Russell Co. of N. Y. City 6 p. c. Mtge Bond., Sept., 1904.

(For account of whom it may concern.)

$6,000 Kinderhook & Hudson R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds.
5 shs. Manhattan Life Ins. Co.
5 shs. Electro Gas Parent Co., Acetylene Gas.
25 shs. International Telegraph & Telephone Co.
50 shs. Oswegatchie Light & Power Co.
10 shs. 23d Ward Bank.
18 shs. Cataract General Electric Co., (Hypd.)
100 shs. American Lithographic Co. Pfd.
15 shs. Hide & Leather Bank.
50 shs. American Surety Co.
10 shs. First Natl. Bank of Jersey City.
40 shs. Edison Electric Ill. Co. of Bklyn.
$7,000 Newark, Ohio, Water Works Co. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., Oct., 1905, Oct., 1893, Coups on.
$2,000 Newark, N. Y., Water Works Co., 6 p. c. Gold Bds., July, 1907, Jan., 1894, Coups. on.
$1,000 Escanaba, Mich., Water Works Co. 6 p. c. Gold Bd., Oct., 1910, April, 1894, Coups. on.
$3,000 Rochester, Minn., Water Wokrs Co. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., Mch., 1907, Sept., 1893, Coups. on.
$1,000 Spartansburg, S. C., Water Works Co. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., Aug., 1908, Feb., 1894, Coups. on.
45 shs. First Natl. Bank of Jersey City.
6 shs. Long Island Safe Deposit Co.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.

HENRY W. DONALD, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS,
TUESDAY, Feb. 18, at 12:30 P. M.
at the Real Estate Exchange & Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.

(For account of whom it may concern.)

$8,000 New-York and Erie R. R. Co. 2d Mortgage 5 per cent. (extended) Bonds, due 1919.
$2,000 Great White Spirit Company 6 per cent. 1st Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1915. All coupons, (hypothecated.)
50 shares C. F. Adams Co. of Erie, Pa., preferred, $100 each.
370 shares the North American Telegraph Co., $100 each, (incorporated under the laws of the State of Minnesota.)
434 shares Keely Motor Co., $50 each, (hypothecated.)
100 shares Green Bay, Winona and St. Paul R. R. Co. preferred, $100 each, (hypothecated.)

Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

THE PRICE OF
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES
is only $1 per year. Where can you get for twenty times that amount the practical articles on fertilizers, the raising of every variety of crops, of stocks, of fruits, and the thousand and one features that the prosperous farmer of to-day has to be master of? Send for

A FREE SPECIMEN COPY
of THE WEEKLY TIMES and study it. You will be satisfied that you can never again afford to be without it.

Dividends.

OFFICE ONTARIO SILVER MINING CO.,
MILLS BUILDING, 15 Broad St.,
New-York, Feb. 17, 1896.
DIVIDEND NO. 199.
A dividend of TEN (10) CENTS PER SHARE has been declared, payable at the office of the company in San Francisco, or at the transfer agency in New-York, on the 20th inst.
Transfer books close on the 25th inst.
LOUNSBERY & CO., Transfer Agents.

OFFICE HIGHLAND MINING CO.,
MILLS BUILDING, 15 Broad St.
New-York, Feb. 17, 1896.
DIVIDEND NO. 40.
The regular monthly dividend, TWENTY-FIVE (25) CENTS PER SHARE, has been declared, payable at the office of the Co., San Francisco, or at the transfer agency in N. Y., on the 20th inst.
LOUNSBERY & CO., Transfer Agents.

SAINT PAUL & DULUTH RAILROAD CO.
32 Nassau St., New-York, Jan. 31, 1896.
A dividend of Two and One-Half Per Cent. (2½%) on the preferred stock of this company has this day been declared, payable at this office on and after March 2, 1896. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed on Wednesday, Feb. 5, 1896, and reopened on the 2d day of March, 1896.
G. G. HAVEN, Jr., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF WELSBACH COMMERCIAL CO.,
40 Wall St., New-York City, Feb. 13, 1896.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT. on the preferred stock, payable on March 10, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business Feb. 29, 1896. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed from March 2 to March 10, both inclusive. Checks will be mailed.
EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL mortgage 4½ per cent. Registered Bonds of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y. Friday, Feb. 21, 1896, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due March 1, 1896, and will reopen March 2, 1896, at 10 A. M. T. O. FARBOUR, Treas.
Richmond, Va., Feb'ry 13, 1896.

THE VENEZUELA DISPUTE

A Pamphlet Published by The New-York Times containing
Prof. John Bach McMaster's
History of the Monroe Doctrine
From The Times of Jan. 2:
THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE OF DEC. 17,
THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN SECRETARY OLNEY AND LORD SALISBURY,
AN ACCURATE MAP OF THE TERRITORY IN DISPUTE,
THE ORIGINAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE FROM THE MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT JAMES MONROE,
together with many authoritative declarations and interpretations of the doctrine from the writings and speeches of Jefferson, J. Q. Adams, Polk, Buchanan, Clay, Webster, Cass, and Seward.
For sale at all news stands and at the Publication Office of
The Times.
PRICE 5 CENTS.

Europe.

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC AT STUTTGART, Wurtemberg, Germany, under the protectorate of H. M. the King of Wurtemberg. This institution offers unsurpassed facilities to those who wish to become artists, or who desire to qualify themselves as teachers. Pupils receive a thorough education in vocal and instrumental music, the latter comprising piano, organ, violin, 'cello, and all other orchestral instruments, also harmony and composition. Terms, for vocal music, or for any one instrument, $72 per annum, harmony and composition included. The Summer term begins April 16. The preliminary examination takes place April 11, 1896. Circulars mailed on appliction. Healthy climate. Cost of living moderate.
Stuttgart, February, 1896.
PROF. HILS, Director.

Proposals.

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., JANUARY 22, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 11 o'clock A. M., (central standard time,) February 20, 1896, for furnishing at Q. M. Depot here, various articles of Quartermaster's supplies, such as stationery, ash barrels, ranges, coal scuttles, horse blankets, horse brushes, wagon parts, wagon covers, rubber hose, harness, wagon grease, rope, iron, miscellaneous tools, hardware, etc. Government reserves right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof, and to increase or diminish the quantity to be delivered 20 per centum. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Quartermaster's Supplies," and addressed Depot Q. M., Jeffersonville, Ind., A. G. ROBINSON, Deputy Q. M. Gen.

ARMY BUILDING, WHITEHALL ST., NEW-York City, Feb 18, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock noon March 20, 1896, and then opened for the veterinary supplies per specifications and schedule, which can be had on application to the undersigned. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions or manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals or any part thereof. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Veterinary Supplies," and addressed to JAS. M. MOORE, A. Q. M. Genl., U. S. A.

ARMY BUILDING, WHITEHALL ST., NEW-York City, January 28, 1896.—Sealed proposals in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, February 20, 1896, and then opened, for supplying about 27,000 gallons of mineral oil, as per specifications, and schedule, which will be furnished on application to the undersigned. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality, and price, (including in the price of foreign production or manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, or any part thereof. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked, "Proposals for Mineral Oil," and addressed to JAS. M. MOORE, A. Q. M. Gen'l, U. S. A.

Surrogate Notices.

SKELLEN, GEORGE W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. SKELLEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of I. Newton Williams, at No. 37 Liberty Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of August, next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of February, 1896. CLARENCE M. SKELLEN, FREDERICK L. KINSEY, Executors. I. NEWTON WILLIAMS, Atty. for Executors, 37 Liberty St., N. Y. City. f4-law6mTu

JAY, ELIZABETH CLARKSON.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH CLARKSON JAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of John L. Sutherland, No. 71 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 13th day of January, 1896. BANYER CLARKSON, Executor. JOHN L. SUTHERLAND, Attorney for Executor, 71 Wall St., N. Y. City. ja14-law6mTu

BRADLEY, CATHERINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHERINE BRADLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John Delahunty, 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of November, 1895. ELLEN M. HENNESSY, Executrix. JOHN DELAHUNTY, Attorney for the Executrix, No. 280 Broadway, New-York City. n26-law6mTu

QUACKENBUSH, FRANK T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Frank T. Quackenbush, late of the City of New-York, in said county, deceased, that they are required to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at No. 7 West 65th Street, New-York City, or Quassaick National Bank, Newburgh, N. Y., on or before the 7th day of May next.—Dated New-York, November 4th, 1895. RETTA R. QUACKENBUSH, JONATHAN N. WEED, Executor and Executrix. A. S. & W. F. Cassedy, Attys., Newburgh, N. Y. o5-law-6mT

WILSON, AMELIA V.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank J. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AMELIA V. WILSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 2,713 Webster Avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July, 1896, next. Dated New-York, the 26th day of December, 1895. CHARLES D. VALENTINE, Executor. A. B. TAPPEN, Attorney for Executor, 93 Nassau Street, New-York City. ja7-law6mTu

MORAN, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Charles Moran, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 68 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of March, next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of August, 1895. D. COMYN MORAN, AMEDEE D. MORAN, Executors. BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Executors. au20-lawfiTu

Meetings and Elections.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company for the election of Directors, and such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the company's office, 253 Broadway, N. Y. City, on TUESDAY, February 25th, 1896, at one o'clock P. M.
Transfer books will be closed on the 15th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 26th inst.
J. O. STEVENS, Secretary.
N. Y., Feb. 11th, 1896.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Sterling Iron and Railway Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held in Parlor L, Astor House, Broadway and Vesey St., New-York City, on TUESDAY, March 3, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon.
JAY COOKE, Jr., Secretary.
New-York, Feb. 11, 1896.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of The New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung for election of Directors for the next year will take place on MONDAY, March 9, 1896, at 9 o'clock A. M., in the office of The New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung. OSWALD OTTENDORFER, President.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Nicaragua Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such business as may properly come before the meeting will be held THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the company, No. 54 Broad Street, in the City of New-York. J. W. MILLER, Secretary.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Feb. 22 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 4 PM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Strathclyde, (letters must be directed "per Strathclyde.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM for Ireland, per steamship Germanic, via Queenstown, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Germanic";) at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship St. Louis, via Southampton; at 9 AM for Italy, Egypt, and British India, per steamship Normannia, via Naples, (letters must be directed "per Normannia";) at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Westernland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Westernland.")

SATURDAY.—At 3 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Normandie, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Normandie";) at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Edam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Edam";) at 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Etruria, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Ethiopia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Ethiopia.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

TUESDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Jamaica, per steamer from Baltimore; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica and Santa Martha, per steamship Franklin; at *3 PM for Bocas del Toro and Bluefields, per steamers from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 9 AM for Costa Rica, per steamship Geo. Dumois, via Limon; at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamship Grenada; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Orizaba, via Havana; at 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Palm Beach.

THURSDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Andes; at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Allianca, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Allianca";) at 11:30 AM for Mexico, via Tampico and Vera Cruz, per steamship C. Condal, (letters must be directed "per C. Condal";) at 8:30 P. M. for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax.

FRIDAY.—At 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, per steamship Philadelphia, (letters for Colombia, via Curacao, must be directed "per Philadelphia";) at 1 PM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Seguranca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and Cent. America must be directed "per Seguranca";) at 7 PM for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, &c., per steamship Alleghany, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Alleghany.")

SATURDAY.—At 6 AM for Barbados direct, also North Brazil, via Para and Manaos, per steamship Origen, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Origen";) at 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Palm Beach; at 5:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Feb. *22 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship City of Peking, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 19 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Gallee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 23 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Feb. 1 and up to Feb. *23 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (especially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Feb. *24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. *29 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Feb. 14, 1896.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100. Aller, Tu., Feb. 18, 10 AM | Saale, Tu., Mch. 17, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Feb. 25, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., Mch. 24, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Mch. 3, 10 AM | Aller, Tu., Mch. 31, 10 AM
Spree, Tu., Mch. 10, 10 AM | Spree, Tu., April 7, 10 AM

Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.	†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
Express Steamers to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.	From New-York
*Norm'nia, Feb. 19, 11 AM	†Fulda, Mar. 21, 10 A M
††Werra, Feb. 29, 10 AM	†Ems, March 28, 10 A M
†Kais'r W. II., Mh. 7, 10 AM	†K'is'r W. II., Ap. 11, 10 AM
††WERRA, Feb. 29, goes through to Alexandria.	

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.	North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New-York to
Plymouth (London), Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg
Columbia, Mch. 5, 7 A. M. | Bismarck, April 9, 11 AM
Normannia, M. 26, 11 AM | Victoria, Apr. 23, 7 AM
I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 and $50.
PLYMOUTH—LONDON, 4½ h. CHERBOURG—PARIS, 6½ h. Special train FREE OF CHARGE.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.

ST. LOUIS ....Feb. 19 |

CONTEST BY MRS. DE HAAS

The Artist's Widow Trying to Break His Will.

IT WAS MADE BEFORE THEIR MARRIAGE

The Children by the Husband's First Wife, Now Dead, Claim His Estate, Which is Valued at $50,000.

The will of Maurits F. H. De Haas, the marine artist, was contested yesterday before Surrogate Fitzgerald, by his widow, Mrs. Alice Preble Tucker De Haas, a sister of Preble Tucker.

When Mr. De Haas married Miss Tucker, in May, 1895, he was a widower, was over sixty-two years old, and had children older than his bride. After an extended wedding tour the couple returned to New-York. Mr. De Haas became ill soon after his return, and on Nov. 23, 1895, he died at his home, 46 West Ninth Street.

A short time after Mr. De Haas's death a will written entirely by him and dated June 20, 1883, was offered for probate by his son, Maurits F. H. De Haas, Jr. In this will Mr. De Haas left all his estate to his wife, Catherine Ann, the property to go on her death to his son and two daughters. The will directed the executrix to sell all of the testator's property and invest the proceeds in United States bonds. The Catherine Ann mentioned was the first wife of the artist. She died in 1891. Her children claimed their father's estate, which is valued at $50,000, under the will. This would have excluded Alice Preble Tucker De Haas, the artist's widow, from any participation in the estate, and therefore she began the contest.

Charles M. Skinner was the first witness called to prove the will. He had a faint recollection of the artist having come into one of the studios in the same building where he was, 51 West Tenth Street, and asking those present to witness his will. They went into one of the other studios, and there Mr. Skinner affixed his name to a paper which he supposed was a will. He said he could not recollect whether the artist's signature was on the will at the time or whether it was affixed afterward. He was under the impression, however, that the signature was affixed while they were still in the studio. He said that the signatures of the witnesses and the signature of the testator were in different inks.

Seymour L. Guy, an artist, with a studio at 51 West Tenth Street, who had known Mr. De Haas for over thirty years, and who was one of the subscribing witnesses, was equally uncertain about the circumstances connected with the will. He remembered little else than that he signed the paper, and was also under the impression that De Haas said it was his will.

The other subscribing witness, R. W. Hubbard, is dead.

Maurits F. H. De Haas, Jr., also an artist, testified that on the day after the funeral, he and Mrs. De Haas looked over his father's papers. Mrs. De Haas, he said, found the will in an envelope, and handed it to him. He read it to her, and then put it in his pocket. When she asked for it, he refused to give it to her. Afterward he offered it for probate. He admitted that he knew at the time that the widow was not mentioned in the will.

Mrs. De Haas was then called. She corroborated the story of the former witness about the finding of the will, but said she was under the impression that there was another paper in the envelope, which, however, she had never seen since. She swore positively that she had retained the envelope, although young Mr. De Haas says she gave it to him, and that she took it home with her. She maintained this in spite of the fact that the other side had produced the envelope. She testified to the fact of her marriage, and said that Mr. De Haas's children were opposed to it, and did all they could to prevent it.

Mrs. De Haas is a slender, handsome young woman. While on the witness stand she suffered from extreme nervousness.

Preble Tucker, Mrs. De Haas's brother, moved to dismiss on the ground that the legal requirements had not been complied with, in that the witnesses for the proponent refused to swear that the testator had signed the will in their presence or acknowledged the signature of the testator, or that the witnesses had signed in the presence of each other. This motion was denied by the Surrogate, who held that a prima facie case had been made out by the proponent.

Edgar Tucker, the father of the contestant, was placed on the stand to prove, as counsel stated, that when Mr. De Haas asked for the hand of his daughter, he said that he would make all necessary provision for her, and that the artist was under the impression that the fact of his marriage again was enough in itself to repeal the provisions of the first will and give his widow a dower right in the estate. This testimony was held by the court to be inadmissible.

Throughout the proceedings, Mr. Van Wyck, for the proponent, was on his feet continually objecting, until the court finally asked him to desist. Counsel for the contestant, while the widow was on the stand, said that Mr. Van Wyck's actions all through the matter had been marked by lack of courtesy.

The legal objections to the will were then argued by Preble Tucker. He contended that this was not the last will and testament of the alleged testator, and was not so designed by him. He maintained that it was invalid because "it suspended the power of absolute ownership in the property personal, and the power of alienation of the real property for a longer period than during the continuance and until the termination of more than two lives in being at the time of the death of the alleged testator;" that there was no person living of the name of Catherine Ann De Haas, that the provisions of the will were obnoxious in that the property was left to the widow in one clause for life, and in the next she was ordered to sell it and turn it into securities stated, and also that "the will was drawn to meet only the contingency of the death of the alleged testator prior to that of his wife therein named, and said wife having died prior to the decedent, the state of facts contemplated in the will cannot arise and would be invalid even under that state of facts."

Decision was reserved.

SUED FOR A BANK'S LOSSES.

The Irving Savings Institution's Action Against W. H. Buxton.

The trial of an action brought by the Irving Savings Institution against William H. Buxton to foreclose a mortgage on the latter's property, was begun yesterday before Justice Smyth, in Special Term, Part VI., of the Supreme Court.

Buxton was charged in May, 1893, with having taken in the neighborhood of $23,000 from the Irving Savings Institution, of which he was at that time Secretary and with which he had been connected since 1863. When the charges were made he executed a mortgage on property in this city, and it is alleged that the mortgage was given to secure any sum for which it might subsequently be discovered that he was liable.

Counsel for Buxton said his client had paid back to the institution $30,000, which covers all that he had taken from or owed to the bank. The bank officials said that Buxton is responsible for the entire sum of $65,000 which was found to be missing, some of which, it was contended, was taken by clerks under Buxton.

Albert G. Judson, Chief State Bank Examiner, testified yesterday that after an examination had been made of the bank and a deficit discovered he told Buxton that $25,000 of it was chargeable to him.

Buxton said: "It cannot be as much as that. I don't think it was over $23,000."

"He thought that I had made an error," said Mr. Judson. "The larger part of what Buxton took was in the shape of overdrafts and checks which had been entered in the debit journal but not posted."

"Did not Mr. Buxton return $25,000 during the examination of the bank's affairs?" Mr. Judson was asked.

"Yes, I believe he did," the witness replied.

C. H. Fancher, President of the Irving National Bank, who was Trustee of the Irving Savings Institution, was next examined. "I asked Buxton," he said, "why he took the money and how it was he lived over such a mine for so many years. He said it had never been discovered before and he knew of no good reason why it should be then. He expressed a willingness to return the money and made good $25,000 at that time. Buxton said he would make good anything he was responsible for directly or indirectly."

Simon Sterne, counsel for the Irving Savings Institution, testified that he made the arrangements between Buxton and the bank, whereby the latter was protected. "The first meeting," he said, "was held in Mr. Fancher's office. I was introduced to a number of gentlemen, and then Mr. Fancher pointed out the defendant, and said: 'That's Buxton.' I said to Buxton that $60,000 had been stolen from the savings institution, and that he was responsible for it. Mr. Buxton said he was responsible for about $23,000, and would make it good.

"'Who stole the rest of it?' I asked. He replied that he thought a mistake had been made, and that there were errors in the books that had been carried for years. Buxton said he would give the bank security for anything that he was responsible for. An agreement was signed to that effect. Buxton asked me to write the agreement, so as not to disclose or to indicate that he had stolen anything. The mortgage was also executed at that time—May 5, 1893. The deficiency was discovered on May 4, 1893."

Daniel D. Tompkins, who was a clerk in the savings bank, testified that he and Buxton had been in the habit of taking money out of the cash drawer, and putting in tickets or memoranda for the sums taken. This practice extended over some time. "When the examination of the bank was made," he said, "or rather just before the time for the annual examination came around, Buxton would put in a check for the full amount, which had been taken."

"Did the check cover what had been taken by you and other clerks as well as by Buxton?" Tompkins was asked.

"Yes; for the full amount," he replied.

Buxton's counsel objected to this testimony on the ground that the suit was to recover on a mortgage given in pursuance of an agreement, and that Buxton was not concerned in what other bank employes did.

"The word used in the agreement is indebtedness, and Mr. Buxton agreed to be responsible for his indebtedness," said Buxton's counsel.

"Well," said Justice Smyth, "if it is shown that he stole the money, and that he aided or was cognizant of others who stole, is he not liable?"

"He might be liable for damages for negligence, but not under this agreement, in which he says he will meet his indebtedness."

The evidence was admitted, and Justice Smyth said he would pass on it finally when the testimony was all in.

Despite the continued objections of counsel, the examination of Tompkins was continued on the same line. Referring, as the questions called for, to the ledger and draft books, he proved as in his testimony several amounts, figuring nearly $8,000 in the draft book to the credit of C. P. Wyman. C. P. Wyman is now Mrs. Tompkins. He swore that the entries in the ledger for several of those amounts were in the handwriting of Mr. Buxton. Tompkins admitted having appropriated those sums to his own use. Accounts in the names of C. H. and C. M. Fitch, mother and son, he admitted, were padded in a like manner.

Counsel for the bank insisted on proving each item separately. Bank Examiner Judson identified the books as being the books of the Irving Savings Institution, and the schedules contained in the reports made to the Banking Department were admitted in evidence.

Counsel for the defense objected to each question, until Justice Smyth got tired and told him to take an exception to the complete testimony of the witness. Even that concession did not stop the bickering, and the court adjourned to permit counsel to come to some agreement as to the accounts, their dates, and identity.

ANNOYED BY DANIEL LEVY'S LOVE.

Mrs. S. M. Lehman's Complaint Led to an Inquiry as to His Sanity.

The trial to determine the mental condition of Daniel Levy, an advertising agent, was resumed yesterday before Justice Bookstaver and a jury in Part VI. of the Supreme Court.

The action grows out of Levy's arrest on a charge of having, for nearly fifteen years, annoyed Mrs. Harriet Lehman, wife of Sigmund M. Lehman, a wealthy coffee merchant of 22 William Street. Levy first saw Mrs. Lehman in the German Theatre on March 12, 1881, and it is alleged that because of his love for her he has since written her letters and followed her in the streets. Levy has been arrested three times for annoying Mrs. Lehman. The last arrest was on Jan. 31, when he was committed to Bellevue Hospital by Magistrate Simms, and was subsequently transferred to Ward's Island. His counsel, Charles F. Holm and Terry Smith, secured a writ of habeas corpus for him, and the case was sent to a jury in Justice Bookstaver's court to pass upon his mental condition.

The first witness for Levy was William Weil, who said that he had known Levy for twenty years, and considered him a good business man. He said that after Levy's last arrest he went to see Mr. Lehman, and the latter said: "I will spend all my money if necessary to keep Levy where he is."

Mrs. Emily Brubacker said that Levy boarded with her from 1887 to 1893, and was regular in his habits and seemed to be sane.

Miss Emily Herring testified that she had seen Levy frequently during the last ten years and considered him rational. She said that Levy never talked to her about Mrs. Lehman.

Several other friends of Levy's were called, and testified that he was a good-hearted and mild-mannered man, and in their opinion was sane.

Carl Wenzel testified that he considered Levy sane. Upon cross-examination by Mr. Nicoll, he said that during the last year Levy had frequently talked of getting married, but had never said he was going to marry Mrs. Lehman.

Hyman Rosberg, 815 Fifth Avenue said Levy had told him of his love for Mrs. Lehman. He had placed in Levy's desk last Christmas a package of neckties, with a card on which was written: "With the compliments of the season. Harriet Lehman." He did this for a joke. He thought the woman Levy referred to was unmarried.

"There was some trouble in having Rosberg explain his understanding of the word "fiancée," which he had used, and some of Mr. Nicoll's questions were objected to by Levy's counsel. Rosberg, who is a lady's tailor, finally said it meant sweetheart.

"If a man told you a certain woman was his fiancée, what would you think?" asked Mr. Nicoll.

"I would think it was 9 per cent.," said Mr. Rosberg.

"What does that mean?"

"Nine chances out of ten."

"Of what?"

"Why, that he would marry the woman."

"When you cracked your necktie joke on Levy did you believe he was rational?" asked Mr. Nicoll.

"Yes," replied Rosberg.

Mrs. Harriet Lehman was called to the witness stand by Mr. Nicoll. She told how Levy had annoyed her for the last fourteen years, and said that the first time she saw him was in 1881, when he was at the German Theatre. From that time Levy, she said, annoyed her by following her on the street and hanging around her father's house. On one occasion Levy forced his way into the house. When he was ordered out he left his visiting card.

Mrs. Lehman also testified that for six years she had not been to the German Theatre because she feared that she would be annoyed by Levy. She said that she did not dare to venture out alone, and even drove to the market, four blocks away. Every time she looked out of her window she saw Levy hanging around the house. She said she had not gone to the Temple Emanu-El for several years owing to the fact that Levy attended there.

Mrs. Lehman was cross-examined by Mr. Holm, and said that Levy did not know her family.

"Did you ever speak to Levy?"

"No. He spoke to me once, and I told him I did not want to have anything to do with him, and ordered him to mind his own business."

Mrs. Lehman said that she went to live in the Catskills because Levy annoyed her so much.

Herman Heidelberg, clothing merchant, testified that Levy had worked for him in 1887, and told him of his love for Mrs. Lehman. He said that he believed that Levy was irrational on the subject of his love for Mrs. Lehman.

Joseph Davis, editor of The Hebrew Journal, said that he was of the opinion that Levy was irrational on the subject of his love for Mrs. Lehman.

The case was adjourned until to-day.

A JURY FOR THE GREGORY TRIAL.

The Alleged Murderer's Counsel Believes He Will Die in the Tombs.

The jury for the trial of Jesse M. Gregory, who is accused of the murder of his wife, Clara, at 224 Eighth Avenue, on April 6, 1895, was completed in the court of Recorder Goff yesterday, and an adjournment was taken until this morning. Gregory's counsel, Abraham Levy, asking for delay on the ground of his client's poor health. The work of securing a jury was begun a week ago yesterday.

When the Recorder opened court, Mr. Levy informed him that Gregory was sick in the Tombs. The Recorder instructed Dr. Ward, the Tombs physician, to make an examination of Gregory.

Assistant District Attorney Osborne asked permission to select two physicians to go to the Tombs to examine Gregory. Mr. Levy protested against this. He said he objected to the District Attorney taking advantage of the man's sickness to send experts in insanity to the Tombs to get evidence for the prosecution. Mr. Levy said he had no objection, however, to physicians making an examination of the man's present illness.

The Recorder sustained this objection, and the Court waited for the report of Dr. Ward.

Dr. Ward reported that Gregory's condition was normal, and the work of securing the eleventh and twelfth jurors was continued. The two jurors were selected after Gregory, who looked pale, was brought into court. They are John L. Guyer of 2,151 Fifth Avenue and M. J. Liebenstein of 52 East Eighty-ninth Street.

When Mr. Levy asked for an adjournment of the case until to-day the prosecution made no objection.

Mr. Levy says that Gregory's physical health is shattered and that family troubles have wrecked his mind. He thinks his client cannot live to see the end of his trial, and that it would be better to let him die quietly in the Tombs.

RAPID TRANSIT INJUNCTION CASE.

An Agreement to Hasten a Decision on the Constitutionality of the Law.

Another motion by The Sun Printing and Publishing Association, in its application for an injunction to restrain the Rapid Transit Commissioners from paying out any moneys, from making a report to the commission appointed by the Supreme Court to pass upon the report, and in all other ways to restrain them from acting under the rapid transit law, on the ground that it is unconstitutional, was heard by Justice Truax, in the Supreme Court, yesterday.

After the statement of the case by Congressman Bartlett, counsel for the plaintiff, William Barclay Parsons testified that the cost of the construction of the road would be over $40,000,000 and less than $50,000,000. This estimate, he said, made allowances for damages. This was denied by Congressman Bartlett, who said there was no allowance in the estimate for damages to real estate and easements.

Justice Truax then stated that, as the matter is a very important one, it will necessarily be some months before the authorities can be looked up and the question of constitutionality be decided.

By consent of counsel for both sides, it was then agreed to enter judgment for the defendant, in order to enable the Court of Appeals to pass upon the matter at an early date.

NO ROUNDSMEN UNDER THE LAW.

Policemen Acting as Such May Be Remanded to Patrol Duty at Any Time.

Justice Andrews, in the Supreme Court, in the case of Policeman John Bucklev, handed down a decision yesterday, holding that there is no such position in the Police Department as that of "Roundsman."

Buckley brought the suit to compel the Police Board to restore him to his position of Roundsman. He says he was made a patrolman in 1873, and was promoted to the place of Roundsman in March, 1895, after passing an examination. He was reduced to the ranks in January. He is a war veteran.

The Commissioners took the ground that there is no such official position as that of "Roundsman," and that patrolmen are merely assigned to such. Commissioner Roosevelt also presented an affidavit to the effect that Buckley had been found incompetent.

Justice Andrews, in his decision, says: "There is no such grade or rank in the Police Department established by law as a 'Roundsman.' The relator, who is a patrolman, was merely detailed act as Roundsman during the pleasure of the board, and the board had a right, in its discretion, to remand him to patrol duty without assigning any reason for such action."

Must Appeal to the State Courts.

The Park Department of this city passed a resolution in November, 1892, ordering that the drawbridges over the Harlem River at Third and Madison Avenues should be closed from 6 to 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and from 4 to 7 o'clock in the evening.

George M. Bockhoven, a tugboat owner, alleging that this order could not legally be issued, and that it had ruined a considerable portion of his business, sued the city in the United States Circuit Court for $3,632, his alleged loss during a specified period, owing to the operation of the order.

Judge Brown, in the United States District Court, handed down a decision yesterday, in which he says:

"The libel does not state any facts showing action by the Park Board wholly beyond the scope of its power to regulate the opening of drawbridges under the act of the State Legislature. I think the plaintiff's remedy lies in an appeal to the State courts, in the absence of any law of Congress on the subject.

Justice Peckham Hears Appeals.

Justice Rufus W. Peckham presided in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in this city yesterday for the first time since his appointment to the United States Supreme Court.

Among the lawyers interested in the fourteen cases on the court's calendar, and who greeted Justice Peckham on his first appearance, were ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, Edwin H. Brown, ex-Commissioner of Patents Charles E. Mitchell, Edmund Wetmore, B. F. See, Anthony Gref, Donald D. Duncan, Herbert Knight, Allan McCullough, Edward N. Dickerson, Lawrence Godkin, Arthur H. Masten, and George Zabriskie.

The patent case of Tuttle against Claflin occupied the entire time of the court for the day.

Justice Keogh Adjourns His Court.

Justice Keogh of the Second Department of the Supreme Court, who was assigned by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court last week to preside in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court for the remainder of this month, opened court in the Criminal Court Building at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning.

Immediately after opening court he adjourned it again until 9:30 o'clock Friday. He announced that he has an unfinished case in Westchester to hear.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 40 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

28—Morris & Cummings Dredging Company vs. tug F. N. Brown. 23—Harris vs. Steamship H. M. Whitney. 35—Metropolitan Steamship Company vs. Harris.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Peckham, Associate Justice; Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ. Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

10—Miller vs. Donovan. 22—Glenn vs. Porter. 23—Fearing vs. Glenn. 45—Tebbetts vs. Mercantile Credit Guarantee Company. 66—Evening Post Publishing Company vs. Voigh. 67—Press Publishing Company vs. Munroe. 74—United States vs. Coudert. 88—Orvis vs. Wells, Fargo & Co. 148—Bonsack Machine Company vs. Elliott, (preferred.) 149—Bonsack Machine Company vs. National Cigarette and Tobacco Company, (preferred.) 150—Bonsack Machine Company vs. same, (preferred.) 158—Sidell vs. Missouri Pacific Railroad, (preferred.)

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

People ex rel. Isaac Leroy, appellant, vs. James H. Foley.—Motion by T. E. Hancock, Attorney General, to place cause on calendar.

Robert L. Hovey, appellant, vs. Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company.—Motion for leave to withdraw appeal. I. H. Maynard for motion, M. C. Spratt opposed.

In the matter of the application of Caroline J. Newey to compel executors to account.—Motion to dismiss appeal. L. B. Pike for motion, Royal Corbin for respondent.

Philip Schuyler vs. Ernest Curtis and others.—Motion to amend remittitur. Charles M. Desmond for motion, James B. Ludlow opposed.

Edward Marshall vs. George T. Murdock and others, appellants.—Motion for reargument submitted.

Catharine C. Ellison vs. Elizabeth P. Westcott and others, appellants.—Motion for reargument submitted.

Louise Carison vs. Maria L. Wintersen, appellant.—Motion for reargument submitted.

John E. Domschke vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company and another.—Motion for reargument submitted.

John H. Farrelly vs. George J. Hubbard, appellant.—Argued by Lewis E. Carr for appellant, John H. Lyon for respondent.

In the matter of the final accounting of William E. Scott and another, as assignees, &c., and another, respondents, William E. Scott and another, as assignees, and another, appellants.—Lewis E. Carr for appellants, John W. Lyon for respondent, Laura C. Aber.

People ex rel. Michael Doherty, Bernard Meehan, and John W. Hock, appellants, vs. James J. Martin and others, Police Commissioners.—Argued by B. F. Tracy, Louis J. Grant, and Edmund L. Mooney for appellants, D. J. Dean for respondents.

The National Shoe and Leather Bank of New-York vs. Amelia F. Baker.—Argued by B. F. Tracy for appellant, James L. Bishop for respondent.

People vs. Commercial Alliance Life Insurance Company, Buel, Toucey & Whiting, claimants, appellants.—Argued by Oliver P. Buel for appellants, William S. Maddox for respondent.

The Aultman and Taylor Company, appellant, vs. Frederick J. Syme.—Argued by William H. Blymier for appellant, Edward M. Brown for respondent.

Joseph H. Sulzbacher vs. J. Cawthera & Co., appellants.—Argued by Emanuel Blumenstell for appellants, Charles Strauss for respondent.

Oliver M. Arkenburgh vs. Robert H. Arkenburgh, appellant.—Argued by Charles E. Soultier for appellant, Robert F. Little for respondent.

The calendar for Tuesday is Nos. 1087, 297, 361, 368, 369, 376, 386, and 391.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Rumsey, O'Brien, and Ingraham, JJ. Opens at 1 P. M.

Enumerated Motions.—31—United States National Bank vs. Underhill. 94—Cahill vs. Mulligan. 73—O'Beirne vs. Bullis. 97—Walthear vs. Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company. 47—Foster vs. Tannenbaum. 90—Allen vs. Arkenbergh. 91—Kinsey vs. same. 92—Kinsey vs. same. 93—Adams vs. same. 66—Wilhelm vs. Pidergreen. 41—Dovale vs. Ackerman. 2—People, &c. vs. Friedland. 99—Earle vs. Gorham Manufacturing Company. 10—People, ex rel., Mitchell vs. La Grange. 29—Welsh vs. Murray. 40—Duchenes vs. Haymen. 42—Lawrence vs. Niagara Fire Insurance Company. 62—Matter of McCord. 55—Williams vs. Hays. 44—Heye vs. Tilford.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—People vs. Commercial Alliance Life Insurance Company. 2—Carroll vs. Herlich. 3—Kinseller vs. Brownell. 4—Bolger vs. Brownell. 5—Aspinwall vs. Hart. 6—People vs. American Steam Boiler Insurance Company. 7—Pursell Manufacturing Company vs. Grant. 8—People vs. New-York and Boston Insurance Company. 9—Dean vs. County of Queens. 10—Smith vs. Ferguson. 11—De Carone vs. McBride. 12—O'Brien vs. Greiff. 13—McWalters vs. Hamilton. 14—Brosen vs. Maher. 15—Cook vs. Cook. 16—Westphal vs. Hall. 17—Seaboard National Bank vs. American Tract Society. 18—Macy vs. Willing. 19—Stern vs. Pappaport. 20—Matter of Parke. 21—Matter of Empire State Bank. 22—Hohn vs. Carroll. 23—Brainard Quarry Company vs. Regan. 24—Griswold vs. Caldwell. 25—Matter of Dennison. 26—Fee vs. Kelly. 27—Friend vs. Fitzsimons. 28—Allenstein vs. Phelan. 29—The Meerbott Manufacturing Company vs. Lehr. 30—American Electric Works vs. Barney & Chapin. 31—Dater vs. Thorne. 32—Putnam vs. Palliser. 33—Matter of Hunt. 34—Matter of Shields. 35—Matter of Parke. 36—Buchanni vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 37—Dehler vs. Farmers' Feed Company. 38—Van Bokkelen vs. Van Bokkelen. 39—Vroom vs. Palmer. 40—Matter of Kluminaker. 41—Ladenburg vs. Commercial Bank of Newfoundland. 42—Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway Company vs. Graham. 43—Monnetti vs. Chardon. 44—Importers and Traders' National Bank vs. Sudenkamp. 45—Jones vs. Jackett. 46—Hirsch vs. Dutton. 47—People vs. Ball. 48—Hoffman vs. Gross. 49—Moskowitz vs. Garlick. 50—Macgowan vs. Macgowan. 51—Potter vs. New-York Recorder. 52—National Shoe and Leather Bank vs. Quackenbush. 53—Hitchings vs. Kugelman. 54—Silver vs. Western Assurance Company of Canada.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Motions.—Matter of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, between Third Avenue and Crotona Park. Husted vs. Van Ness. Matter of opening One Hundred and Eighty-second Street.

Preferred Causes.—2351—Beach vs. Beach. 2350—Weil vs. Steinberg. 1992—People ex rel. Scott vs. Dutton.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar to be called in Special Term, Part IV., at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

Law and Fact.—1478—Fairchild vs. Yoran. 1061—Aultmon & Taylor Company vs. Syme. 1285—Marshall vs. De Cordova. 1223—Bennett vs. Bennett. 1667—Maloney vs. Nelson. 1686—Hoogan vs. Leo. 1714—Waldmayer vs. Uhlmann. 1453—J. Kiechler & Co. vs. Brady. 1743—Levy vs. Langer. 1744—Maisel vs. same. 1745—Ringler vs. Ringler. 1397—Allen vs. Allen. 1262—Lemein vs. Lemein. 1577—Kipp vs. Van Valkenburgh. 1677—Broadbelt vs. Loew. 929—Ingelow vs. Yulon. 1360—Block vs. Stuart. 1747—Andreas vs. Andreas. 1663—Goodale vs. Fulton. 1570—Mechanics and Traders' Bank vs. Schwab. 1344—United States Trust Company vs. Bostelman. 1692—Milbank vs. American Surety Company. 1697—Goldstein vs. Claflin. 1190—Tomkins vs. Seaton. 1632—Benedict vs. Marx. 922—Garrettson vs. Edison Illuminating Light Company.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1754.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I. (Criminal Branch.)—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on 5853—Gabel vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 6348—Weiner vs. O'Neill. 3597—Love vs. Sexton. 6854—Brown vs. Kaufman. 2850—Bryant vs. Ondrak. 5354—Mohnelli vs. The Mayor, &c. 2604—The Mayor, &c., vs. Vail. 3805—Searle vs. Third Avenue Railroad. 7128—Brennan vs. Colleran. 7081—Tannenbaum vs. Fleischhauer. 7076—Karl vs. Cassigen & Price Brewing Company. 5798—Buchanan vs. Tilden. 7051—Albright vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 7255—Lilianthal vs. Levy. 7176—Anglo-American Cycle Fitting Company vs. Wilson.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Terms Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

Unsafe building, 541 West Twenty-first Street. 1592—Jones vs. Union Railway Company. 1753—Reilly vs. Wallace. 1940—Cone vs. Empire Plaid Mills. 3023—Phillips vs. Lewis. 1389—Bathrick vs. Coffin. 611—Van Sicien vs. Miller. 1839—Vaughan vs. Smith. 1673—Spears vs. Gray. 1698—Winkler vs. Lyons. 2035—Putzel vs. J. Freeman Shoe Manufacturing Company. 2124—Oehse vs. Showers. 2240—Beard vs. Mutual Company. 1900—Southern National Bank vs. Beecher, Schenck & Co. 1951—Same vs. same.

Highest number reached in regular call, 2250.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Gliegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Trial Term, Part VII., at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Terms Parts VII., VIII., and IX.

1392—Gutwillig vs. Lombard, Ayres & Co. 2046—Tuck vs. Goldberger. 1185—Blake vs. Clausen. 1956—Markham vs. McQuirk. 1091—Wilson vs. Dickey. 1858—David Stevenson Brewing Company vs. Carragen. 1096—Smith vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 1197—Mooney vs. The Mayor, &c. 1585—Smith vs. Bailey. 1438—Hettrick vs. McLaughlin. 270—Blen vs. New-York City Mission and Tract Society.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts X. and XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S. Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.: Herman G. Carter, Charles Cronkright, Theodore Gautier, Timothy Harrington, Louis Koelle. At 2 P. M.: Margaret P. Meldrum and Martin Backus. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Chambers of the Surrogate Court in County Court House at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens in Room 12 City Hall at 10 A. M. Motions.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Room 20 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

3346—Rosenfeld vs. Tamsen. 3347—Elenreiter vs. same. 431—Washington Storage Warehouse and Van Company vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 3433½—Dunn vs. Wehle. 884—J. E. Linde Paper Company vs. Supreme Council Order of Round Robin. 801—Legrand vs. Ward. 372—Strauss vs. Runkel. 1937—Casey vs. Cosmopolitan Club. 351—Balaski vs. Hamburg-American Packet Company. 932—Johnson vs. Meyer. 287—Trenkman vs. Schneider. 288—Same vs. same. 793—Fitzgerald vs. Bernay. 878—Paskinska vs. Sella.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Room 21 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

3077—Cowan vs. Tamsen. 3078—Mendelsohn vs. same. 1027—Cudlipp vs. Olive. 962—Waun vs. Nichols. 984—Johnson vs. Maxwell. 391—Froman vs. Kraus. 301—Baker vs. Thomas. 309—Spence vs. Leavett. 419—Friend vs. Yetter. 3568—Sickels vs. Franken. 575—Rosberg vs. Gernlym. 1035—Grompert vs. Fishel. 986—Heilner vs. Cantor. 957—Tyler vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1037—Keister vs. Stofford. 518—Egan vs. Terwillinger. 88½—Carroll vs. Stern. 1040—Mann vs. Le Boutillier. 1045—Dennis vs. Klingler.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Conlan, J. Held in Room 15 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

724—Photo-Engraving Company vs. Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter. 632—Evans vs. Mack. 1021—Smith vs. Wagner. 678—Ferris vs. Brady. 671—Deutsch vs. Adamm. 897—Brase vs. Engelge. 690½—McConnell vs. Potter. 915—Glaser vs. Albert. 714—Hess vs. Kircher. 867—Schey vs. Cohen. 897—Brase vs. Engelge. 918—Carley vs. Passavant. 1018—Horwitz vs. Jaeger. 658—Wels vs. Metropolitan Museum of Art. 853—Paulson vs. Howden. 871—Gleason vs. Tarbell. 718—Rosenfel vs. Carr & Brown Company. 719—Beadleston & Woers vs. same. 689—Trites vs. Wilson. 690½—McConnell vs. Potter. 608—Appleton vs. Walsh.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Van Wyck, C.J.—Held in Room 19 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear.

Short Causes.—3027—Filan vs. Bach. 3409—East Side Bank vs. Iatenstein. 3226—Berber vs. Starr. 3751—Nolte vs. Nolte. 3803—Kinsey vs. Allen. 3804—Same vs. same. 2316—Ryer vs. Borges. 3889—Dennison vs. Hageman. 3602—Hannemann vs. Parison. 3070½—Boyd vs. L. H. Quinn & Co. 3754—Reilly vs. Dewitt. 3730—Hanover National Bank vs. John Kroder. 3205—Bechtold vs. Proben. 3758—Page vs. Kellogg. 3832—Buck vs. Lusk. 3806—Gallick vs. Judson. 3805—Luf vs. same.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assitant District Attorney Townsend for the People.

1—James Gougherty. 2—Joseph Stern. 3—John Cauley. 4—Raphael Deccesso. 5—Giovanni Dichatasa. 6—Berif Pellkan, Kahlman Freedman, Michael Luckman, and Jacob Augald. 7—Abe Kirstein. 8—David Magnus. 9—Charles Healy. 10—John Metz. 11 George H. Graves. 12—Edward L. Studwell.

Pleadings.—1—Charles Miller, Joseph H. Lawlor, George Stewart, and Joseph De Milto. 2—John McCormack. 3—John Warring. 4—Joseph Hoffman. 5—Bernard Mackell. 6—David Rogers. 7—William H. Kenny. 8—William May. 9—James Rafrice. 10—George Burns and James Carney.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for the People.

1—Frank Bruno. 2—John Murray and Charles Johnson. 3—Edward Coogan. 4—John Rooney and Michael Blake. 5—James O'Connor. 6—George St. Clair. 7—James McGovern. 8—Edward Abrams. 9—John Burke. 10—Abraham Gettner. 11—Andres Campione. 12—Annie Dixon and Mary Sorrell. 13—James Sweeny and James Williams. 14—Edward Siegel.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Martine for the People.

1—John Carroll. 2—Alexander S. Carnes. 3—Charles F. Brunder. 4—Thomas Shanahan. 5—Frank Martin. 6—Charles Dinsmore. 7—Thomas Jackson. 8—William Hall. 9—Preston Dewyese and Henry Kelly. 10—Minziato Lope. 11 John Mack. 12—George Zahn. 13—John Wagner. 14—Sam Wah. 15—Patrick

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sale of a Fifth Avenue Leasehold and Other Property—To-day's Auction Offerings.

Messrs. Frederick Southack & Co. have sold for Samuel and Henry Corn the leasehold of the eight-story fire-proof building at 91 and 93 Fifth Avenue, 56.6 by 117, with L to Seventeenth Street. The Messrs. Corn were criticised by many real estate men for their temerity in putting up so good a building on leased land, but they rented all of it, excepting the stores, before the structure was finished, and have now sold it at a profit. One thing that added to the expense of construction was a bit of the old Minetta Creek, which had to be dealt with.

Mr. C. E. Harrell has sold for Samuel and Henry Corn the two lots on the north side of West Eighteenth Street, 185 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 50 by 92, to Walker & Lawson, at $130,000. The lots form the westerly portion of the plot formerly covered by St. Ann's Protestant Episcopal Church and rectory.

Messrs. Sonn Brothers have bought, at $62,500, the northwest corner of Central Park West and One Hundred and Second Street, 100 by 100.

The four-story brick and stone dwelling 130 West Seventy-ninth Street, 24 by 88 by 102.2, has been sold to Mr. Vietor at about $50,000.

Mr. William R. Lloyd, with George R. Read, has leased for the Home Life Insurance Company to H. B. Ansorge the store at 256 Broadway, for five years, at $8,000 per year.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Mr. George R. Read sold under foreclosure to the plaintiff, Willard E. Hoyt, at $19,900, the five-story brick flat, with store, 1,468 Amsterdam Avenue, west side, 75 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 24.11 by 100.

Mr. William Kennelly sold under foreclosure to the plaintiff, William C. Lester, at $14,383.34, the five-story brick tenement, with store, at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Eighth Street, 25.10½ by 95.

Frank L. Fisher Co. has sold for E. T. Mostert a four-story brownstone dwelling, 18 by 56 by 100, with extension, 116 West Eightieth Street, to a Mr. Duncan, for $30,000.

To-day's auction sales are especially notable. They include the offering by Mr. George R. Read of the Brush estate property, consisting of business property and dwellings, and that of the Cushman property, embracing the northeast corner of Maiden Lane and Broadway and an Eighth Avenue corner. These will be held at the Exchange room in Liberty Street. In addition, at 111 Broadway, Mr. Peter F. Meyer will offer east side property by executors' order, and there will be legal sales by Mr. Meyer, Philip A. Smyth, D. Phoenix Ingraham, and William Kennelly. Details of sales are subjoined, all to take place at 111 Broadway unless otherwise stated:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., executors' sale, as follows: 11 Avenue C, southwest corner of Second Street, 18 by 56, two and three story brick and frame buildings; also, 254 Seventh Street, south side, 296.9½ feet east of Avenue C, 18 by 90.10, four-story brick building; also, 270 Seventh Street, 22.8 by 90.10, four-story and basement brick dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee, 19 Guilford Place, (137 East Forty-fifth Street,) north side, 282 feet west of Third Avenue, 18 by 100.5, three-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $11,600.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, George Cottrell, referee, 113 West Eighty-ninth Street, north side, 225 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 25 by 100.8¾, five-story brick and stone flat. Due on judgment, $3,900; on prior mortgage, $21,000.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Eugene Durnin, referee, 305 East Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement, with two stores. Due on judgment, $6,280.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Emmet R. Olcott, referee, 71 Convent Avenue, east side, 699.6 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 20 by 100, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,920; on prior mortgage, $25,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Samuel B. Paul, referee, 61 Lewis Street, east side, 80 feet south of Rivington Street, 20 by 50, three-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $2,025.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, John H. Judge, referee, 2,702 Third Avenue, east side, 28.0¼ feet south of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, 28.0¼ by 72.6¾ by 25 by 85.2½, three-story brick building, with store; also, 2,750 Third Avenue, east side, 112.0½ feet north of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 28.0¼ by 100.11 by 25 by 122.6, two-story frame building, with store in front and store with baker's oven in rear.

At 59 Liberty Street.—By George R. Read, Brush estate sale, as follows: No. 125 Greene Street, west side, 145 feet north of Prince Street, 25 by 100, five-story basement and 3-sacellar brick and iron building; also, 507 Sixth Avenue, west side, 64 feet north of Thirtieth Street, 17 by 53.7 by 17.4 by 50, four-story brick building; also, southeast corner of Grand Street and Bowery, 50 by 75, five-story and basement brick and iron building; also, northwest corner of Bowery and Spring Street, 50.7 by 50.7 by 30.6 by 101.2, three-story brick building; also, 441 to 445 Sixth Avenue, west side, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Streets, 49.4½ by 100, three two-story brick buildings, and L to 100½ and 102 West Twenty-seventh Street, 35 by 24.8¾, one and three story buildings; also, 349 to 359 Lenox Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, six four-story and basement brick dwellings, each 16.6 or 17 by 48.6 by 74; also, 102 to 112 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, six four-story and basement brick dwellings, each 12½ or 13 by 48 by 99.11; also, northeast corner of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and Eighth Avenue, 25 by 100, five-story brick flat, with store; also, 2,132 to 2,138 Eighth Avenue, adjoining, four two-story brick buildings, with stores, each 25 by 50 by 100.

At 59 Liberty Street.—By George R. Read, auction sale, 139 and 141 Eighth Avenue, southwest corner of Seventeenth Street, 46 by 100 by 45.6 by 100, two three-story and attic brick buildings.

At 59 Liberty Street.—By R. V. Harnett & Co., 174 Broadway, northeast corner of Maiden Lane, 25 by 50, six-story brick building, with store; also, southwest corner of Eighth Avenue and Forty-ninth Street, 125.10 by 125 by 100.5 by jog 25 by 25.5 by 150; also, 139 West Eighty-sixth Street, north side, 378 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 23 by 100.8½, four-story stone-front dwelling.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

No. 410 West Thirty-seventh Street, by Christian Shafers of 354 West Thirty-seventh Street, three-story brick workshop; cost, $6,000.

No. 208 Bleecker Street, by the N. Law estate, one-story brick workshop; cost, $1,500.

Northwest corner Ludlow and Stanton Streets, by the estate of J. R. Winthrop, at 20 Union Square, five-story brick stores and flat; cost, $20,000.

No. 419 Lexington Avenue, by John Touney, alterations to three-story brick and stone dwelling; cost, $6,000.

No. 39 East Seventy-second Street, by Mattie H. Seeligman, alterations to four-story brick dwelling; cost, $7,500.

No. 231 West Boulevard, by John Moje, alterations to four-story brick store, meeting room, dwelling; cost, $2,500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Feb. 17.

90TH ST, s s, 163 ft w of 8th Av, 18x 100.8; Isaac Untermeyer and others to Randolph Guggenheimer..... $1

SAME PROPERTY; Randolph Guggenheimer and wife to Oscar T. Mackey and another..... 30,500

80TH ST, 127 West; same to same..... 32,500

70TH ST, s s, 484.6 ft w of West End Av, 12.9x100.5; Armintha Merritt to Joseph E. Weed..... 1

57TH ST, 56 East; Fanny E. Harris to Mary ... Robbins..... 65,000

81ST ST, 156 East; William L. Evans to Babette Wahlig..... 1

57TH ST, s's, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 25x13— A. H. Stevens and wife to W. R. Wilp ox..... 1

64TH ST, n s, 357.6 ft w of 9th Av, 17.6x100.5; Marie Van D. Brown and another to Samuel C. Blackwell and wife..... 23,000

80TH ST, 130 West; John Cabot to Caroline A. Cabot..... 1

9TH AV, 598; Protus Scholl and another, executors, to Charles Beck and another. 20,475

73D ST, s s, 175 ft w of West End Av, 25x102.2; William C. Adams and wife to Antoinette G. H. Fahys..... 1

68TH ST, n s, 68 ft e of Columbus Av, 18x100.5; Edward Kilpatrick and wife to James C. Perry, as executor and trustee..... 32,500

56TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 7th Av, 25x81.8; John P. McKeen to Mayer L. Sire..... 38,000

116TH ST, s s, 121 ft w of 5th Av, 26x 100.11; James C. Perry, individual and as executor and trustee, to Edward Kilpatrick..... 30,000

76TH ST, 32 East; Edith C. Haines to Mary R. Haines..... 1

92D ST, 28 East; Charles Liebmann and wife to Amanda L. Hoff..... 1

88TH ST, n s, 260 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.8; Sandor Kohn and wife to Mary Macdonald..... 1

2D AV, e s, n of 80th St, 25x80; Matilda Teschemacher to P. A. Botty..... 1,000

100TH ST, s s, 105 ft w of 2d Av, 25x 100.11; Annie E. Brandt and another to Mary Quinn..... 1

115TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 2d Av, 25x 100.10; Louis Fragor to Frank Garofolo.. 1

LOT 264, map Section A, Vyse estate; David McNeill and wife to Adele W. E. Heatley..... 4,500

HOFFMAN ST, n w s, Lot 109, map by Andrew Findley, March 14, 1851; The Hebrew Benefit Society of the City of New-York to James J. Bray..... 3,350

JEROME AV, e s, 161.7 ft s of Van Courtlandt Av, 25x100; Mary A. Tower to Marie S. Del Gaizo..... 500

149TH ST, n s, 650 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 94x102.2x72.3x99.11; Andrew H. Sands, Frederic P. Sands, and others, to Margaret O'Brien..... 42,000

114TH ST, 303 West; Alphonse Hogenaur and others to John M. Calhoun..... 1

96TH ST, 47 West; Judson Lawson and wife to Emil Loeb..... 1

WEST END AV, e s, 50.11 ft s of 101st St, 25x100; James Bradley and wife to Alexander McClean..... 1

WEST END AV, e s, 50.11 ft s of 101st St, 25x100; Alexander McClean and wife to James Bradley..... 1

104TH ST, 29 West; Emil Loeb and another to Judson Lawson..... 1

AMSTERDAM AV., n e corner of 142d St; 100x30; Charles T. Barney and wife to Edward Hirsh..... 1

3D AV, w s, 128 ft n of 148th St, 05x 67.1x53.8x29.11; Franklin A. Wilcox and wife to David L. Phillips..... 1

150TH ST, n s, 166.10 ft w of Mott Av, 16.8x125; George E. Weller to Catherine E. Weller..... 1

HOME ST, s s, 262.1 ft e of Stebbins Av, 25x65.1x irregular; Adele W. E. Heatley to David McNeill..... 3,000

HEWITT PL, w s, 69.6 ft n of Leggett Av, 25x119.5x26.9x110; Simon Danzig and others to Joseph Kalisher..... 1,000

PROSPECT AV, s e s, 200.6 ft n e of Home St, 75x104.3x irr3x62.5; Henry D. Tiffany, as trustee to Mary L. Tiffany..... 10

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 386.8 ft n of Home St, 52x136.7x69.0x130.8; Mary L. Tiffany to Henry D. Tiffany, as trustee..... 10&c

CFNTRE ST, 62; Mary A. Levesey and others to Charles Heins..... 20,200

MONROE ST, 135, Jacob Samuelson and wife to Sarah R. Nishkofsky..... 18,000

MADISON ST, 211, Allen St, w s, 175 ft s of Stanton St, 25x187.6; Isabella S. Berwin to Valentine Gumprecht..... 76,000

CANAL ST, 392, Robert D. Murray, referee, to Frederick E. Pitkin..... 29,850

CHRYSTIE ST, e s, 249.3 ft s of Houston St, 25x75; Benjamin H. Shulman to Julia B. Shulman..... 1

DOWNING ST, 49 and 51; Jacob Bloom and wife to John F. Caragher and others..... 1

GROVE ST, 19 and 21; Alphonse Hogenauer and others to Elizabeth Wesslau and others..... 46,000

141ST ST, s s, 181.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 16.8x100; Martha W. Platt to David Selig and another..... 1

141ST ST, s, 198.2 ft e of Alexander Av, 16 8x100; William M. Hoes, referee, to Patrick H. Duffy..... 5,050

134TH ST, n s, 206.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 25x100; Joseph Egleton and wife to William Spleker..... 6,800

141ST ST, s s, 181.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 16.8x100; William M. Hoes, referee, to Ernest J. Stark and another..... 5,100

4TH ST, w s, 75 ft s of 13th Av, 39x52.6; Catherine Malzewske to Andrew Selinski and wife..... 450

YORK ST, 11 and 13; Robert D. Murray, referee, to Frederick E. Pitkin..... 29,750

WOOSTER ST, 224; George L. Ronalds to Daniel Lord and another..... 12,500

GREAT JONES ST, s s, Lot 52, map of Samuel Jones; Emily P. Brown and others to Edward Man..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; Edward Man to Emily P. Brent and another..... 1

BOWERY, 334 and 336, also w s of Bowery, 52 ft n of Bond St; William F. Havemeyer and wife to James Birchett. 1

LEWIS ST, s s, 68 ft n of Houston St, 30.8x100; David Mayer and wife to Mathias Mayer..... 19,000

BOWERY, 334 and 336, also w s of Bowery, 52 ft n of Bond St; William R. Wilcox to William F. Havemeyer ... 1

PERRY ST, 97; Louis Hanneman, referee, to Peter Dresener..... 1,940

PELISSIER, Margarette, to George H. Anderson; 510 Broome St..... 20,000

3D AV, 584; Lucia M. Cohen to Charity Solis Cohen..... 1

197TH ST, 222 and 130 East; Walter C. Hennessy and wife to Maria T. Horner.. 1

7TH AV, e s, 55.6 ft s of 22d St, 18.6x50, 201 7th Av; Elvira L. Van Buren to Frederick Bardusch..... 17,750

53D ST, s s, 300 ft e of 7th Av, 18.9x100.5; William Speyb, jr., and wife to Terence Loughran..... 1

51ST ST, 242 East; Gustav Kaliski and wife to Mary A. MacDonald..... 1

54TH ST, 217 East; Mary A. MacDonald to Gustav Kaliski..... 1

2D AV, e s, 75.5 ft n of 103d St, 25x74.7; Sophia Schuster to David Vandewart.. 16,000

141ST ST, s s, 198.2 ft e of old line of Alexander Av, 16.8x100; Martha W. Platt to Patrick H. Duffy..... 1

Recorded Leases.

BERG, Amelia F., to Frederick Kirschemman; 2,388 1st Av, 5 years 1 month..$540 $720

GOLDBERG, Moses, to Leo Singer; 77 Eldridge St, 1 year 7 months..... 480

GOMEZ, Horatio, to Ada M. Traver; 87 Greenwich St, 21 years..... 700

HOWENSTINE, William G., and another, to John McMahon; 452 Greenwich St, and 21 Desbrosses St, 5 years..... 2,250

JAQUES, David R., to Alexander Gippert and another; 51 Whitehall St, 3 years.... 3,600

LEVERICH, Annie F., to Frederick Hoop; 2127 Madison St, corner Clinton St, 3 years..... 1,000

SAME to same; 259 Madison St, 3 years.. 650

McCORMICK, Michael, to Valentine Krug; 1,355 5th Av, corner 113th St, 5 years 1 month..... 1,800

REYNOLDS, Sarah B., to Marla Hennig; n s of 5th St, 259.8 ft e of Avenue B, 16.8x97, 10 years..... 350

SEBASTIAN, Fischer, and wife to William Eckert; 537 Courtlandt Av, 3 years..... 600

Recorded Mortgages.

ANDERSON, George H., to Marguerite Pelissier; 510 Broome St, 1 year..... $20,000

AGATE, Ambrose J., and wife to Emily S. Dow; s s of 175th St, 721.5 ft e of Franklin Av, 3 years..... 3,000

ADAMS, William C., and wife to Sarah T. Adams; s of 72d St, 175 ft w of West End Av, 1 year..... 20,000

ALLARD, Robert J., and wife to Daniel I. Appleton; 1,551 Broadway, lease, 1 year..... 1,500

BARDUSCH, Frederick, to Elvira L. Van Buren; e s of 7th Av, 55.6 ft s of 22d St, 5 years..... 7,000

BRAY, James J., and wife to the Hebrew Mutual Benefit Society; n s of Hoffman St, being Lot 3, ½ of 109, map of Fordham, 3 years..... 3,350

BALDWIN, Mary E. G. and Homer R., to James C. Bell; w s of Valentine Av, 408.5 ft s of road from Centre Bridge to Tuckahoe Depot, 6 months..... 600

BECK, Charles and Henry, to George J. Bauernschmidt; e s of 9th Av, 20.1 ft s of 43d St, 5 years..... 10,000

SAME to same; same property, 1 year.... 4,500

BROWN, Michael, and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 262 West 71st St, 3 years..... 12,000

CLARK, Thomas J. and John J., and wives to Alfred N. Cohen; e s of Washington St, 84.8 ft s of Bank St, 2 years.. 2,467

COHEN, Hannah, to Simon Williamson; e s of Prospect Av, 116 ft n of Dawson St, 3 months..... 1,500

CIESIELSKI, John, to Joseph Hanskevitch; Lot 147, map of Wakefield, 1 year..... 200

CUTLER, Condict W., and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 135 West 76th St, 5 years..... 10,000

DAVIES, Alice, to John E. Lockwood; s s of Terrace View Av, Lots 217 to 220, map of North Marble Hill, 1 year..... 3,000

FAKE, A. James, and wife to Jane M. Smith; n or n w s of Tremont Av, at e s of Lot 60, map of Kingsland estate, 3 months..... 800

FAHYS, Antoinette G. H., to executors of William H. Gleason; s s of 73d St, 175 ft w of West End Av, 1 year..... 10,000

FOLEY, John A., and Charles V. T., individually and as executors of Arthur M. Foley, to Mary V. Phillips; s s of 13th St, 98 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years..... 1,575

GILBERT, Frank W., to Charles Riley; s s of 134th St, 360 ft w of 5th Av, 9 months..... 37,500

GAROFALO, Frank, to Louis Prager; s s of 115th St, 150 ft e of 2d Av, 3½ years..... 2,500

GRANT, William, and wife to Mary M. Collyer, guardian of William L. Collyer; e s of King's Bridge Road, 26.2 ft n of 166th St, 1 year..... 500

SAME to John B. Tompkins; e s of King's Bridge Road, 52.5 ft n of 166th St, 1 year..... 700

HOLDER, Allen M., to A. Cruickshank; w s of Anthony Av, 23.1 ft n of Berry St, 3 months..... 1,000

HESSELL, George, and Thomas Cowman and wives to Helen R. Viele; s e s of Lind Av, 283.7 ft s w of Union St, 3½ years..... 4,500

SAME to same; s e s of Lind Av, 257.10 ft s w of Union St, 3½ years..... 4,500

HOFFMANN, Julius C., and wife to William M. Chapman; 1,642 Park Av, 1 year..... 2,500

HICKS, Margaret, to Lucy R. Comfort; n s of Boston Av, 48.7 ft e of Suburban Pl, 3 years..... 1,600

HOPCRAFT, Robert T., to Charles S. Sentell; e s of West Broadway, 100 ft n of Grand St, 25 days..... 2,857

HERSCHMANN, Rosa, to trustees &c. of Edward J. King; e s of Avenue C, 24 ft n of 4th St, 5 years..... 15,000

HUMPHREY, Henry J., to Rachel L. Epstein, 117 East 14th St, notes ... 1,500

HENNESSY, Walter G., and wife to George F. Canfield, trustee of A. W. Canfield; 134 East 19th St, 3 years.. 10,000

JACOB, August, and wife to Judson S. Todd; s e corner of 2d Av and 91st St, 6 months..... 10,000

JOHNSON, John H., and wife to George W. R. Matteson and others, trustees of John C. Brown; w s of Broad St, 108.5 ft s of Exchange Pl &c, 3 years..... 75,000

JOHNSON, Trina, and Charles F., to Paul Johnson; e s of Edgecombe Av, 1,226.10 ft s from south boundary of High Bridge Park, 5 years..... 4,700

KALISHER, Jos., to Simon Danzig, and G. S. Kutz; w s of Hewitt Pl, 69.7 ft n of Leggett Av, 1 1-3 years..... 950

SAME to same; same property, 1 1-3 years. 300

City Real Estate for Sale.

Purchasers of Real Estate
who desire a loan to complete their purchase can save money by applying to
TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST Co
Offices { 55 Liberty St., N. Y. / 26 Court St., Brooklyn. / N. E. cor. 58th St. & 7th Ave., N. Y.
CAPITAL.....$2,000,000.
SURPLUS.....$1,250,000.

MONEY TO LOAN.
4% New-York City Property Only.
4, 4½, and 5 %.
LOW CHARGES.
R. F. SHROPSHIRE,
44 WALL ST.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

To Let for Business Purposes.

NOS. 209-211-213 EAST 23D STREET.
To Let—Modern fireproof six-story building; concrete floors, passenger and freight elevators, electric light and power, steam heat; suitable for offices, showrooms, or light manufacturing; immediate possession. Apply on premises, or to owner, CASS REALTY CORPORATION, No. 503 5th Av.

THE STORE, 2,264 3d AV., WEST SIDE, BE-tween 123d and 124th Sts., now occupied as a grocery, ROBERT I. BROWN, 20 Nassau St.

Assignments of Mortgages.

BEADLESTON, Alfred U., and another, executors of William H. Beadleston, to Isaac Danenberg..... $10,000

FLEGENHEIMER, Henry to John Oehler. 516

GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE Title Guarantee Company to Frederick A. O. Schwartz..... 20,000

JAFFRAY, Helen, guardian of Arthur W. and Helen F. Jaffray, to Helen Jaffray.. 8,000

LORD, John T., and William H. Simonson, trustees, to the German Savings Bank of New-York, (two assignments).. 7,000

PROCHAZKA, Katharina, to American Surety Company of New-York..... 1

SENGENS, William E., to Henry Fleg-enheimer..... 516

SMITH, Eliz H., and others, administrators, and James W. Smith to Eliz H. Smith..... 30,625

SAMD to same; as above..... 5,038

SNOW, Fred A., to the Continental Trust Company of New-York..... 1

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to John W. Warner..... 12,500

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF New-York to John Konvalinka..... 1

WESSLAU, Elizabeth, and others, executors of Julius Wesslau, to Alphonse Hagenauer..... 6,060

WINKLER, Edward, to Frederick A. Snow 1

WADDINGTON, Mary A., to Virginia Clark; Lot 130 to 136 West Houston St, 2 to 20 Varick Place, or Sullivan St; 172 to 186 and 208 Bleecker St, 61 to 85 McDougal St, 1 to 36 Cottage Place, 74 to 96 McDougal St, one-fifth part, 13 months..... 5,000

WILCOX, William R., to Alexander H. Stevens; s s of 57th St, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year..... 37,500

KING, Henrietta L., Gertrude K., Schuyler, and others, trustees of Cornelius L. King, to Virginia Clark; 130 to 158 West Houston St, 2 to 20 Varick Place or Sullivan St, 172 to 186 Bleecker St, 61 to 85, and 74 to 96 McDougall St, and 1 to 36 Cottage Place, four-fifths part, 13 months..... 10,000

KING, Henrietta L., to Virginia Clark; same property, one-fifth part, 13 months..... 5,000

McNEILL, David, to Adele W. E. Heatley; s s Home St, 253 ft e of Stebbins Av, installments..... 1,250

MICHAELIS, Adolphus, and Henry, Elizabeth W. White; n s 107th St, 73 ft w of 2d Av, 3½ years..... 10,000

McCLEAN, Alexander, and wife to William L. Raymond, trustee of Thomas McMullen; e s West End Av, 50.11 ft s of 101st St, 3 years..... 28,000

McKeen, James R., to L. Lindsey Fountaine; s s 56th St, 125 ft e of 7th Av, 6 months..... 200

O'BRIEN, Margaret, to Andrew H. Sands; n s 149th St, 650 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 2 years..... 20,250

SAME to Frederic P. Sands; same property, 2 years..... 10,125

SAME to trustee of Austin L. Sands, deceased; same property, 2 years..... 10,125

OLERLE, Annie, to John Oehler; n s of 54th St; 283.9 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year... 200

PERRY, James C., to Edward Kilpatrick; n s of 68th St; 68 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year..... 3,684

PITKIN, Frederick E., to The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; 392 Canal St, 1 year..... 16,000

SAME to same; 11 and 13 York St, 1 year..... 15,500

QUINN, Mary, to Annie F. Frandt; s s of 100th St, 105 ft w of 2d Av, 2 years.. 2,000

SCHNEIDER, Ernest E. W., and wife to Austin Kimball, as guardian for May Kimball; 79 Perry St, 5 years..... 27,000

SCHLAPPIG, George H. and wife to Eliza M. Zerega; s e of 92d St, 200 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years..... 4,000

SELIG, David, and Ernest J. Stark, to John C. Giffing, and others, executors, &c., of Crollus, deceased; 596 East 141st St, 3 years..... 3,500

SPIEKER, William, to The Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of 134th St; 206.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 1 year..... 1,000

SILINSKY, Andrew, and wife to Catherine Malzewski; w s of 4th St, 75 ft s of 13th Av, (Wakefield,) installs..... 300

TIFFANY, Henry D., trustee, &c., to Lyman Tiffany, executor &c.; e s of Southern Boulevard, 886.10 ft n of Home St, 3 years..... 2,700

THOMAS, Peter, to Franz Ruhl and wife; Lot 17, map part of Leandert's farm, 11th Ward, 5 years..... 1,750

VON GANTHER, Theodor, and wife to Julia L. Saxton, s s of 99th St, 185 ft of 3d Av, 3 years..... 14,800

VANDEWATER, David, to Sophia Schuster; e s of 2d Av, 75.5 ft n of 103d St, 1 year..... 6,000

WEED, Joseph E., to Albert E. Scott; ss of 70th St, 484.5 ft w of West End Av, 1 year..... 6,000

SAME to James D. Putnam; West End Av, n e corner of 81st St, 6 months... 35,000

WOLF, Ida, to Simon Friedstein; 88 Hester St, 2 years..... 2,000

WADDINGTON, Mary A., to Virginia Clark; Lot 130 to 136 West Houston St, 2 to 20 Varick Place, or Sullivan St; 172 to 186 and 208 Bleecker St, 61 to 85 McDougal St, 1 to 36 Cottage Place, 74 to 96 McDougal St, one-fifth part, 13 months..... 5,000

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KING, Henrietta L., to Virginia Clark; same property, one-fifth part, 13 months..... 5,000

McNEILL, David, to Adele W. E. Heatley; s s Home St, 253 ft e of Stebbins Av, installments..... 1,250

MICHAELIS, Adolphus, and Henry, Elizabeth W. White; n s 107th St, 73 ft w of 2d Av, 3½ years..... 10,000

McCLEAN, Alexander, and wife to William L. Raymond, trustee of Thomas McMullen; e s West End Av, 50.11 ft s of 101st St, 3 years..... 28,000

McKeen, James R., to L. Lindsey Fountaine; s s 56th St, 125 ft e of 7th Av, 6 months..... 200

O'BRIEN, Margaret, to Andrew H. Sands; n s 149th St, 650 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 2 years..... 20,250

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SAME to trustee of Austin L. Sands, deceased; same property, 2 years..... 10,125

OLERLE, Annie, to John Oehler; n s of 54th St; 283.9 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year... 200

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VANDEWATER, David, to Sophia Schuster; e s of 2d Av, 75.5 ft n of 103d St, 1 year..... 6,000

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WILCOX, William R., to Alexander H. Stevens; s s of 57th St, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year..... 37,500

Lis Pendens.

LORILLARD ST, n w s, Lot 175; David Mayer Brewing Company against Owen Toher and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

132D ST, s s, 185 ft e of 5th Av, 25 ft front; Jane Oakes, executrix against Charles H. Stoddard and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

149TH ST, s s, Lot 80, map of South Melrose, 50 ft front; Mary Fee against Alice Holohan and others, partition.)

MADISON AV, s w s, 19.11 ft n of 132d St, 20x 80; John E. Simons against Marius Marsop and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

ALLEN ST, 35; The Burger Brewing Company, Limited, against Rebecca Gold, administratrix, (action to recover judgment.)

RIVERSIDE AV; and 122D ST, n e corner, 25x 100; 122d St, n s, 75 ft w of Claremont Av, 25x75; Louisa Skinner and others against James L. Breese and others, (partition.)

115TH ST, 20 West; Francis Lahey against Jane E. C. Reynolds, (notice of attachment.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

ORCHARD ST, 106; Jacob Fein against Hamilton Fish, owner; Louis Simonowitz and Wolf Israelovitz, lessees; Ignatz Singer, contractor..... $47

105TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 75x100; Joseph Galbick against Henry Schluter, owner and contractor..... 1,720

SAME PROPERTY; Kirchof & Brown against same..... 136

MADISON and BIRMINGHAM STS, n e corner, 38x100; Dlmock & Fink against Louis Krulewitch, owner; Winkel & Friedman, sub-contractors; Lewis Lewinson, contractor..... 142

3D AV, e s, 50 ft n of 49th St, 40 ft front; 49th St, n s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 40 ft front; John McGuire against George A. Haggerty, owner; Walter Reid & Co., contractors..... 544

138TH ST, 731 East; Valentine Wetzler against Edward Jenkins, owner and contractor..... 181

106TH ST, s s, 70 ft e of Madison Av, 50x100; E. Sauer & De Santels against E. C. Thatcher, owner and contractor.. 109

Real Estate at Auction.

GEO. R. READ, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
Tuesday, Feb. 18, 1896,
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,
at the Real-Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Ltd., 59 to 65 Liberty St.
Sale to Close Estate of
Sylvester Brush, Deceased.

No. 125 Greene Street,
between Prince and Houston Streets,
5-story basement and sub-cellar, 25x100.
S. E. Cor. of Bowery & Grand St.,
5-story and basement brick and iron building, 50x75.
N. W. Cor. of Bowery & Spring St.,
3-story brick building, 59.7x99.7x39.6x101.2.
Nos. 441, 443 and 445 6th Ave.,
three 2-story brick buildings; plot 49.4½x100, with "L" to
Nos. 100½ and 102 West 27th St.,
1 and 3 story buildings; plot 35x24.8¾.
No. 507 Sixth Avenue,
between 30th and 31st Streets,
4-story brick building, 17x53.10¾x17.4½x50.1.
Nos. 349 to 359 Lenox Avenue,
S. W. Cor. 128th Street,
six 4-story and basement brick dwellings, 16.6 to 17 each x55; lot 75.
Nos. 102 to 112 W. 128th Street,
six 4-story and basement brick dwellings, 12.6x90; lot 99.11.
N. E. Cor. of 115th St. & 8th Ave.,
5-story brick store and apartment, 25x100.
2132 to 2138 8th Avenue,
between 115th and 116th Streets,
four 2-story brick dwellings, 25x50x100.

65 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage at 4 1-2 per cent. for 3 or 5 years.

Maps and further particulars of W. C. ORR, Esq., 51 Chambers Street, Attorney for the Estate, or at Auctioneer's offices, No. 9 Pine Street and No. 1 Madison Avenue. Telephone 1442 Cortlandt. (4977)

GEO. R. READ, AUCTIONEER,
will sell at auction
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18TH, 1896,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Ltd., 59 to 65 Liberty St.,
NO. 139 AND 141 EIGHTH AVENUE,
S. W. corner of 17th St.
Two 3-story and attic brick buildings.
Plot 46 ft. x 100 ft.
70 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for 3 years.
Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's office, No. 9 Pine Street and 1 Madison Avenue. (5017)

WILLIAM M. RYAN, Auctioneer,
Will sell at auction at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom,
111 Broadway, on
TUESDAY, February 25th,
at 12 o'clock noon.
Public Auction Sale of Choice
INVESTMENT PROPERTY,
consisting of 9 substantial 5-story apartment houses, 2-roll parlors.

306, 308, and 310 West 129th St., 25x88x100 each.
N. E. corner of Manhattan Av. and 118th St., 25x90x95.
350 West 124th St., stores, 30.3x86x100, irregular.
352 West 124th St., 27.8x86x100.
224 West 116th St., stores, 25x90x111, irregular, 100-foot street.
204 West 69th St., 18x90x100.
864 1st Av., stores, 25x65x100.

The houses are all rented and they are in perfect condition; terms most liberal; fullest inspection solicited.
Under the direction of CHARLES HENRY BUTLER, Actty., 1,402 or 111 Broadway. Maps, lists of rentals, mortgages, and terms at the attorney's office, or at the office of the auctioneer, 111 Broadway.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer,
Sells at auction THURSDAY, FEB. 20, at 12 o'clock, at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
To Close Estate John R. Conway, Dec'd.
PRIVATE DWELL

THE GUNNINGS' HOME LIFE

Defendant's Daughters Testify Strongly in His Behalf.

HARRY DODGED THE SOUP PLATES

Louisa and Grace Recount the Ear-Biting Episode, but Tell a Story That Does Not Agree with the Plaintiff's.

The suit of Mrs. Mary C. Gunning against her husband, the Rev. Dr. Josiah H. Gunning, formerly pastor of the Bedford Avenue Baptist Church, in Brooklyn, for a separation came up again yesterday in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, before Justice Van Wyck.

Mrs. Gunning and her husband have each told the story of their domestic relations.

The courtroom was again crowded by women and men, members of the church, who seem to take a keen delight in hearing the testimony about the troubles in their former pastor's home.

Mrs. Gunning occupies her time in court by taking notes of what the witnesses say, and these notes are frequently referred to by her counsel. Asa W. Tenney.

Dr. Gunning's cross-examination was concluded last Friday afternoon, and yesterday when the courtroom opened Almet F. Jenks called as the first witness Miss Louisa Gunning, the nineteen-year-old daughter of the defendant.

Miss Gunning testified that Mrs. Gunning struck her while in the Lafayette Avenue house.

On one occasion, she testified, her father said he would take her on a trip to Nyack, and her mother said that if she went she would strike her.

Her mother, thereupon, said the witness, hit her in the face and scratched her and pulled her hair, and then, the witness added, she did not go to Nyack, but went to bed.

At times her mother called her a red devil, and made other uncomplimentary remarks, she said.

When the family lived in Boston, according to this witness, Mrs. Gunning compelled the three girls to stand up while they put on their stockings. They had to stand on one foot while putting the other foot into a stocking. Once, when the witness fell, Mrs. Gunning took off her slipper and struck her on the hand with its heel.

Mrs. Gunning beat the girls if they used the front stairs. They had to use the rear stairs. The punishment for violating this rule was that Mrs. Gunning compelled them to run up and down the stairs from fifteen to twenty times, witness said.

Mrs. Gunning struck the witness in the face, and left the marks of her fingers, in 1890, and when the witness arrived at school the teacher called attention to the five marks upon her face, she said.

When Marion was seven years old, said the witness, Mrs. Gunning used a riding whip to chastise her.

Marion was in her night dress on the bed, and her head was covered with a pillow. Mrs. Gunning, the witness said, had her knee upon the child to keep her from getting away, and while in this position she beat Marion with the whip.

Louisa said that on one occasion Mrs. Gunning picked up a celery dish and said: "This is a dish your mother used to drink beer out of." Mrs. Gunning subsequently said that she had not intended making such a remark, and the witness said that Mrs. Gunning was probably excited at the time.

"When there were disputes in the Lafayette Avenue house," witness said, "Mrs. Gunning would frequently say to her husband: 'Hunter, call off the hounds from your little deer.'"

"Who did Mrs. Gunning mean by the little deer?" counsel asked.

"Meant herself," replied Louisa.

"And you children were the hounds?"

"I suppose so."

The witness was then asked if she remembered Mrs. Gunning having smashed a drop-light lamp.

She said she did, and said her father was reading at the time.

At another time there was a dispute because Dr. Gunning refused to let Marian wear to church a hat which Mrs. Gunning had trimmed. The reason was because the hat was trimmed in white, and the child had red hair. Dr. Gunning said they did not harmonize. Mrs. Gunning refused to retrim the hat, and the witness was compelled to do so.

On another occasion, when six young men and a young woman were having a musicale in the parsonage, Mrs. Gunning appeared in the hallway in a red flannel wrapper. Then she went to her room, and danced on the floor that she might make the chandelier in the room below shake.

The witness also stated that on one occasion Mrs. Gunning, in the presence of the children, struck her husband in the face. This was the occasion when Mrs. Gunning sat on the arm of Mr. Gunning's chair and bit his ear. The doctor objected, and Mrs. Gunning struck him. Her father said, "You wicked woman."

Louisa said that when she returned home, in December, 1894, she found that her room had been entered and her trunks emptied. Mrs. Gunning, when asked why that had been done, replied, "I'll teach you young ladies how to look your room from me."

At the time Louisa caught Mrs. Gunning whipping Marian, Mrs. Gunning called witness a "flat-chested arrangement."

In Boston, witness said that her brother Harry had taken a stamp album, and Mrs. Gunning told Harry that if he returned the album she would give him a locket.

"It was this system of reprisals that has been alluded to as thefts?" said Mr. Jenks.

"Yes, Sir."

"And that's all the thefts amounted to?"

"Yes, Sir; so far as I know."

Asa W. Tenney then began his cross-examination, and learned that the witness had not been friendly with Mrs. Gunning since 1894—when the trouble between husband and wife began.

Mrs. Gunning had taught her music, and she had sung in a Boston church at a good salary, she said. Before the trouble, she used to kiss Mrs. Gunning on meeting and parting.

At this point Mr. Jenks asked to have the proceedings stopped for a moment.

"Your Honor," he said, "I object to persons in the audience making audible comments. There are some who cry 'Ah! ah!' and 'Pshaw!' so loudly that I can hear them. I ask you to stop them."

"Certainly," said Justice Van Wyck, "there must not be any demonstration of any kind here. If it is continued I shall be compelled to inflict punishment for contempt of court."

The witness said that on one occasion Mrs. Gunning took the blankets off the bed three times in one night because the witness refused to go into another room.

It was to quiet the dispute that arose on that night that Dr. Gunning left the house and brought back Mr. Hague, who quieted and restored Mrs. Gunning.

"It was 3 o'clock in the morning before I could get to sleep," said the witness.

"The blankets were not taken away, then, as Mrs. Gunning has testified, because they had been put away for the Winter and you persisted in getting them?" said Mr. Tenney.

"No, Sir; it was all because I would not go into another room to sleep."

The witness retold the story of Mrs. Gunning having put stale crusts of bread on the picture frames, the clock, and the Bible.

In regard to the trouble between Mrs. Gunning and Harry, the witness said that Harry took up a dish of potatoes, against the wishes of Mrs. Gunning. He picked up the dish and Mrs. Gunning threw a soup plate at him. He dodged and the plate was broken by falling to the floor. In this way three plates were broken, and then Harry seized Mrs. Gunning's hands from behind her. Mrs. Gunning began to scream and the witness placed her hand over Mrs. Gunning's mouth.

Mrs. Gunning bit the witness's hand, and ran upstairs screaming "God help me!"

The witness said she had frequently heard Mrs. Gunning call Mr. Gunning "Softy," a "bunter," an "old fool," and other names.

Grace Gunning, seventeen years old, was the next witness. She recited the incidents that have already become so well known, and corroborated her sister, Louisa, in many things.

"Once, when seated at the table," the witness said, "I attempted to speak to my father, when Mrs. Gunning said: 'There's your snake.' Then she made a hissing sound like a snake, and ended by saying 'rattle! rattle! rattle!'"

The case will be continued to-day.

Doing Moderately Well.

From The Yonkers Statesman.

She—Is Footlight meeting with much success this season?

He—Well, he got $10 from me yesterday.

INVADED BY LITTAUER MEN

Meeting Called in Gloversville by Congressional Candidate Thompson Overturned by the Enemy.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Feb. 17.—A public meeting was held here to-night, ostensibly to advance the candidacy of Dr. J. W. Thompson for the Republican nomination for Congress, but in reality to oppose the nomination of L. N. Littauer, and to voice the opposition to the rule of Platt. Dr. Thompson is a Methodist preacher; Mr. Littauer is the largest glove manufacturer in this country. Littauer is the candidate of the Platt element, and has the support of the county organization.

The call for the meeting was worded in such a way that the Littauer men felt at liberty to attend, and they were present in large numbers, lusty of voice, and vigorous in expression. Immediately after the meeting was organized the uproar began, calls being made for Littauer advocates to address the meeting. Ex-City Attorney Spencer was the first speaker. He was interrupted by the Thompson men, and soon left the platform.

Calls for a Thompson speaker were greeted with hisses by the Littauer men.

John C. Allen and James Radford spoke for Littauer. Radford said the present advantageous glove schedule was procured for the manufacturers by Senators Hill and Murphy, and he thought the election of Littauer to Congress was the only thing that would prevent its being lowered by the next Congress, which he predicted would be Republican.

One speaker rebuked the hoodlum spirit that seemed to have possession of the meeting, and said it probably would result in driving the nomination away from Fulton County.

Richard Gwillam was the first speaker for Thompson. He had been a glove manufacturer, he said, but he had been driven practically out of business by the monopolists, who were getting control of the glove industry. He did not want to send one of them to Congress.

Frank Burton also advocated Thompson's nomination. He is the law partner of Judge Baker, who sought the nomination in 1894, and always has felt that his defeat was owing to the candidacy of Littauer, which developed after the convention became dead-locked. The Judge had been regarded as still seeking the nomination until within a few days.

Mr. Burton said the man who told him that no man could be a competent Congressman unless he was a manufacturer insulted his intelligence. He said he was with Littauer at Chicago in 1884, when Blaine was nominated. "I voted Blaine," said Burton. "Littauer bolted." Several motions to adjourn were voted down amid much confusion, and the Chairman finally forced an adjournment without a vote.

The meeting was disorderly throughout, and while it did not improve Thompson's cause, it did demonstrate the fact that there was a formidable opposition in Gloversville to the rule of Platt, and doubtless somewhat injured the candidacy of Mr. Littauer for the Congressional nomination.

WORK AMONG THE BAPTISTS

Dr. T. J. Morgan, Secretary of the Church's Home Missionary Society, Tells of What Is Being Accomplished.

The weekly conference of Baptist ministers was held yesterday morning in the Twenty-third Street Baptist Church. After the routine work the Rev. Walter Scott, Principal of the Connecticut Literary Institute of Suffield, Conn., told of the progress of the institute, and then Dr. T. J. Morgan detailed the financial condition of the American Baptist Home Missionary Society, and explained that the stringency of the times curtailed to a certain extent its power of aggressiveness, and that therefore during the last year, more time and more money had been expended on "rescue" work than in establishing new missions. By rescue work he meant the building up of debt-laden churches and increasing the usefulness of those whose lack of funds hampered their fields of labor.

Referring to the work in the South, Dr. Morgan, who is the society's Secretary, said there were 1,600,000 Baptists suffering from a lack of trained leaders. He told of the work being done there, and instanced the establishment of institutes where teachers and preachers met for mutual training and improvement. It was a sign of the times that frequently white preachers sat at meetings under the ruling of colored Chairmen. The hope of the Baptists, the speaker held, centres, as far as this country is concerned, largely in the colored population of the South.

Dr. Morgan considered that "an organized stand is necessary against the aggressive missionary work of the Roman Catholic Church." He showed by a chart taken from the last census report the proportionate number of Roman Catholics to other religious communities in various States, and said that if the Baptists were satisfied to stand still the Roman Catholics would make a new France of the New-England States. The immigration of Italians afforded a fine field for missionary work, he said. Fifty Italians have already been baptized, more are waiting to be received, and an Italian Baptist Church, the first in America, is in process of formation in Buffalo.

Dr. Morgan further said that the West still offered a big field for missionary work —not in Chicago and Minneapolis, where good work is being done, but in Utah, Colorado, and Montana.

BOSTON RAILROAD STATION DAMAGED

Express Office and Train Shed Burned —Fire in South Street.

BOSTON, Feb. 17.—The express offices of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, Old Colony Division, on Kneeland Street, were burned this forenoon, 300 feet of the outer trainhouse was destroyed, and forty feet of the main station shed damaged. Six passenger cars were practically destroyed, and several badly damaged.

The main station, containing the waiting room and offices of the system, was not injured. The loss is estimated at $50,000.

James Pyer, seventeen years old, a messenger for the New-York and Boston Dispatch Company, was badly burned on the head, face, and hands, while trying to save some of the goods from the office of the company. He was taken to the hospital.

The fire is thought to have originated in the oil room, adjoining the rooms of the dispatch company. Train service was abandoned during the fire.

A fire occurred this afternoon in the five-story brick block 55 South Street, and did $50,000 damage. The building was occupied on the ground floor by Hermann Behr & Co., paper board dealers; the three floors above by Albert Frostel & Co., curriers and tanners, and the top floor by Miles, Kennedy & Amback, storage.

The building is owned by the J. W. French estate, and is insured for $30,000. All of the occupants were well insured.

Immediately following, as it did, the fire at the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad station, the firemen are receiving high praise for the rapid and efficient manner in which they controlled the fire, which was in a dangerous locality.

Methodist Ministers' Meeting.

The "Time Limit" was the subject of the paper discussed yesterday morning at the weekly meeting of the Methodist ministers held in the Book Concern Building, on Fifth Avenue. The Rev. Dr. G. P. Mains, Secretary of the Brooklyn Church Society, read the paper.

In the Methodist Church five years is the term of a pastor's service with the congregation to which he is appointed. Dr. Mains took the stand that a longer service often contributes to good results. A debate followed the address. There was no voting and no decision announced as to which side of the argument had the most friends.

Great Religious Revival.

BRIDGETON, N. J., Feb. 17.—This city is having a great revival. Almost every one who can is attending the religious services which are being held three times a day in the Opera House.

Three to four thousand persons attend the services nightly, and there have been many professions of conversion. To-morrow is to be the big day, and meetings are to be held almost continually.

So widespread has the movement become that Mayor Applegate has issued a proclamation calling upon the factories and stores to close to-morrow, that the men and women employed in them may attend the services.

DANGLED, DEATH BELOW

Two Seamen on the Andelana Clung to a Slender Rope.

ONE TO DECK, ONE INTO THE SEA

Sasakma Was Drowned Smiling at the Captain—Sakaturo Lived Forty-four Days—Captain Tells the Story.

A Cape Horn swell, a freshening gale from out of the heart of the antarctic, a British clipper rolling with reefed topsails over the swollen waters, the Captain holding on to a backstay aft, and aloft two seamen, both Japanese, struggling to pass a sea gasket around the mainsail, the sail having blown loose. The piece of rope is a dozen or so feet in length. The men sway against it together, the gasket slips over a knot in the canvas where a coil of it had caught, and another moment both men are dangling from the yardarm, gripping the end of the slender rope and swaying in mid-air several feet beneath the lurching spar.

That was on the Andelana rounding Cape Horn on Nov. 24. Capt. Luke Gillies, her master, told about it yesterday in the New Street office of Parker Brothers, agents of the vessel. His ship had reached Quarantine late Sunday night, and he had come up to the city to report to his agents.

Capt. Gillies said he had seen the accident as soon as it happened. He shouted to the seaman at the wheel to put the helm down so as to shiver the sails, and then roared down the hatch the command: "Man overboard; all hands on deck!"

Neither of the men was overboard then, but the Captain anticipated that both would be by the time his crew had reached the deck. The ship was pitching heavily, and her deep windward rolls kept the dangling seamen swinging back and forth, far out over the sea, and then back again until the sloping deck was under foot.

The crew was composed entirely of Japanese, twenty-three men in all forward of the mast. A half dozen active fellows sprang into the rigging to try to aid their comrades by dropping a bowline from the mainyard, but before that could be done, Sakaturo, one of the men, let go his hold and shot through the air, striking on a pile of spare spars lashed on deck, and falling across them on his back.

A moment later Genrio Sasakura, the other seaman, relinquished the gasket, and plumping heavily against the forebrace block, rebounded and fell into the sea. Capt. Gillies rushed to the side and flung a life buoy toward the man, and at the same time ordered the ship hove to and the lifeboat lowered away. The man rose to the surface hardly twenty feet away, looked straight at the Captain, who was eagerly peering over the side, and smiled at him. Then a wave colled over him, and he disappeared. That smile from the drowning seaman, Capt. Gillies says, haunts him yet.

Meanwhile the ship had been hove to, and with headway checked, she was bowing and sheering over the mighty seas which roll around the cape in storms. The lifeboat was being got over the side, and when it touched the water five sturdy seamen were at the oars, and Mate Lurcock was at the steering oar. For one hour the men searched for their lost shipmate, but no sign of him could be seen. The boat returned, was hoisted with difficulty owing to the heavy sea that was running, the ship was brought to her course again, and a few minutes later was rolling with filled topsails over the Antarctic surges.

Sakaturo, the man who had fallen on deck, lived forty-four days. His back had been broken, the Captain thought, but the Captain is a seaman and not a medical man. He treated him with such simple remedies as a sailing ship carries, and fed the patient on food from his own table. But the man grew worse, and died on the evening of Jan. 7. The body was brought aft and placed on the main hatch, and that night the Japanese crew asked permission to hold funeral rites over the dead. Permission was given, and the Japs gathered around the body, placed biscuit within the canvas covering which had been sewed around the body, burned candles, and chanted their funeral songs.

The body was buried the next day, Capt. Gillies reading the burial service before the body was sent over the side.

The Andelana is from Hongkong, 188 days out. The vessel is long overdue, but though she encountered some terrific weather she reached port with spars and sails intact. Four days after sailing she ran into a typhoon and was hove to for two days. Then came calms and light and baffling airs. With these she sauntered across the Pacific, then off the coast of Chile the vessel caught a slant of favoring winds and went South a-humming.

Battling her way through Cape Horn gales, she reached Cape Hatteras two weeks ago and there met a hurrican. She rode it out all right, and then stood up the coast for New-York.

PRIZES FOR THE ARCHITECTS

Award for Plans for a Municipal Building Finally Made—J. R. Thomas Gets First Prize.

The new Municipal Building Commission met yesterday in the Mayor's office, and awarded the prizes for the best plans submitted during Mayor Gilroy's administration for a new municipal building in City Hall Park. Over 130 of the leading architects of this country were in this competition.

The law allowing the construction of the buiding in the City Hall Park was afterward revoked, and hence the city can make no further use of the plans. It had, however, offered $17,000 in prizes. Of this $7,000 was for the best, and $2,000 for each of five others. The commission yesterday awarded the first prize to J. R. Thomas of 160 Broadway, and the five $2,000 prizes were awarded to Edward P. Casey, 191 Broadway; Rankin & Kellogg, 1,001 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia; Gordon, Bragdon & Orchard of Rochester; Ernest Flagg, 54 Broad Street, this city, and P. D. Weber of Chicago.

This will probably be the last act of the Municipal Building Commission, which consists of the Sinking Fund Commissioners, the Surrogate, County Clerk, and Register.

After the bill providing that the building should not be placed in City Hall Park was adopted, the architects began to demand that their plans be returned, and that the prizes be awarded to the winners. A bill was passed last year authorizing the commission to open the plans, select the best six, and award the $17,000 in prizes. A committee of architects made up of Napoleon Le Brun, the late Richard M. Hunt, and Stanford White selected the best six plans, and turned them over to the commission.

The commission selected Mr. Thomas's plan as the best of all. It follows in a general way, the lines of the Hotel de Ville in Paris, and Mr. Thomas's estimate of its cost was about $6,000,000. Mr. Thomas's latest work for the city was the Seventy-first Regiment Armory and Squadron A's armory.

ITS TWENTY-FOURTH ANNIVERSARY

St. Francis Xavier's Literary Society Celebrates the Event.

The Literary Society of St. Francis Xavier's Church celebrated its twenty-fourth anniversary last night at the College Theatre, 30 West Sixteenth Street, by the production of Lord Lytton's comedy, "Money." The comedy had been adapted for the occasion by William A. Boylan, so that only male characters appeared. Mr. Boylan himself took the leading part as Alfred Evelyn, who inherits a fortune, but in order to find out who his real friends are pretends to lose it in gambling with Capt. Dudley Smooth, who was represented by John C. McNeilly. The play was well sustained throughout by the following:

Charles, nephew of Sir John Vesey	Charles E. Jacobson
Lord Glossmore	Joseph Rustland
Sir Frederick Blount	Charles O'Connor Irwin
Stout	P. J. McCannon
Sharp	Thomas M. Griffin
Mr. Crotchety	D. J. Murdock
Robert	Thomas J. O'Connor
Toke	Joseph O'Reilly
Thomas	Francis O'Brien
Officer	J. W. Kehoe

After the rendition of the comedy, John W. Kehoe sang "It Was a Dream," by Cowen; John J. Coakley played a selection on the piano, and John A. Tuhlman sang "The Peddler."

"A Corsican Fortune," a farce in one act, completed the night's entertainment. The characters were represented by some of those who had parts in the comedy.

THE PRINCETON-HARVARD DEBATE

Great Things Expected from the Students Selected to Fight for Victory for Princeton.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 17.—In the second annual intercollegiate debate between Harvard and Princeton, to be held at Cambridge next month, Princeton will be represented by three seniors of the undergraduate academic class. These are Robert M. McElroy, '96, of Lebanon, Mo., of the Whig Society; Frederick W. Loetscher, '96, of Dubuque, Iowa, of the Whig Society, and Herbert Ure, '96, of Newark, N. J., of the Cliosophic Society. Edward W. Hamilton of New-York City was chosen first alternate. Both McElroy and Loetscher are veteran debaters.

An unusual enthusiasm is being displayed in the preparations for the Harvard-Princeton contest. A large number of students entered the preliminary contests, and the three men selected to defend the orange and black were chosen out of a field of twenty aspirants. Harvard's victory of last year has stimulated the Princetonians to unusual efforts, and nothing will be left undone to bring back the lost honors to Old Nassau. The Princeton team will hold regular practice debates against the best of the defeated candidates on the subject to be discussed with the Harvard men, and the college library will be ransacked for every species of literature bearing on the question.

Princeton's students gave their representatives to win in debate, just as they expect these to win on the athletic field, and each man on the debating team will be held responsible by his fellow-students for the work expected of him.

Friday's Contest at Cornell.

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 17.—The embryo orators of Cornell are looking forward with interest to the intercollegiate debate which takes place here on Friday next between Cornell and the University of Pennsylvania. This is the third annual contest between these two, and it has been decided that the order of speakers on the first appearance will be Crosby, Moyer, Dixon; in summing up, Dixon, Moyer, Crosby.

The committee of judges reports that Lieut.-Gov. Saxton has promised to be present, and that Dr. Depew and Chancellor Upson have been invited to act as judges. Joseph H. Choate was previously invited by President Schurman to act as Chairman of the committee of judges, but found it impossible to be present. In his reply to President Schurman, Mr. Choate said: "These intercollegiate debates are, in my opinion, of first-rate importance in the direction of the revival of public speaking in our colleges, which was rather neglected for some time."

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—LEAP YEAR THEATRE PARTIES.—The latest fad is the leap year theatre party. The parties are made up of young couples and are given by the ladies, who usurp the masculine duties, such as buying the tickets, handing them in at the door, and checking the wraps. There was one of these parties consisting of thirty couples at the Fifth Avenue Theatre on Saturday night to see "The Governor of Kentucky," and the young women took charge of the entire affair. Before entering the house they made sure to get carriage checks, and all the young women but one had her tickets ready as she passed in. Crane is now in his last week at the Fifth Avenue. He has decided to give a special matinée on Wednesday.

—JOHN DREW'S SEASON.—John Drew last week played to the largest business he has ever done in Philadelphia. His receipts on a single night were over $1,800, and for a matinée nearly $1,600. He will come to the Garrick Theatre here next week, for a season of five weeks, presenting "The Squire of Dames," and, before he leaves, he will produce one of two new comedies which he is rehearsing. His tour, after leaving New-York, will continue until June 20, extending as far west as San Francisco, and his next season will begin at the Empire Theatre here Sept. 1.

—NEW THEATRE IN ST. LOUIS.—Al Hayman, Charles Frohman, and Will J. Davis of Chicago have secured the management of the new Century Theatre, now in course of construction in St. Louis. It is to be the largest and finest building in that city, the capitalists having invested $1,000,000 in the ground and building. It is to be ready for opening in September, and will be dedicated by the Empire Theatre stock company of this city. Messrs. Hayman and Frohman have also secured from Nixon and Zimmerman an interest in the Duquesne Theatre in Pittsburg.

—TO PROTECT PLAYS.—Charles Frohman, A. M. Palmer, Daniel Frohman, T. Henry French, Bronson Howard, Augustus Thomas, and a number of other managers and playwrights are going to Washington to-day to meet Amos J. Cummings, who is to introduce his bill for the protection of property rights in plays in the House of Representatives to-morrow morning. The delegation will be a strong one, and is expected to have some good influence with the Congressmen.

—LOIE FULLER'S AMERICAN SEASON.—Loie Fuller sailed from Europe for this city on the steamship Paris last Saturday, and is to begin her engagement here at Koster & Bial's next Monday night. The advance demand for boxes and seats for her opening week is very large already, and indicates a great desire to see her in her world-famous dances. Her agents have been three several days preparing the big stage at Koster & Bial's for her performances.

—SOUVENIRS AT THE OLYMPIA.—A crowded house witnessed the one hundredth performance of "Excelsior, Jr.," at the Olympia Theatre last night, and every woman holding a coupon for a seat was presented with an elegant china clock as a souvenir of the occasion. Manager Rice has presented clocks as souvenirs before, and they have all been good timekeepers, but none of them have equaled the one given last night as ornaments.

—CATHODE RAYS ON EXHIBITION.—There was a private exhibition yesterday afternoon in the Cabaret du Neant, at the Casino Chambers, of the workings of the cathode rays, the process by which the human body is successfully made transparent. The first public exhibition will take place this afternoon in the Cabaret at 2 o'clock, and further exhibitions will be given in all the regular performances at the Chambers.

—A BIG GUARANTEE.—Al Hayman and company have made a proposition to Daniel Frohman to take the Lyceum company to California this coming Summer, to play "The Prisoner of Zenda," and offered a guarantee that his share of the receipts shall not be less than $35,000 for ten weeks. Mr. Frohman is considering the proposal.

—TO PRESENT "A MIDNIGHT BELL."—A syndicate has secured from Charles H. Hoyt the right to present his successful farce comedy, "A Midnight Bell," and Duncan B. Harrison has been made its manager. Mr. Harrison has already engaged Digby Bell and Laura Joyce Bell for leading parts. The tour will begin very soon.

—LATER HOUR AT THE LYCEUM.—Manager Daniel Frohman announces that the hour for the beginning of "The Prisoner of Zenda" at the Lyceum has been changed. The play being a little more condensed in its action, the curtain will now rise on the prologue at 8:15, and the play will end at 11 o'clock.

—AMERICAN PLAYS IN LONDON.—"Christopher, Jr.," was produced at Terry's Theatre in London, last Friday night, with Frederick Kerr in the part played here by John Drew. The play gives London at this time three great American successes, "Trilby," "The Prisoner of Zenda," and "Christopher, Jr."

—HENRY MILLER MAY STAR.—Henry Miller, leading man of the Empire stock company, has now under consideration an arrangement under which he will probably star next season. If this arrangement is made, a new leading man will, of course, have to be secured by the Empire.

—"THE LADY SLAVEY."—Klaw & Erlanger have secured the rights to "The Lady Slavey," which has made such a hit at the Casino. They will send the play on the road next season with the original scenery and costumes and most of the original cast.

—DRESSLER AND DALY TO STAR.—Marie Dressler and Dan Daly are to star next season under the management of Canary & Lederer. The tour will begin in March, 1897, and until then they will remain the chief attractions in "The Lady Slavey."

—JAMES O'NEILL'S LONG SEASON.—The season of James O'Neill this year will continue without a break for forty weeks. Reports say that it has thus far been very prosperous.

—TO SEE "GENTLEMAN JOE."—A theatre party composed of members of the Twelfth Regiment will attend the Bijou Theatre to-night and see the performance of "Gentleman Joe."

A Lake City View of It.

From The Chicago Post.

"It's all wrong," said the old man from the country. "Young men nowadays spend too much money on the young women in whose eyes they are anxious to find favor. Courtship is altogether too expensive."

"On the contrary," returned the man of the world, "it is comparatively cheap."

"Comparatively!"

"Yes. It's a lot cheaper and more satisfactory than paying alimony."

COWPERTHWAIT'S RELIABLE CARPETS. YOU WILL FIND LIFE AND SNAP IN 'THE DAILY BARGAIN SALES. LONG CREDIT, 104 West 14th Street.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Chambermaids.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway, 32d Street. Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young woman as first-class chambermaid and to assist with laundry work; can be well recommended by last employer. 231 East 58th St. Butler.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Lady's Maids.

MAID.—Lady wishes to find place for her maid; Parisienne girl; hairdresser; good packer; like travelling; highest references. 10 East 55th St.; no cards.

MAID.—By a young girl as maid and seamstress; can cut and fit; best city reference; no objection to country. 205 West 63d St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress; will assist with chamberwork; in American family; city or country; good New-York reference. 321 East 24th St., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl as laundress; assist with chamberwork; in private family; best city references. Call, after 11, at 1,577 3d Av., third bell, left.

LAUNDRESS—By a respectable young girl as first-class laundress; thoroughly competent; shirts, collars, and cuffs; first-class city reference. 1,085 Madison Av.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By young woman to do laundry work or cooking by the day; best city reference. Advertiser, 434 West 42d St., third bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress; has lived in best city families; best city reference. M. H., Box 312 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as laundress; willing and obliging. 448 West 47th St., Lathem's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By young girl as first-class laundress; best city reference. 614 3d Av.; ring one bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress in a private family; best city reference. 156 West 28th St., two flights, front.

LAUNDRESS.—First-clas; will do little chamberwork; private family; best city reference. 519 2d Av.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—Lady wishes permanent situation for competent infant's nurse; take full charge; neat hand sewer; no objection to country or traveling. Seen at Balmoral Hotel, Lenox Av. and 114th St., Room E; there on Monday and Tuesday from 10 to 2 o'clock.

NURSE.—A lady desires to place a very superior infant's or young child's nurse; a Frenchwoman, with 15 years' references from some of the best families in New-York; invaluable for a delicate child or one whose mother can give it little attention. Call at 139 East 34th St., from 11 to 3 o'clock.

NURSE.—By female as a competent nurse; is capable of taking full charge of an infant at night and bring up on the bottle; can do plain sewing; best city reference. 338 East 55th St.; ring fourth bell.

NURSE.—By French Protestant woman as nurse; take full charge of a young infant; good seamstress; good city reference. Robins, 153 East 31st St., first floor, front.

NURSE.—By an educated North German to care for growing-up children in an American family; is able to make dresses; neat sewer; city reference. Advertiser, 61 West 74th St.

NURSE.—Experienced German nurse for growing children; understands kindergarten and good sewer; excellent city references. E. H., Box 405 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a Swiss Protestant young woman as nurse to small children; speaks German, French, and English; good reference. N., Box 323 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By North German girl for growing-up children and sewing in a fine house; best references given. 350 West 45th St.

NURSE.—By French Protestant woman as nurse for young children; good seamstress; good city reference. Robins, 153 East 31st St.

NURSE.—English; to take charge of baby from month, or invalid lady. 110 West 14th St.

NURSE-MAID.—By girl as maid to grown children; first-class seamstress; understands all duties; three and a half years' reference. McKenna, 932 8th Av.

NURSE GIRL.—By young girl as nurse to infant and growing children; best city references. 30 West 59th St. Janitress.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a first-class seamstress; thoroughly understands all kinds of sewing; willing to do chamberwork and wait on lady. Present employer's, 152 West 45th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By first-class seamstress; thoroughly understands all kinds of sewing; willing to do chamberwork and wait on a lady. 152 West 45th St., present employer's.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent seamstress; is willing to assist with other work; best reference. Care of Mrs. Lynch, 375 West 46th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a German girl as seamstress and care for grown children; good reference. 226 Lexington Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS and LAUNDRESS.—Lady would like to find a situation for her waitress and laundress; can highly recommend both. Apply, 10 to 1, at present employer's, 143 West 47th St.

WAITRESS.—By English Protestant girl as waitress or do chamberwork and waiting in private family; good personal reference. M. L., Box 313 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—Competent; understands serving of courses, wines, carving, and is tasty about arranging the table; best city reference. J., 804 East 33d St.

WAITRESS—LAUNDRESS.—Lady would like situation for her waitress and laundress; can highly recommend both. Apply, 10 to 1, present employer's, 143 West 47th St.

WAITRESS.—By young American girl as first-class waitress; best reference. 369 West 52d St., ring O'Conor's bell.

WAITRESS.—Thoroughly competent to take butler's place or as parlormaid; best city reference. 412 West 25th St., top floor.

WAITRESS.—By respectable young Protestant girl as waitress; thoroughly experienced; best city reference. Mrs. Diedalch, 429 East 59th St.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress in a private family; best city references; wages, $20. A. E., Box 401 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress in private family; can fill butler's place; best city reference. 92 Lexington Av.

Washing.

WASHING, &c.—By young woman; would do washing or housecleaning by the day; reference. Mrs. Rafferty, 234 West 35th St.

Miscellaneous.

A REFINED, INTELLIGENT, EDUCATED young lady, reduced in circumstances, speaking several languages, is desirous of some employment not menial. Elite, Box 326 Times, Up Town.

MASSAGE.—Given by Swedish masseuse; at home or out; highest testimonials. Swedish Masseuse, 434 West 58th St.

MASSAGE.—Given by Swedish masseuse at home or out; highest testimonials. 434 West 58th St.

OFFICE WORKER.—By a good penman; not afraid of hard work or long hours. Penman, 152 6th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; willing to work for moderate salary; reference from last employer. Box 175, 152 6th Av.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—French; thoroughly experienced in his duties; strictly sober, industrious, neat, tall; recommended as to ability and good character. J., Box 251 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—First-class; city references; thoroughly competent; very willing; not afraid of work; moderate wages. Julien, Box 300 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Competent, industrious, honest, sober, and quite understands his duties in every respect; best personal city reference. L. K., Box 321 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By steady, reliable Englishman; good valet; highest references; good worker; town or country. A., 326 East 14th St.

BUTLER—COOK.—By French couple; man as butler, wife as cook, in private family; best city references. S. B., Box 303 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Sober and faithful; willing and obliging; first-class reference. B. L. D., Box 400 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—English; thoroughly experienced; age 28 years; height, 5 feet 10 inches; excellent city references. F. F., Box 404 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent young man; tall and good appearance; best city reference. E. J., Box 347 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman; willing and obliging; good references; city or country. R. A., Box 395 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By first-class butler in private family; thoroughly experienced; first-class reference. 108 West 49th St.

BUTLER.—$35; best city references; city or country. Drew, 78 West 48th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Single; thoroughly experienced in the care of horses, harness, and carriages; ten years' experience; six years as city driver; two years with last employer; no objection to country; can take care of furnace. Tom, 202 West 77th St.

COACHMAN.—By man and wife for country; man as first-class coachman; wife as first-class laundress or chambermaid; both can be highly recommended. H. E., Box 307 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Single; thoroughly experienced in the care of horses and carriages; ten years' experience in care of horses; six years' city references given; city or country. T. H., 221 West 77th St.

COACHMAN and USEFUL MAN.—Single; Swede; careful driver; good all-round man; best of references; country preferred. Coachman, 111 West 24th St.

COACHMAN.—First-class; thoroughly understands horses, carriages; eight years' personal city references; honest, sober, willing, obliging. Curley, care of J. B. Brewster, 489 5th Av.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman desires to recommend his present coachman; English; single; whom he has had six years; thoroughly competent. S. C. D., Room 121, 26 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Single; age, 34; understands the business; experienced city driver; medium height; sober and reliable; eight years' first-class reference. J. M., 164 West 50th St.

COACHMAN, &c.—By young man, 27, to take charge of horses; or as coachman; understands care of horses, carriages, &c.; no objection to the country; reference. A., 312 East 34th St.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly experienced; several years' unexceptionable recommendations from prominent families, (accessible;) temperate, obliging, industrious; moderate expectations; city or country. Trustworthy, 1,620 Broadway, telephone 1,619-38th.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and MANAGER.—First-class understands his business in every department; is a thoroughly practical man in the cultivation of fruits, flowers, and vegetables, both under glass and out of doors; roses, orchids, graperies, lawns, shrubs, all planting and improving of grounds, and everything pertaining to a first-class place; is honest, sober, and reliable, and can furnish nine years' reference. Manager, Box 72, Great Neck, L. I.

GARDENER, (HEAD.)—By a thoroughly practical man; married; no family; experienced in greenhouse, grapery, and rose growing; hard and soft wood plants; good propagator and used to the management of large private estate; wife no objections to boarding men; can be high